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1842

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ALABAMA NEWSPAPERS

CHILTON COUNTY COURIER

CLANTON, AL, CHILTON CO.
JA 5-S 14, 1877

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Chilton County Courier

New Series CLANTON, ALA. FRIDAY., JANUARY 5 1877 Vol-1 No 30

Chilton County Courier.

BY BROOKS AND MARTIN.

CLANTON ALA., JANU'RY, 5 1877.

OFFICIAL RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

Giving arrival and departure of all trains at Montgomery. Reported and corrected expressive for the Chilton Courier, by Messrs. John M. Benson, General Ticket Agent. Office under Exchange Hotel, where any information as to rates, connections or distances can be obtained.

A full supply of Excursion Tickets kept to Philadelphia and New York. Any information concerning the same will be cheerfully given.

☞Tickets sold to all points North, South East, and West.

Reduced rates furnished to parties emmigrating West.

South & North R. R.

GOING SOUTH.

	No 2. Mail	No 4. Express
Leaves Montgomery	6:00 A M	7:35 P M
Calera	9:15 "	10:10 "
Birmingham	10:35 "	11:15 P M
Decatur	2:30 P M	2:50 A M
Nashville	7:30 "	7:55 "
arrive at Louisville	8:45 A M	3:40 P M

GOING NORTH.

	No 1. Mail	No 3 Express
Leaves Montgomery	4:00 P M	
Calera	10:10 "	
Arrives at Birmingham	3:00 A M	

GOING NORTH.

	No 1. Mail	No 3 Express
Leaves Louisville	10:15 P M	12:40 A M
Nashville	7:15 P M	8:45 "
Decatur	12:45 A M	2:15 P M
Birmingham	3:55 "	6:45 "
Calera	5:46 "	7:31 "
Arrives at Montgy	8:15 "	9:55 "

Robert Meek Supt.

T P Atmore Gen. Pass and Ticket Agt

HON. B. H. HILL.

An open letter from the distinguished Georgian.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
WASHINGTON, Dec. 21, 1876.

My Dear Sir: I trust you will believe me when I assure you that your letter is esteemed as worthy to come from one who has been a "life long friend," as you truly style yourself. Every mail is bringing me letters from every section of the union, and those from the South disclose a "panic" among my friends which is most remarkable. * * * *

What have I done or said that friends should be alarmed and enemies encouraged,' as numerous letters say? Without going into details (as I will not be cowardly enough now to do,) I will state some facts.

1. Since the assembling of this session of Congress the Democratic members of the House have met three times in general caucus. I have made but one motion in general caucus, and that motion was adopted unanimously.

There was not a dissenting voice —not one. I accompanied that motion with a short speech, the temper and spirit of which every man in the caucus approved, and the main point of which was warmly agreed to by a large majority, including, I believed every member from the Southern or late Confederate States, and certainly every one present from Georgia.

2. We have had frequent conferences, composed of a limited number of Democrats, from five to twenty in a conference. To several of these I have been invited, and attended. In these conferences I have made several motions and suggestions. Every one I have yet made has been adopted and sometimes unanimously adopted. On one or two occasions my suggestions have been received with a consideration that was pleasant and adopted with expressions that were flattering.

This is my work. What am I charged with?

1. It is said that I have expressed distrust of Northern Democrats; and speeches to this effect are filling the papers as if made by me. Not a single word published on this subject is true—not one.

2. It is said that myself and other Southern men have lost faith in the election of Mr. Tilden, and have made, or are making, or are willing to make some bargain or arrangement with Mr. Hayes. All intimations of this kind are simply manufactured—manufactured by pension hirelings for Republican use and benefit. Mr. Tilden and the Democratic party are reduced to a sad hope of success if the silly or designing Democrats who affect to believe such charges are to be accepted as the only trusted advisers of the party.

It might be interesting to give you an explanation of how easily a public man here may be misrepresented by news gossip and interviewers and especially if he be a public man who is worth misrepresenting, but I have not the time to do so now.

A few words in conclusion. The political situation was never so critical as now. Our constitutional system is on a magazine of powder and ten thousand fools, and some that are not fools, are striking matches all around it.

None but cool men and patriots who love country more than office can avert the most horrible civil war that ever disgraced and destroyed liberty and humanity. And yet there was never less excuse for any war in the history of the world.

Such a war, if it come, will be the culmination of human crime in the dastardly destruction of human rights by a disgraceful scramble for office!

In the late election both Mr. Tilden and Mr. Hayes received some votes. Will it not be better to have either for President than to have a ruler who received no votes? He is too stupid for argument who does not see that the last alternative is possible. But who ever may or may not be made President by returning boards or bayonets, one thing is certain: Mr. Tilden cannot and will not be made President unless he is made so by a fair honest count of the votes of the people.

That count can neither be fair nor honest unless it be had under interpretations of the constitution long accepted and by methods of procedure long established. The party that now demands new interpretations, or a new form or method of count will be a party in rebellion and treason against the Constitution, the Union and the people.

I am, therefore, in favor of a fair and honest constitutional count of the votes of the people.

I am laboring to secure that count, and when secured, I will abide by its result; and so will every other man North and South who is not willing to destroy his country.

I am brave enough to want peace, but not cowardly enough to accept dishonor.

It is unpleasant now to have to write letters, and, I confess, a little wounding to my pride to be called on by friends to deny charges so plainly absurd, and so wickedly circulated. But I will make an allowance for a natural anxiety in these evil times.

I ask you, therefore, to give this letter to the press, and I respectfully ask every paper in Georgia to give it an insertion.

I make one request of the people of Georgia and that is that they will believe nothing ascribed to me unless it appears over my own signature or in the official proceedings of Congress. I can see no other possible protection from misrepesentation.

I believe we can avert all the calamities I now so much dread. If we can peacefully inaugurate the man elected by the people, we shall have a new and long lease of constitutional government. If we cannot, then our beautiful, glorious and constitutional system will perish and my friends will find me on the front line of the last fatal charge in its defense.

Yours very truly.

BENJ. H. HILL

A. B. Culberson, Esq, Atlanta, Georgia.

DR. EATON'S BOY LUKE.

Dr. A. H. Eaton, a well-known dentist living in the outskirts of Elizabet , had two children, Mattie, aged 7, and Luke, aged 6. The little brother and sister were very fond of one another, and played together constantly. Five months ago Mattie suddenly died, and Luke was almost heartbroken. But being a very bright and active boy, he soon forgot his grief, and became a favorite with everybody by his cheerful manners and remarkble ingenuity. His mechanical turn of mind leads him marvelously fond of examining and playing with machines of all kinds. He studied the mechanism of his mother's sewing machine until, if it got out of order, he could find where the trouble lay quicker than she. The detached stock of his father's gun, with the machinery of the lock and trigger, afforded him great pleasure, and a pair of skates that were given to him a few weeks ago pleased him beyoned measure, while he never tired of a paper toy pistol that he had been permitted to play with at the house of a friend of the family.

Last Saturday little Luke affectionately helped his mother to dress his baby brother, and then began to play with the stock of his father's gun, the barrels being detached. His mother, fearing some accident, told him to leave the gun and go and wash his hands. He went into a bedroom adjoining the sitting room and inquired for the wash basin. In a few minutes his mother heard the report of a pistol, and Luke came running to her with the bosom of his dress on fire.

'Don't cry mother.' he said, 'I'm not going to die. It is two inches from my heart."

"But if you do die,"exclaimed the mother, catching him to her heart, "do you know where you will go?"

Yes, mamma—to heaven, where Mattie is.'

"Are you afraid to go?"

"No mamma; I am not afraid to go to God."

The little fellow lived until eight o'clock, conscious and cheerful all the time. His wound was not fatal in itself, but the nervous shock produced by it killed him. The pistol was a Colt's revolver, and Dr. Eaton thinks that Luke must have been trying to snap the hammer of it, as he had just before been doing with the dismembered gun.

Prescott *Miner:* Old Rastus Jo... son, formerly a resident of Wicken... burg in 'Indian times,' after ... an old familiar song in which a line ... says, '... is ever so humble, there's no place like home," jumped up from his seat and said, "Yes boss, dat's it, a man is so poor that he has no home but a shoopkin spread under a tree, with his boots and Sunday suit hung up on a branch, he will walk five miles after supper to get home to that darned old shoopkin and sleep there feeling safer than he would anywhere else in the world 'cause that's his home."

THE COURIER.

CLANTON, . . ALABAMA.

THE DYING YEAR'S MUSIC.

This is the path—here, where the fence rails lie
Across the withered fern,
Down-trodden now and dry;
And look, against the cool, dark, azure sky
How warmly, brilliantly
The vivid autumn splendors glow and burn.
Oh, the sweet silence! When we came in
Do you remember how glad bursts of song
Rang, greeting us, and echoing
The shadowy, long-drawn aisles among?
How every where
Bird called to bird with eager, questioning cry?
Now all is still
Save where our rapid feet,
Mid the crisp leaves and rus ling brushwood hiding,
Send startled echoes through the forest flying.
Hush! step more softly, yet more softly, sweet!
Nay, pause a moment! Listening, we shall hear
Divine music thrilling far and near;
The heart of Nature, throbbing, beating heart!
Hers to the wind's low, earnest sighing,
Solemn as a voice of prayer;
The tender murmur of the hidden rill,
The sound of ripe nuts dropping here and there;
Far off a dreary bird-song swelling, dying,
Some scarce remembered strain,
Half joy, half pain,
Telling how far
But how beloved in vain
(The old, old story!)
Was the dear ended summer, whose swift glory
Dies out, forgotten, lonely, in its wane.
—*Mary Alinge de Vere.*

BAFFLED BY ICE.

An English Opinion of the Failure of the Latest Arctic Expedition—Further Attempts at Exploring the Region Improbable.

In its main point, or at least, in that part of the enterprise which most appealed to the imagination of the public, success has been denied. They went out to endeavor to reach the pole, and Capt. Nares reports in two words the result of this part of the undertaking. "Pole impracticable" is his summing up of the position. The next sentence in the telegram, "No land to northward," explains the reason why the pole is held to be impracticable. It was never hoped that either of the ships could sail to the mysterious center where it would be south all round the horizon. The plan to be acted on was that the two vessels should go together to the highest latitude which could be attained before last winter, which it was hoped would be somewhere on the north shore of Lady Franklin strait, in latitude 82° north, or thereabout. Here the Discovery was to remain while the Alert pushed forward alone. It was hoped that several degrees further north would thus be made, and a chain of provision depots was to be established at every sixty miles of the line between the two vessels. The Alert would winter in this advanced position, and, if there was land ahead would dispatch six sledge parties, of fifty-two men altogether, as early in April as possible. By these sledges another chain of communication, if it may be so termed, was to be established over the five hundred miles between the Alert and the pole, only one of the sledges reaching the desired spot, and the rest forming a line of safe retreat back to the ship. The scheme was, of course, frustrated by the discovery that there was "no land to northward," and when that fact had been satisfactorily established the ships had nothing to do but return. Capt. Nares was known to be of opinion that to push away from the land, and get involved in the pack ice, was to risk failure. No land to northward, therefore, means no pathway this way to the pole.

The details given in the telegram from our correspondent at Valentia explains the shorter dispatch of Capt. Nares. It will be remembered that the last news from the Arctic ships was brought by Capt. Allen Young last autumn. He had found a cairn on one of the Cary islands, which contained letters up to July 26, 1875. These letters described the voyage northward from Upernavik, while letters of earlier date, but received later, give an account of the doings of the ships between the time of parting from the Valorous at Ritenbenk and the arrival at Upernavik. We had, therefore, a full account of their doings up to July 26, 1875, when they were steaming northward in almost clear sea with the water at a temperature of forty degrees, and nearly six weeks of open season before them. From that time till the receipt of Capt. Nares' telegram nothing has been heard of them; but now the telegram from our Valentia correspondent continues the story. Very soon after time out from the Cary Islands with bright prospects they met with ice [illegible] after ever[illegible]

and continues efforts, the side of Lady Franklin bay was reached, and here the Discovery went into winter quarters, while the Alert pushed on and reached the limit of navigation on the shore of the polar sea. Here they wintered, and were one hundred and forty-two days without sun. In the early spring, in accordance with the scheme laid down, sledge travelling was attempted, not over the land, which apparently does not exist, but over the ice floes of the polar sea. This expedition was absent seventy days, and reached the latitude of eighty-three degrees, twenty minutes, as stated in captain Nares' dispatch. In the course of this toilsome journey, Cape Columbia, the northernmost point of the American continent, was rounded, and a large portion of the coast of Greenland explored. It was found that so much land as that called by the American explorers, President's Land, existed. The polar region seems, in fact, as approached from the direction of Smith's sound, to be a vast frozen sea. After a terrible struggle, in which the sledges could only advance a mile a day, they reached the extreme latitude yet attained on any part of the arctic region, and were then within four hundred miles of the pole. It is quite obvious that at such a rate of travel there was no possibility of passing over the intervening space. The obstacles were, in fact, absolutely insurmountable. Ice some hundreds of feet in thickness covered the sea, and it may probably be considered as finally settled by the expedition that the pole is guarded at least on that side by "thrilling regions of thick-ribbed ice," as terrible as those which Shakspeare's imagination conceived as giving new terror to the fear of death.

The report which the expedition brings back from these frightful regions is very discouraging to the friends of arctic exploration. It was felt when the two ships went out that they were somewhat undermanned, and some predictions of failure in the sledging enterprise were based on this assumed defect. But it is now evident that nothing in the equipment of the expedition nor in the character of its officers could possibly have made the result other than it is. There were men enough, seeing that the very purpose for which it was assumed that more would be wanted—the sleighing journey to the pole—has been frustrated. Nor could any more efficient services have been rendered by those who went out on the perilous expeditions of eighty-five and seventy days sleighing over the mountainous ice.—*London Daily News.*

BENT ON BURNING.

The City of Little Rock Sends News of Another Big Blaze Within Her Corporate Limits.

Another fire occurred on the evening of the 19th in Little Rock, Ark. It broke out in the house of Joner, McDowell & Co., cotton factors and commission merchants, in the Miller & Penzel block, on the corner of Markham and Sherman streets. Considerable powder was stored in the building and the whole city was in peril for a time. The powder was quickly removed, however, and also the goods in Miller & Penzel's grocery store. Three brick buildings on East, between the Miller & Penzel block, and a two story brick occupied by Mr. Volmer as a dry goods house, and E. Elman as a liquor house, were razed, and the flames stopping over and grapping this building, the steamers played on the large wooden building on East, and prevented its spread in that direction. The general office of the Little Rock and Fort Smith railroad was in danger. It is owned by Judge Jones, McDonnel & Co. The neighborhood known as "Fighting Alley," comprising about twenty-five wooden buildings, occupied as saloons, etc., on Levee and Water streets, had a narrow escape. The fire was confined to the one block, although those in the vicinity were badly damaged by both fire and water. The delay in moving the engines from the cisterns to the river gave the fire headway, which could not be checked. Jones, McDonald & Co. is a branch of the house of Bussey & Co. of New Orleans and Memphis. Thus goes the largest wholesale house in Arkansas. Loss cannot fall short of $15,000. The third story of the Miller & Penzel block was the lodge room of the Masonic lodges of the city, and also the office of L. E. Barber, secretary of the grand lodge. The rooms were elegantly furnished and all the [illegible] more recent furniture, etc.,

A COWARDLY MURDER.

A Desperate Lover Assassinates His Adored's Father and Bears Her Off Over His Dead Body.

Mr. L. S. Hill, a most highly esteemed farmer and gentleman, living four miles north of Shelby Depot, on the Memphis and Ohio railroad, eighteen miles from this city. Mr. Hill had a daughter, Miss Bettie Hill, a pretty schoolgirl of fourteen years of age, who had unfortunately became attached to a young man of the neighborhood named A. M., or as he is better known "Golly" Bond. To this attachment the young lady's father gave his emphatic disapproval, and wisely so, for young Bond, who is about twenty-four years of age, and universally dubbed a wild, desperate and worthless fellow, was the last man to whom any fond father would wish to entrust his daughter's happiness. Mr. Hill having made no secrecy of his dislike for Bond, one of his remarks concerning that worthy

CAME TO BOND'S EARS.

A quarrel, on last Sunday, was the result, but no blows were exchanged. Yesterday morning about sunrise, Bond went to Hill's house, and after a stormy interview went away, saying he would "be back in an hour." Not long afterwards he did return, and rode into Hill's yard. After bringing Hill out of the house by firing one barrel of his gun through the window, when he came just across the threshold, Bond deliberately emptied the other barrel into the body of the father of his inamorata. Not content with this, and, as if seized with fiendish madness and thirst for blood, he drew a revolver and sent the contents of its five chambers boring and tearing into the quivering flesh of the dying man. Springing then into the house, in the presence of the mother who had just seen her husband shot before her eyes, this young devil seized, with his hands

STAINED WITH HER FATHER'S BLOOD,

the young girl, Bettie, and over the dead body of her father, bore her away. Mounting his horse with the frightened girl in his arms, Bond went speeding toward the house of Rev. Mr. Nickleberry, about a half a mile distant, and arriving there, demanded of that gentleman his services in making himself and young companion man and wife. Mr. Nickleberry, knowing the desperate character of the young man and hearing the story of the girl, who protested against the marriage, refused to perform the ceremony and locked himself in his smokehouse for safety.

Bond then threatened to shoot the young lady, and her life was probably saved by the presence of mind of Mrs. Nickleberry, who, seeing some men ride up, gave the alarm "the posse's coming!" and when Bond rushed out of the house, locked the girl up in her room. Bond going out, found one of the riders to be his brother, Bill, so he took Bill's horse and

RODE BACK TO THE SPOT OF HIS CRIME.

There seeing a young man named Coleman riding off for help for the family of the murdered man, this blood-handed assassin pulled trigger on him also, wounding him in the shoulder. Riding then to the residence of a Mr. Persons, in the neighborhood, he forced that gentleman to give up to him a fine horse and leaving behind a malediction, by way of thanks, with a yell this savage rode away at a breakneck speed. The commotion into which a quiet community is thrown by such a tragedy may well be imagined. Every effort will be made to catch the murderer, who is supposed to have gone westward.—*Memphis Avalanche, Dec. 19.*

MR. SANFORD considers the racing system in England taken as a system, far superior to ours. They have had more experience, and experience brings the better mind. Their jockeys are vastly superior. They put up their best jockeys on their two-year-olds to teach them to run, for horses, like men, must be taught to run. The heavy weight keeps them in shape, whereas the light weight of ninety pounds put on here from the west in the shape of brainless, untaught negroes, sends the horses reckless and rudderless over the course, merely to make a fast time for sale. There, even in exercising yearlings, they put on heavier jockeys. In some respects Mr. Sanford considers our system better. He thinks they run their horses too young. They gallop their yearlings severely, and now, in January, will make their entries for two-year-olds. Our horses have better legs and more endurance and more bone. The old horse, Preakness, at nine years old, was looked on as a wonder.

FACTS AND FANCIES.

MOST men call fretting a minor fault, a foible, and not a vice. There is no vice except drunkenness which can so utterly destroy the peace, the happiness of a home.—*Helen Hunt.*

ONLY a few days more of leap year remain, and we shall be glad when it is over. This having to reject girl after girl is a cruel strain upon a sensitive man.—*Norwich Bulletin.*

CHIP STRAW, so much used for bonnets, is the braided bark of a willow grown in France and Belgium. Its whiteness is so perishable that it will change over night, becoming the cream color generally seen.

MR. LONGFELLOW once received a letter requesting him to compose an acrostic, the first letters of which should spell "my sweet girl." The applicant added, "write as if it were some beautiful with whom you were in love—just as if it were for yourself." At the foot of the letter were these words, "send bill."

IF the hard times keep up as well as they have begun, this is going to be one of those frauds of Christmas, in which six large, mealy, cheap apples fill the boy's stocking so full that it is barely possible to crowd a meagre five cents' worth of candy in the top of the leg. We've been there.—*Hawkeye.*

ONCE more from out the void of philosophical meditation comes the heroic voice of the Danbury News, remarking that "Every man should have an intelligent understanding of himself in order to succeed well in life. A man with a tape-worm should not live on the European plan."

AN Enoch Arden returned to Boston home the other day and had a superfluous husband removed by a policeman, when he took the slippers of the rival and quietly sat down in the b som of his family to read the afternoon paper and see how the "count" was progressing before the returning boards.

Matrimonial Squabbles.

"I do believe," he says taking the spoon out of his glass, and tossing it on the table, "that of all the obstinate, positive wrong-headed creatures that ever were born, you are the most so, Charlotte."

"Certainly, certainly, have it your own way, pray. You see how much I contradict you," rejoins the lady.

"Of course you didn't contradict me at the dinner table—oh no, not you?" says the gentleman.

"Yes, I did!" cries the lady.

"Oh, you did!" says the gentleman, "you admit that!"

"If you call that contradiction, I do," the lady answered; "and I say again, Edward, when I know you are wrong, I will contradict you. I am not your slave."

"Not my slave!" repeats the gentleman bitterly; "and you still mean to say that in the Blackburne new house there are not more than fourteen doors, including the door of the wine cellar?"

"I mean to say," retorted the lady "that in the house there are fourteen doors and no more."

"Well, then," cries the gentleman rising in despair and pacing the room with rapid steps, "this is enough to destroy a man's intellect, and drive him mad."

A Defluition of Floating Debt.

The Railroad Argus gives the following very comical idea of the term "floating debt," in answer to a correspondent: "Floating debt" is a very fashionable term among railroads nowadays. It represents the smaller debts due to locomotive and car-builders, rolling mills, wood and coal dealers, conductors, engineemen, trackmen, office boys and others, for which no security has been given. They bear no interest, and sometimes no principal, and the claims which they represent are not generally cashed by brokers at more than their face. After floating debts have run so long that the company finds it can not pay them, they are often "converted" into "bonded debt," secured by second or third mortgage, and then the mortgage is finally "wiped out" by sale of the road, which settles the floating debts and their holders in the most easy and comfortable manner imaginable.

HOW MANY CHILDREN DI[illegible]
from Croup, Diptheria, &c. This new [illegible]
ciple, Dr. J. H. McLean's Cough and [illegible]
Healing Globules, will cure Croup, [illegible]
Throat diseases, Consumption, C[illegible] and
Hoarseness. Trial Boxes 25 cts.; [illegible]
Dr. J. H. McLean's office, 314 Ch[illegible]
S. L. [illegible]

DEAD-LETTER ROMANCE

BY WILLIAM E. CURTIS.

It was very long ago—as far back as 1835, if the old clerks in the New York post office remember correctly—that she first began to come to the general delivery window—a modest plainly clad lady, with a sweet, sober face, and gentle manner. She was as regular as the moon, and like the moon came monthly, generally on the first Saturday of the month, and always found a letter awaiting her, folded in the same sort of an envelope; always addressed in the same cramped angular hand to

MARIA H. RUSSELL,

NEW YORK POST-OFFICE.

It was always a "drop-letter," one of the many thousands that found their way through the little crevice in the wall daily, and no one ever knew who brought it; although, when the regularity of her visit began to attract attention, the unknown correspondent was carefully watched for about the first Friday of every month. But it was never known who brought that strange yellow envelope, nor did any one ever get a glimpse of its contents, although its outside was examined with curiosity a great many times. And the mysterious letter passed along like the thousands of daily messages of love and hate, of mortification and pleasure, of good cheer and evil bidding—the duns and remittances and promises to pay.

Years passed. The delivery clerks were changed one after another; some of them died; others were promoted; some went to other employments, but as each left he told the story of the [illegible] his successor as a part [illegible] of the [illegible] the new clerks soon became familiar with her visits as the months went by.

She was often noticed; inquisitive glances were [illegible] her face, and several times she was followed by curious fellows, but no one ever discovered whence she came or whither she went.

One day a new clerk who had conceived a scheme to discover her identity told her he was not sure she letter belonged to her, as he knew other ladies in the city of the same name, and asked her if she was not some one in the neighborhood whom she could call to identify her.

"I'm a stranger in this part of the city, sir," was her quiet, dignified reply, "but I have been here a good many times and never before was asked to prove my identity. If it will be any satisfaction to you I will describe the appearance of the letter I expect—but wait; I am quite sure it will correspond with this one"—and she took from a little reticule she always carried the one she had received a month before.

A whole generation had passed away. Men and women had been born and buried, but still the queer letters came, and were called for by the queer woman. The clerks in post-office had heard of her from those who had preceded them, and her mysterious appearances had gained a romance with age, and strange stories that had been invented by the clerks long before were told of her as true.

Her face was smooth and round and placid when she first came, but it was getting wrinkled, and her hair was getting gray. One time, only once for twenty years, as nearly as could be remembered, she failed to come, and one, two, three letters were waiting for her in the pigeon-hole. The clerk did not advertise them nor send them to the dead-letter office with the rest, for he knew if Maria Russell was living she would come for them in time, and if she was dead nothing could be gained by hurrying them off to the great mail morgue where all unclaimed letters go. But after four months her familiar face appeared at the window again, and the clerk was as glad to see her as if she had been an old friend. But it was not the face he used to see. Its calm smoothness was shrunken, its fullness was wasted; there were deep-drawn lines around the mouth and eyes, and the fresh flush had turned to a wan paleness. A friendly greeting was on the tongue of the clerk as he turned to meet her, but when he saw how pale she was, how wasted, and how the calm expression of her face had been erased and covered with the autograph of pain, he suppressed the cordial words that were pushing his lips open, and simply remarked:

"You have been sick?"

"Yes, I have been sick," she said, and gathering her letters in her hand she left the window, and, like a snow-flake in the sea, melted away into the surging wave of humanity that was roaring in the street outside.

After this she came regularly again, but the paleness never left her face, and the wrinkles lengthened and deepened instead of growing less.

The clerks began to talk of her changed appearance, and concluded that she was suffering from some cause, they could not decide just what, although there were plenty of reasons suggested, and it was concluded as an informal meeting behind the wall of boxes in the postoffice one day that the next time she came it was their duty to find out if she was needing any thing that they with their ill filled purses could supply. So when she came the clerk who happened to be at the window held her letter in his hand a moment to delay her, and said with a great deal of trepidation—for the mystery of her life and the distant self-possession of her manner discouraged any inquisitive attack:

"I pray you to excuse me madam; I thought that if you were in any sort of need—"

"I am very well cared for, thank you," she interrupted. "You have a letter for me, I see."

And she was gone again.

The clerk went back to his fellows, and, being a person of pride, related the incident, with some details that were not supplied in the occurrence. He said he had tendered the lady in their name, as delicately as possible, any aid that she might need, explaining to her that they had learned from long association to feel an interest in her, and hoped if she was in want of any of the necessaries of life, or if she needed assistance of any kind, that they would assist her to the extent of their abilities.

The clerks applauded the delicate spirit which their fellow had performed with [illegible] He said, that she was in good [illegible] and was not just now in want of assistance, but, with our permission, she would remember our kind offer, and if ever in need would not hesitate to call upon us."

And if she had been a heroine formerly she became a goddess from that hour out—a goddess in an old fashioned leghorn bonnet, a rusty broche shawl, and a reticule like the ones their grandmother's carried. But she was as divine to these plain-[illegible] postoffice clerks as ever was St. [illegible] to the tone poets of the medieval [illegible] Agatha to the suffering women of the church. The gray hair of the goddess had grown much thinner, in the last few years, her eyes were sinking back under her temples and growing dim, and the hands that clasped the letter as each month came round were getting very gaunt and wrinkled.

The war came on, she mails were laden down with messages of sorrow and bereavement; the clerks were hurried off as soldiers, and the widows and sisters of those whose places they went to fill came into the postoffice to do the public service; but the wan old woman came just the same as ever, and the yellow-wrapped letter was always waiting her there.

The war was over; the clerks who went out to fight came back limping and armless, to inquire after their mysterious friend. She was still coming, but soon after, in March, 1865, she was seen for the last time. The letter came as usual, one of the first days of April, but no one called for it. The clerk, who was a lady, then put it aside as if it was too good for its company, and kept it near the window so that it would be ready when Maria Russell came. Another month went by, and another letter came, which was put away with its mate. Two more months and two more letters, and four of them were lying there in a pile waiting for the queer old woman—"the mysterious woman of the delivery window" they called her now—to come for them. How often those letters were examined. How closely the address and the seal were scanned; how they were held up to the light, so that maybe a word of their contents might be discovered. What a temptation they were!

The chief of the delivery office ordered them advertised.

"No," said the clerks, "she will come for them. She knows they are here. She must be sick or something. She has come for them for thirty years, and they never have been advertised yet. Let them wait another month."

So they waited another month; two more, and still the queer old woman didn't come. And they had to be advertised. On a long list in the newspapers, near the bottom, under the head of "Ladies' Letters," were these words:

Russell, Maria H., 6

People glanced at them—almost every body looks over the list of advertised letters to see if by some chance one belonging to them had stayed in among the vagabonds, and people remarked:

"I wonder who Maria H. Russell is; she has six letters advertised."

To the clerks in the post-office it seemed a shame that old Mrs. or Miss (perhaps she was an old maid) Russell's letters should be advertised, and stuck off into a dirty corner with a lot of soiled envelopes, and there was quite an indignation meeting held over the matter. But still the queer old woman did not come.

"Perhaps she is dead," they said, "poor thing. Perhaps she is dead."

But if there were whispers of displeasure when the letters were advertised, there was a storm of wrath when the clerk announced that they must be sent to the dead-letter office. The postmaster was appealed to. He was a man of business, and didn't care much for romance, so he said the letters must go, and the rules of the department carried out, and that the seventh letter which had come in since the six were advertised must go with them.

But through all the sorrow there was gleaming the sun-shine of relief. At the dead-letter office it would be found out what [illegible] mysterious envelopes contained. And the lady who made up the [illegible] for the dead-letter office penned this note to Maria Russell's seven letters:

These are strange collar letters. They belong to a woman who has been coming to the postoffice regularly every month for thirty years; but she has ceased to come, and we think she is dead. Whoever opens these letters will confer a great favor by informing the clerks of the New York postoffice of their contents, as we have a great curiosity to know who Maria Russell is or was, and something about the person who has been sending her these letters promptly for so long.

This note was submitted to a convention of clerks and declared unanimously to be the proper thing. A reply was awaited anxiously. Before it came two more letters had followed their fellows in, and were waiting for Maria Russell; but she never came to get them, and they were sent off like the rest to have their secret revealed in the great morgue at Washington.

Finally there came an envelope addressed to "the clerks of the New York post-office," and it was opened by the first person in that category into whose hands it came. That person read the inclosure hurriedly through, and called a convention, to which he read the following:

Although it is directly against the rules of the office, I take the responsibility of gratifying your curiosity. Nine letters addressed to Maria H. Russell have come to my hands. Each one contained a brief note, calling my attention to an enclosure, without date or signature. Each enclosure was a five-dollar bill. We have a great deal of curiosity ourselves here to learn something about this strange matter. Won't some of you write us what you know? And if any further disclosures are made we will inform you.

Here was a romance indeed. Nine unsigned letters, each with a similar inclosure of money. Was it possible, they thought, that for thirty years these same sort of letters, with the same inclosures, had been coming to Maria Russell. And why didn't they stop, if she was dead, as she certainly must be. The whole post office was excited and perplexed in its efforts to find a solution of this mystery. But there was no clew to Mrs. or Miss Russell; no clew to her mysterious correspondent. I can not repeat the many theories that were advanced, or the many speculations that were put out to explain the matter; but each was a different one, and each had as good ground for believing his the true one as any other, because none of them had any ground at all. To add to the mystery, some one brought in a daily paper which contained the following advertisement:

PERSONAL—ANY PERSON HAVING ANY knowledge of the whereabouts of Maria H. Russell, who has been a resident of this city for thirty years, will relieve a terrible anxiety by communicating with C. B. R., postoffice.

What a sensation that personal made in the postoffice department. Here at last was a clew to the unknown correspondent who was wondering why he had received no acknowledgement to his letters for nine months, and to add to the excitement another letter, in the same pale yellow style of envelope, addressed in the same similar chirography, was tossed with hundreds of others to the distributor's table, where it came to light. Fifty letters were addressed to "C. B. R.," each of which stated that they had important information concerning Maria H. Russell; but before they were mailed it leaked out that the personal was put in the paper by one of the clerks, who hoped to reach in advance of his fellows a clew to the mystery. But nothing satisfactory resulted even from the personal. Several Maria Russells turned up to answer it, and were very much disgusted to find they weren't the person wanted; but it brought no clew to the curious old lady and her curious correspondent.

One day nearly two years ago a clerk in the postoffice told a friend who was connected with a newspaper of the circumstances, and a brief statement of facts was published. The paragraph was widely quoted—republished in almost every paper in the United States. And with this publication the letters stopped coming. The last one was post-marked March 4, 1875. It is thought that the mysterious correspondent saw the paragraph, and knew in that way that Maria Russell was dead—for she must be dead, or she would have called for her letters in the years that had gone since she got the last.

But it may be asked why the unknown correspondent doesn't send to the dead-letter office and claim his money—the money he sent so faithfully each month to Maria Russell, even for ten years after she was dead and gone. A large number of claims have been made for the money since the publication last year, and a variety of singular stories have been told to account for the manner in which the correspondence was conducted.

One man wrote to inform the postoffice department that he was the person who had been sending the money to Maria Russell these forty-years agone, but as his manuscript was in every way dissimilar from that in the original letters he was at once pronounced an impostor.

A man in Sturgis, Mich., has told the strangest story and put in the strongest claim. He says that he is one of a family of five children, four brothers and one daughter. In 1835 his father and mother separated, the father taking the boys and the mother the girl, and the father agreeing to pay $5 a month for his daughter's support as long as he lived, but to have no communication with her in any way whatever. He says, this man in Michigan, that his father used to send the money in the manner described as long as he lived with him, but having some differences about 1846 they, the father and son, separated, the latter going west, where he has resided ever since, without having heard once from the rest of his family. He said he was in no need of the money, but would like very much to know if the strange correspondents were his father and sister. He would identify the writing, he thought, if they would send him one of the letters.

Mr. Russell's letter was strongly indorsed by several prominent residents of Sturgis, who bore testimony to his good character and general worthiness.

Mr. Dallas, the superintendent of the dead-letter office, replied that while he greatly desired to oblige Mr. Russell, it was not permitted to send any of the letters out of the office; but if Mr. Russell was ever in Washington he would be glad to give him any information in his power, and show him any papers in the department relating to the case. The law required that these letters and their contents be reclaimed within three years. At the end of which time the money inclosures revert to the United States treasury, from which they can not be recovered without a special act of congress.

On a recent visit to the dead-letter office I saw the silent, inanimate relics of this strange mystery. A pile of plain, yellow envelopes, marked with some hieroglyphics peculiar to the dead-letter men, indicating their reference to the books of the bureau. If they could talk what a strange story they might tell. What a theme for a romance are these dead letters—dead in every respect. Forlorn, too, the speechless wanderers, with neither their written nor their intended recipient to claim them. I opened one of them—there was no date, no signature, and written in the center of the page of blue note paper, with pale ink, in an old-fashioned hand that appeared to have been uncertain with age, were these few unsuggestive words:

"I enclose you the money as usual. I will send more the first of [illegible]
You need not write."—*Chicago Inter Ocean.*

Chilton County Courier.

BY BROOKS AND MARTIN.

CLANTON ALA., JANU'RY, 5 1877.

THE NEW YEAR.

1877 has been ushered upon us and bids fair to form the most eventful in our nations history; it came crowned with snow, and ushered in with the chilling blasts of warring winds; and huddled around our cherry hearth stones the outlook was not a cheerful one. The political situation burdens and agitates the great public mind to the unsettling of business, and industrial interests. We find ourselves wondering as to the final results, as to who will be the incumbent of the Presidential chair for the next ensuring term. The complications arising from the desire of the Republican party to rule or ruin as evidenced by the rulings and course pursued by their leaders in the disputed states, is sufficient to make us pause and wonder if the Constitution framed with so much wisdom, by able and pure men will yield to the attacks of its enemies. This vital question must be solved in the present year. With the conviction that we of the South have performed well our part, and have given our solid vote for the right against fraud and corruption, and believing that a just God who controls the destinies of the nations, will smile upon us, if we are but true to the cause of truth, we will bide our time, and as heretofore accept the situation and endeavor to be patient. If the Northern Democracy fail us; fail to do, and to dare for the right, whose is the fault? certainly not ours. And when the ides of March have come, God grant that our forebordings may prove but the silver lining to the cloud and that it may break with big drops of mercy upon our land and country.

God save our country: But enough of this; turning our thoughts inwardly let us remark that each succeeding new year brings us nearer our graves, and is ever replete with newer resolves for the better, and as we make our journalistic bow to our patrons, it is with the promise to give them at all times the very best paper we can; to conserve the public interest at all hazards, and promote the interest of society, and in the future, as in the past, all we ask is your kind forbearance and that our errors may be covered with your sympathy and that when the years shall accumulate our friendship for one another may deepen, our views of right be broader, and that we may all abound in that charity which covereth a multitude of faults.

REPUBLICAN SWINDLING IN FLORIDA.

The recent proceedings in Florida illustrate the manner in which the carpet-bag Republicans comply with the mandates of court. The Supreme Court required the Returning Board to reexamine the votes cast in the November election precisely as they appeared on the face of the papers.

Knowing that to do this would give a majority to the Tilden electors, the two Republicans on the Board refused at first to obey the Court. Then Attorney General Cocke the Democratic member, said he should respect the order of the court, and go on and canvass alone.

This brought the other two members to terms; but they did the work in a style that maintained their previously well-earned character for duplicity and cheating. A strict compliance with the mandate of the Court would give the Tilden electors a majority of 91. Therefore, and in order to evade the result so fatal to the conspiracy for counting in Hayes they threw out the vote of Clay county, and canvassed the fraudulent return from Baker county, and in this way gave the Hayes electors a majority of 205. Against this jugglery Cocke filed a protest, and the Court is now to consider this management.

Are not honest, high-minded Republicans getting ashamed of these swindling practices?—N. Y. Sun.

WHAT A KENTUCKIAN CONGRESSMAN SAYS.

John Young Brown returned from Washington on Thursday night, to be with his family during the holidays. In an interview our reporter had with him yesterday as to the political situation, he said that the impression at Washington is that Mr. Tilden will be inaugurated without a trouble or a trip. The Northern Democrats are thoroughly aroused, and bushels of letters have been received by Northern Democratic Congressmen from their constituents, urging them to firmness and unflinching demand of Democratic success. The Southern members are quiet but deeply interested spectators, pursuing a course of prudence and moderation and awaiting the developments. On the other hand, Grant and the more ultra of the Republicans are bold and menacing, evidently meaning war.

Some hope, however, hinges on the conservative course of Conkling and others, while even Blaine is said to oppose, though not openly, the course of Administration. Everything then depends upon the animus of the indignation meetings, especially the monster gathering proposed in New York. If these be pronounced and demonstrative, the Republicans will succumb, otherwise they will attempt the inauguration of Mr. Hayes at any cost.—*From the Henderson Sun.*

The State of Alabama } Special Pro-
Chilton County. } bate Court.
11th day of Dec. 1876.

George W. Langston Admr.
Estate of Willis Langston Deceased.

This day came George W. Langston administrator of said estate and filed his statement, accounts vouchers and evidence for final settlement of his administration. It is ordered that the 31st day of January 1877 be appointed a day on which to make such settlement at which time all persons interested can appear and contest the said settlement, if they think proper.

H. J. Callen
Judge of Probate.

1877 NEW YORK 1877

The different editions of The Sun during the next year will be the same as during the year that has just passed The daily edition will on week days be a sheet of four pages, and on Sundays a sheet of eight pages, or 56 columns; while the weekly edition will be a sheet of eight pages of the same dimentions and character that are already familiar to our friends. The Sun will continue to be a strenuous advocate of reform and retrenchment, and of the substitution of statesmanship, wisdom and integrity for hollow pretence, imbecility, and fraud in the administration of public affairs. It will continue for the government of the people by the people and for the people, as opposed to government by frauds in the ballot-box and in the counting of votes, enforced by military violence. It will endeavor to supply its readers—a body not far from a million of souls—with the most careful complete and trustworthy accounts of current events, and will employ for this purpose a numerous and carefully selected staff of reporters and Correspondents. Its reports from Washington, especially, will be full, accurate, and fearless; and it will doubtless continue to deserve and enjoy the hatred of those who thrive by plundering the Treasury or by usurping what the law does not give them, while it will endeavor to merit the confidence of the public by defending the rights of the people against the encroachments of unconstitutional power.

The price of the daily Sun will be 55 cents a month or $6.50 a year, post paid or with the Sunday edition seven dollars and seventy cents a year.

The Sunday edition alone, 8 pages, $1.20 a year, post paid.

The Weekly Sun, eight pages of 56 broad columns, will be furnished during 1877 at the rate of $1 a year, post paid.

The benefit of this large reduction from the previous rate for the weekly can be enjoyed by individual subscribers without the necessity of making up clubs. At the same time, if any of our friends choose to aid in extending our circulation, we shall be grateful to them, and every such person who sends us ten or more subscribers from one place will be entitled to one copy of the paper for himself without charge. At one dollar a year postage paid, the expense of paper and printing are barely repaid; and, considering the size of the sheet and quality of its contents, we are confident the people will consider the weekly Sun the cheapest newspapear published in the world, and we trust also one of the very best.

Address THE SUN,
New York N. Y

THE NEWS WITHOUT POISON.

THE NEW YORK OBSERVER claims to publish the *best family newspaper*, and repudiates all unsound or objectionable teaching. Even its advertising columns are free from all quackery and dangerous advertisements; and the whole paper, both in its religious and secular department, is filled with pure and entertaining reading. While we commend the position of the OBSERVER in this matter, we also endorse it as one of the most desirable periodicals for any household. The price, $3.15 a year postpaid, can hardly be made to return as much good spent in any other way *S. I. Prime & Co.*, 37 Park Row, New York.

BEGIN THE NEW YEAR WITH A PAPER FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

The year 1877 will be marked by more important events than any of its predecessors. The Montgomery ADVERTISER, as heretofore, will be devoted to the Democratic and Conservative cause and will be unsparing in its efforts to uphold good government in the State and Union. It is offered at the following rates:

One Copy Daily 1 Year	$10 00
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Twenty Copies Weekly 1 Year	$35 00
Thirty " " " "	45 00

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A TRIAL WILL INSURE ITS POPULARITY EVERYWHERE.

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When once used will retain its place forever.

WE EXCHANGE MACHINES.
Send your old-fashioned, cumbersome, heavy-running, womau-killing machine to us, and we will allow you $25 for it, as part payment for one of ours.

IT IS CELEBRATED FOR ITS ADVANTAGES, IN THAT IT IS ONE OF THE LARGEST SEWING MACHINES MANUFACTURED.—ADAPTED ALIKE TO THE USE OF THE FAMILY OR THE WORKSHOP. IT HAS THE LARGEST SHUTTLE, WITH A BOBBIN THAT HOLDS ALMOST A SPOOL OF THREAD.

THE SHUTTLE TENSION IS ADJUSTABLE WITHOUT REMOVING THE SHUTTLE FROM THE MACHINE.

THIS MACHINE IS SO CONSTRUCTED THAT THE POWER IS APPLIED DIRECTLY OVER THE NEEDLE, THUS ENABLING IT TO SEW THE HEAVIEST MATERIAL WITH UNEQUALED EASE. IT IS VERY SIMPLE IN ITS CONSTRUCTION, DURABLE AS IRON AND STEEL CAN MAKE IT, ALL ITS WEARING PARTS CASE-HARDENED OR STEEL, AND INGENIOUSLY PROVIDED WITH MEANS FOR TAKING UP LOST MOTION, SO WE ARE JUSTIFIED IN

Warranting Every Machine for 3 Years.

IT IS THE LIGHTEST AND EASIEST-RUNNING MACHINE IN THE MARKET. IT IS, ALSO, THE MOST ELABORATELY ORNAMENTED AND PRETTIEST MACHINE EVER PRODUCED.

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White Sewing Machine Co.,
358 Euclid Avenue,
AGENTS WANTED. CLEVELAND, O.

Chilton County Courier.

BY BROOKS AND MARTIN.

CLANTON ALA., JANU'RY, 5 1877.

THIS PAPER IS ON FILE WITH

GEO. P. ROWELL & CO'S NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING BUREAU

Where Advertising Contracts can be made.

LOCAL.

A true picture of despair—a pig reaching through a hole in the fence, to get a cabbage that lies a few inches beyond his reach.

The latest use of cardinal red, worn around the neck, is in the shape of an old piece of red woolen flannel.

Papa—"Why do you not get the plant instead of these small oysters?"

Daughter—"Yes Ma please get the plants we can put them on that rich square in the garden and have oysters whenever we wish."

Snowballing was the order of the day Tuesday. The boys would gather around a crowd and ball and *brust* him until he cried "I'll aute," then they would march him to a store and call for treats.

Mr. Kaufman the Post Master at Cullman, was killed by the Mail Train on the S. & N. R. R. Monday night, he made a mis step and fell under the cars while they were in motion.

The snow at this place was four or five inches deep on Monday, and there is still a sufficient quantity to make a number of snowballs large enough to stop up a man's ear as he turns the corner.

While Clanton was adorned with a mantle of snow, we overheard a young gentleman tell a young lady that this is a very appropriate time to get married; Nature seems to have anticipated such an event and donned her dress of purity." The young lady said nothing, but looked "I wish it was leap year again."

We felt that "two are company but three are not" and taking advantage of the deep abstraction silently stole away.

Our readers remember the visit to this city last year of Messrs. Whittle and Bliss, the Evangelists. Mr. Bliss, with his wife and two children all they had, were on the ill-fated train which fell through the Ashtabula bridge last Friday night. They were all killed. Their sad death has caused great sorrow throughout the country. Mr. Bliss was an earnest Christian man and devoted his whole life to doing good. His principal reputation was that of a sweet singer and his songs are among the most popular now published.—Advertiser.

Irate young lady, at an English bathing place. "Mr. Cox, I declare your machines are the worst I ever saw! There's not even a looking-glass!" Proprietor of Bathing Machines: "Why—Miss, if there was lo king-glasses, we shouldn't get you ladies out of them—here machines for howers and howers."

Somebody up the road a little distance North, probably not further than Col. Tom Williams is likely to have plenty of "hog and hom'ny" this year. Four or five wagons have been busy a month or two hauling corn from the State farm, and last Saturday we saw the same six wagons, we believe, pass through 'loaded to the guards' with buck sidemeat.—*Banner.*

We heard a man say that it would be a sin to bury any one in the county in which he lived, as the land is too poor to bring about a resurrection. Before dying he should give his order to be buried there.

To those wishing an interesting and instructive paper, we would recommend the Family Story paper it is published in New York by Norman L. Monro & Co. 74 Beekman Street It alone, is well worth the subscription which is $3.00 per annum though every subscriber also receives a certain part of Shakespear, neatly printed and bound, thus enabling every one to get the works of Shakespeare in a nice compact form. Send a specimen copy for examination—and you will have no cause for regret.

THE BEST GOOD BY AND GREETING.

The spire of Trinity Church never pointed to a lovelier sky than it did last night when the chimes rang the old year out and the new year in. "Praise ye the Lord" "Ye Heavens adore Him" "Angels from the realms of glory" "Christmas bells are sounding."

"Old Hundred." "A happy New Year to thee!" "Yankee Doodle Dandy!" "My lodging is on the cold ground!" and "Home Sweet Home" were played on the bells. Several thousand persons gathered in the neighborhood to hear.—*Sun.*

A young Frenchman, who was much importuned by creditors, locked himself in his rooms and refused to open to any one but his intimate friends, who were given a peculiar signal. The other morning he kept perfectly quiet, when his tailor knocked and called out to him: "I know you are within, Mr. X—. You are wrong in not letting me in. I will not stir until you open the door." X—smiled, and preserved a dignified silence. Noon came, and, although hungry, he did not dare to open the door, as he saw through the crack the feet of the tailor on guard. Night at length came on, and he could not stand the danger any alonger, although the tailor's feet were still to be seen. He ventured to open the door, and found a pair of shoes which had been put out to be brushed, and which he had mistaken for his tailor's feet.

Christmas has come and gone, but Stewart & Co. are still here with cheap goods!

A man at Evansvile, Ind., who attempted suicide by shooting, and did not succeed, was fined the next day for shooting inside the city limits.

An athletic specimen of the Emerald Isle called on a warfinder for a job. "The top of the mornin' to ye, Muster P.; I've been told that ye're in want of help." "I've but little to do," replied P., with mercantile gravity. "I'm the boy for yees! It's but little I care about doing; it's the money I'm afthur, sure!"

STEWART AND CO.

CLANTON, ALABAMA.

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Dry Goods and Groceries.

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Having returned from New York with a large and select stock of

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Call and see me and I guarantee satisfaction.

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MARRIED.

You scarce would deem that my lady, there,
Had ever known aught of a troubled breast,
So suave her manner, composed her air,
And her grace and beauty so self-possessed;
But you've heard, I fancy, the sage old
Of the silent waters that run so deep—
And a page of her history, briefly told,
To Sloth, a-nodding, would murder sleep.

'Twas of a divorce and counter suits
That reeked for a term in the city's sight,
Where family tares torn up by the roots,
And closeted skeletons saw the light,
Till the public guffawed and smote its knees
At the noisy swoop of a carrion press,
And the jackal lawyers worried their lees
From the writhing heart of the bitterness.

Her ladyship triumphed, too, I believe,
If triumph it be to upheave one's name,
Intact but blurred, alike clotted sleeve,
From the seething sluice of a mooted shame;
To reel forth, clutching a bag of gold,
From a crumbling hearth and a trampled fire,
With one child tight in the garment's fold,
And the other lost with the stricken sire.

But Fate will jungle, and Time will heal,
And this whirligig world forgets too soon;
An idle jeerie of Fortune's wheel
Will enrich or beggar, turn blank or boon.
An obscuration of timely rust,
And once more, peerless, my lady, there,
Rides planet-like, on the topmost crest,
A little mellowed, but passing fair.

At play or opera, ball or fete,
The need to her, as of old, is paid.
Till men are wont, as her back they wait,
To deem her past as a phantom laid.
But I tell you her beauty is all a mask,
Her grace a mantle, though nobly worn,
And her pageant life but a thankless task
To cloak the pang of the secret thorn.

And I know there are times in the solemn rounds,
When the thoughts, perchance, are beyond the grave—
When the death-tick under the wainscot sounds,
And the bureau creaks, and the curtains wave.
That you'd grieve to look at my lady, there,
As mask and mantle are cast away,
And she sits alone with her dumb despair,
And moans, and shudders, and tries to pray.
—Nathan D. Urner.

FIRE KINGS AND FIRE EATERS.

One Richardson gained much notoriety by a kind of defiance of fire. This appears to be the man mentioned by Mme. de Servigne. He waited upon her from Vitry, and dropped into his mouth melted sealing-wax "as if it had been so much cold water" without the slightest semblence of pain; nor did his tongue show the least sign of burning or injury whatever. The lively letter writer, while treating the display almost as a miracle, nevertheless asked in a half-bantering tone what would become of the proofs of innocence, so much depened on in former ages, from the ordeal by fire. Richardson probably exhibited his marvels in various parts of Europe; for Evelyn was present at one such display at lady Sutherland's. After dinner, the fire king devoured flaming brimstone by way of dessert; chewed and swallowed burning coals; melted a beer-glass and then ate it up, or drank it down; put a live coal on his tongue, placed an oyster on the coal, blew this strange substitute for a fire-place with bellows, and so continued until the oyster was roasted or calloped; he melted pitch and wax with sulphur and drunk off the mixture in a flaming state; and finally held a thick piece of red hot iron between his teeth. A learned French publication, the Journal des Savans, gave detailed accounts of many of Richardson's marvels: and in the same journal M. Panthot afterwards explained how they were done, according to revelations made to him by Richardson's servant. The exhibitor rubbed with some chemical substance the hands and other parts of the skin to be exposed to the fire; the powerful liquid hardened the scarf-skin into a kind of leather; and after many repetitions of the experiment this hardening became permanent. Some blacksmiths' it is known, can handle a piece of iron nearly red hot, the skin of the hand having become indurated by long practice at the hot trade. In roasting bits of steak and raw oysters on his tongue Richardson is said to have secretly placed a thin slice of veal between the tongue and the burning coal, and that this and the moisture of the mouth shielded him from injury. As to swallowing such dainties as flaming sulphur and pitch, he was wont to retire immediately from the audience, drink off warm water and oil, and so obtain relief by an emetic.

A famous man was M. Chabert, the fire king, fire-eater, and "poison swallower," rather less than half a century ago. By trade a baker at Paris, he gained much notoriety by his fire resisting qualities. According to the stories told of him he would rush into a burning house and bring out the inmates. Once, passing Smith's forge, he took out a white iron with his naked hand, placed the end on an anvil, and bade the smith hammer away; the son of Vulcan, too much alarmed, ran away, fearing that a denizen of the nether regions had made his appearance. For a time Chabert was inspector of the royal kitchen at the Tuileries, but he was prone to go into the heated oven and give out the dishes of baked viands with his hands; the king, fearful of sad results from such proclivities, discharged him with a small pension. He went to Vienna, and in the presence of the imperial family, sat in a tar barrel flaming and smoking until he was blackened like a negro. Coming to England he exhibited at White Conduit house, where he entered a huge oven, took in a leg of mutton, shut the door, sang some French songs and came out with the mutton baked. On other occasions he bore the heat of an oven raised to five hundred degrees. Repeatedly he swallowed phosphorus and prussic acid, or appeared to do so; but when Mr. Wakley, editor of the Lancet, proposed to administer the last named powerful poison as a test Charbert refused to comply. This and other circumstances led to the failure of the fire king as a profitable exhibition. There is no doubt that the man possessed exceptional personal peculiarities, but it can as little be doubted that he supplemented these by precautionary measures such as we have already mentioned.—*Chamber's Journal.*

RED TAPE IN THE BRITISH ARMY

When a soldier in the British army wants a new pair of shoes he communicates the fact of his indigent condition to his sergeant. The sergeant investigates and makes a written report of the fact, forwarding it, with the soldier's application, to the lieutenant. The lieutenant refers the matter back to the sergeant with instructions to ascertain how near the soldier's term of service is out, that he may not go trudging off home in a pair of shoes ahead of her Britannic majesty's government. The sergeant, ascertaining that the soldier has to serve long enough yet to wear out a whole case of shoes, indorses the instructions to that effect, and they are then forwarded by the lieutenant to the captain. The captain indorses the application with the recommendation that it be granted and forwards it to the adjutant, who refers it to the major. The major refers it to the surgeon with the necessary instructions in obedience to which the surgeon refers it back to the sergeant to ascertain if the man is troubled with corns, bunions, ingrowing nails, or any pedal affections or deformities that would necessitate the use of a special last. The application then reaches the colonel through the regular channels, and is by him referred to the quartermaster with orders to answer the requisition with the necessary foot gear. The quartermaster transmits it, in triplicate, to the supply department, secre ary of war and quartermaster-general, and the contractor is notified by the quartermaster-general. The contractor endorses the applicaton with a request to know what size is wanted, and the paper is then referred back to the sergeant with orders to procure the soldier's number. The sergeant then endorses on the original application his final report, that the soldier had been transferred into a cavalry regiment and wants boots. He is then degraded and placed in the ranks for presuming to know what a soldier in another regiment wants, and the papers are forwarded to the soldier's cavalry regiment with instructions for him to make the application for boots through the regular channels. In the mean time the soldier dies.—*Burlington Hawkeye.*

CHRISTMAN FESTIVITIES.

The common custom of decking the houses and churches at Christmas with evergreen is derived from ancient Druid practices. It was an old belief that sylvan spirits might flock to the evergreens, and remain unnipped by frost till a milder season. The holly, ivy, rosemary, bay, laurel and mistletoe furnished the favorite trimmings, which were not removed till candlemas. In old church calendars Christmas eve as marked *templa exornantur* (the temples are adorned). Holly and ivy still remain in England and most esteemed Christmas evergreens, though at the two universities the windows of the college chapels are decked with laurel. It was an old English superstition that on Christmas eve the oxen were always found on their knees, as in an attitude of devotion, and that after the change from old to new style, they continued to do this only on the eve of old Christmas day. This was derived from a prevalent medieval notion that an ox and ass, which were present at the nativity, fell on their knees in a suppliant posture, as appears from the Latin poem of "Sannazaro," in the sixteenth century. It was an ancient tradition, alluded to by Shakspeare, that midnight spirits forsake the earth and go to their own confines at the crowing of the cock. The Christmas celebrations in England have lost their primitive boisterous character, the gambols and carols are nearly gone by, and family reunions and evergreen trimmings are nearly all that remain of the various rough merriments which used to mark the festival. The last memorable appointment of a lord of misrule was in 1627, when he had to be denominated "a grand captaine of mischiefe—*Appleton's American Cyclopedia.*

PRETTY OR NOT.

To be pretty is the great object of almost every living woman, even those who lecture upon the impropriety of doing so.

Beautiful women spend a great deal of thought upon their own charms, and homely women grow homely through fretting because they are not handsome.

Men, at least while they are young, are very like women in this respect, though they hide their feelings better.

There is one comfort to the homely ones, however.

After you come to know people very intimately, o not know whether they are pretty or not.

Their "ways" make an expression on you, but not their noses and ears, their eyes and mouths.

In time the soul expresses itself to you, and it is that which you see.

A man who has been married twenty years scarcely knows what his wife looks like.

He may declare that he does, and tell you that she is a bewitching little blonde, with soft blue eyes, long after she is fat and red and forty; because the image of his early love is in his heart, and he doesn't see her as she is to-day, but as she was when he courted her.

Or, being an indifferent husband, he may not know that she is the fine woman that other people think her.

You have known men who have married the plainest women, and think them beauties; and you know beauties who are quite thrown away on men who value a wife for her success as a cook.

As far as one's effect on strangers is to be taken into consideration, beauty is valuable and very valuable.

So, if you have it, rejoice; but if you have it not, be content.

Take care of your heart, your soul, your mind, and your manners, and you will make for yourself that beauty which will render you lovely to those who are nearest and dearest to you.

CURIOUS FRENCH EXPERIMENT.

A curious as well as interesting series of experiments made in France shows approximately that the heaviest load a man of strength can carry for a short distance is 319 pounds; all a man can carry habitually, as, for example, a soldier his knapsack, walking on level ground, is 132 pounds—an extreme load, it would seem—for he can carry an aggregate of 1,518 pounds over 3,200 feet as a day's work, under like circumstances. If he ascend ladders or stairs as do hod-carriers, then he can carry but 121 pounds continuously, and his day's work can not exceed 1,232 pounds raised 3,200 feet high. With regard to the effort and the velocity with which a man can produce by pulling or pushing with his arms, it has been found by these experiments that, under the most favorable circumstances, and for continuous work, an effect can not be gained exceeding from 26.4 to 33 pounds raised from 1.8 to 2.1 feet per second, or about one-eighth horse power.

WHAT TWEED'S BAGGAGE CONTAINED.

The baggage belonging to William M. Tweed, which was detained on board the United States steamer Franklin was returned to the prisoner after having been thoroughly searched by the custom house officials. The reason assigned for the detention and search of this baggage —by what authority is not made clear—was the belief that it contained important documents affecting the ring. These "documents" proved, on the baggage being opened, to be only sketches of places visited by Tweed and some lessons in Spanish which he had prepared. No other documents being found, the baggage was returned. No other communication is now allowed between Tweed and the reporters.

MAN AND WOMAN.

Man is the creature of interest and ambition. His nature leads him forth into the struggle and bustle of the world. Love is but the embellishment of his early life, or a song pipe in the intervals of his acts. But woman's whole life is a history of the affections. The heart is her world; it is there her ambition strives for empire; it is there her avarice seeks for hidden treasures. She sends forth her sympathies on an adventure; she embarks her whole soul in the traffic of affection, and, if shipwrecked, her case is hopeless, for it is a bankruptcy of the heart.—*Washington Irving.*

A PHOTOGRAPHER gives the following directions to his customers: "When a sitting for a picture would compose her mouth to a bland and serene character, she should before entering the room say, 'bosom,' and keep the expression into which the mouth subsides until the desired effect in the camera is evident. If, on the other hand, she wishes to assume a distinguished and somewhat noble bearing, not suggestive of sweetness, she should say 'brush,' the result of which is infallible. If she wishes to make her mouth look small, she must say 'flip,' but if the mouth be already too small and need enlarging, she must say 'cabbage.' If she wishes to look mournful, she must say 'kerchunk;' if resigned, she must forcibly ejaculate a'cat.'"

WOULD BE wag (to old customer with highly tinted nose)—"A' say, Chappie, how muckle wid it tak' ta pent a nob like that o'yourn?" Old customer—"well, mum, a' couldna exactly say, as it's no just leenish't yet!"—*Judy.*

WACHTEL received $46,000 for singing at eighteen performances in New York, a few years since, that sum being one-third of the gross receipts. At the same time Parepa Rosa received $18,000, or $1000 per night. Santly received four hundred dollars per night, and Adelaide Phillipps one hundred and fifty dollars per night. Even these prodigious sums failed to consume all of the receipts, and the managers cleared a handsome profit.

Mr. P. T. Barnum has been corresponding with English carpet manufacturers, with a view of inducing them to establish factories in Bridgeport. One has refused on account of the protective tariff, and another shows a disposition to accept Mr. Barnum's proposition for the very reason that the other refused it.

One of the leading features of the Paris exposition will be the great lighthouse, manufactured by Cail. It is to be four hundred and twenty feet high, and after the exposition will be removed to Plymouth, England, for permanent erection.

WHEN a Chicago shoemaker sells a young lady of that city a pair of gum shoes, he makes the bill out in the following form: "To twenty-seven pounds of India rubber at $1.00 per lb., $27.00." And even then he feels as if he were on the very verge of bankruptcy.—*Brooklyn Argus.*

The Mason & Hamlin Organ Co. received from London, a few days since, a single order for 250 of their organs, which are becoming nearly as celebrated in Europe as they are in America. They have just completed to order an organ for the celebrated Dr. Franz Listz, Peth, Hangary, for use in his concerts.—*N. Y. Daily Journal.*

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WORTHY OF NOTE.—All those who have used Dr. Tobias' Venetian Liniment, and there is scarcely a day passes that we do not hear, either from persons coming into our office or in some other way, of the success of Johnson's Anodyne Liniment in the cure of coughs and colds, so prevalent about this time of the year.

If we can benefit the readers of this paper any by recommending Parsons' Purgative Pills so be the best anti-bilious medicine in the country, we are willing to do so. We have not about as good a chance to know as any one.

MARKET REPORTS.

MEMPHIS.			
Flour	$ 3 75	@	8 25
Wheat	1 10	@	1 12½
Corn	45	@	
Oats	40	@	46
Lard	11	@	11¾
Bacon—Clear Sides	10¾	@	
Hay—Best	18 00	@	20 00
Whisky—Common	1 00	@	1 15
Robertson County	1 75	@	3 00
Rourbon	5 00	@	5 50
Lincoln County	1 75	@	3 00
Highwines	1 13	@	1 15
Cotton—Ordinary	8¼	@	8¾
Good Ordinary	10½	@	
Low Middling	11¾	@	11¾
Seeds—Clover	8 50	@	9 50
German Millet	60	@	65
Missouri Millet	1 75	@	2 00
Hungarian	1 75	@	2 00
Buckwheat, ¥ bush	1 75	@	2 00
LOUISVILLE.			
Flour	$ 5 00	@	5 25
Wheat—Red and Amber	1 00	@	1 05
Corn—Sacked	43	@	45
Oats	33	@	36
Hay—Timothy	9 00	@	10 00
Pork—Mess	15 50	@	17
Lard	11½	@	
Bacon—Clear sides	8¼	@	8¾
Wool	33	@	35
Potatoes—Irish, ¥ bbl	1 60	@	1 65
Cotton—Middling	11	@	
Ordinary	8½	@	9
ST. LOUIS.			
Flour	$ 5 25	@	5 50
Wheat	1 19	@	1 19½
Corn	40	@	40¾
Oats	30¼	@	30½
Mess Pork	16 75	@	
Lard	9¾	@	
Whisky	1 00	@	1 08
NEW ORLEANS.			
Flour	$ 4 25	@	6 75
Corn	55	@	61¾
Oats	42	@	43
Hay	18 00	@	19 00
Pork	17 50	@	
Sugar	10¾	@	11¾
Molasses	35	@	55
Whisky	1 05	@	1 10
Cotton	11	@	11¾

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is the only preparation ever discovered that will force the hair to grow on the smooth face, or on the smoothest bald head. Sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of price, $1 per box. Address PROF. HALL, Box 1,000, Boston, Mass.

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A double-barrel gun, bar or front action locks; warranted genuine twist barrels, and a good shooter; no SALE with Flask, Pouch and Wad-cutter, for $15. Can be sent C. O. D. with privilege to examine before paying bill. Send stamp for circular to P. POWELL & SON, 79 Main street Cincinnati, O

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THE "PATENT IVORY" HANDLE TABLE KNIFE
MANUFACTURE ALL KINDS OF TABLE CUTLERY.

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OPIUM—consumers can procure fresh TURKISH OPIUM at wholesale rates, secure from observation, by mail. Address C. A. Bohannan, St. Louis, Mo

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KIDDER'S PASTILLES. A sure relief for ASTHMA, Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, &c. Sold by druggists everywhere. Prepared only by Dr. S. A. KIDDER, Charlestown, Mass.

$984 Made by one Agent in 37 days. 13 new articles. Address Centennial Mfg. Co., C. M. LINNGTON, Chicago.

$3 WATCHES. A Great Sensation. Sample Watch and Outfit free to Agents. Better than Gold. Address A. COULTER & CO. Chicago.

WANTED Men to sell to Merchants. $90 a month & expenses paid. Gem Mfg. Co., St. Louis, Mo

$350 A Month. Agents wanted. 26 best selling articles in the world. One sample free. Address DAY & BONNER, Detroit, Mich.

$80 a month, hotel and traveling expenses paid for salesmen. No peddling. Address Mor itor Manufacturing Co., Cincinnati, Ohio

THE Patron's Almanac for 1877, tells all about the Grange, its history, origin, etc. Ladies being very interesting to farmers. Price 10 cts. Address P. H. Wilson, Hopkinsville, Ky.

SEND 3 stamps and name of your P. O. and county for a sample copy of the ONLY ILLUSTRATED mammoth 16-page, 56-col. Illustrated, Literary and Family Journal. F. M. Lupton & Co. 37 Park Row, N. Y.

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DIVORCES obtained for citizens of any State, under a new law without publicity or attendance at court, for incompatibility etc. Also other Divorce, Advice free. Reliable American Law Agency, Pike's Opera House, Cincinnati, O.

FARMERS or their sons wanted to fill all and winter. 1 or 2 in each Co.; to sell the Complete Copy. Address, with stamp, for a few single articles of real merit to the farmers in their own counties. Business pleasant, profitable good. Particulars free. J. Worth, St. Louis, Mo.

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Elbow-Room SAX ADELMAN'S New Method of Oriental Art Book in the market. Splendidly Illustrated with many humorous drawings. Will sell at sight. Best commissions. Agents, no. 1 in every place. Terms and circulars free. J. M. Stoddart & Co., 723 Chestnut St Phila

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Prof. Hall's Magic Compound is the only preparation ever discovered that will force the hair to grow on the smooth face, or on the smoothest bald head. Sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of price, $1 per box. Address PROF. HALL, Box 1,000, Boston, Mass.

TRUTH IS MIGHTY!

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the advertisement in this paper. N. Y. 55.

How General Washington kep. Christmas, a hundred years ago, is recalled in the history of his famous passage of the Delaware, before the battle of Trenton. To-morrow is the hundredth anniversary of that engagement, which, though trifling in itself, was one of the critical engagements of the war, since defeat at Trenton would have crushed the hopes of the patriots and made the continuance of the struggle impossible. The Trentonians used to mark each recurring anniversary with a mock presentation of the battle, until an acquaintance with genuine warfare interrupted the pious custom. To morrow, however, they mean to have a spectacle worthy of the occasion, and if the patriotic Jerseymen do their duty as Jerseymen should, it will be a sight worth seeing. —*Philadelphia Times.*

How to Make Farms Pay.—The following directions, how to make farms pay, do not, in these hard times, need careful observance. Be careful about working too hard. Do not hurry out in the morning, but sleep while the air is cool and refreshing. Do the most of your work in the middle of the day, when it is too hot to rest comfortably. Make an errand to the store as often as possible, and talk with the loafers on the corner as long as they will talk with you. You may need an extra hand some time in haying, and it will be well to keep on the right side of them. Whenever you hear of an auction sale, attend by all means, and bid on everything offered, whether you need it or not. If a circus or celebration comes to town, take your family and spend the day. The recreation you receive will do you all good.—Exchange.

HOT.

From the Savannah Morning News.

At a dinner there were two sisters present, one a widow, who had just emerged from her weeds, the other not long married, whose husband had lately gone out to India for a short term. A young barrister present was deputed to take the widow down to dinner. Unfortunately, he was under the impression that his partner was the married lady whose husband had just arrived in India. The conversation between them began with the lady's remarking how extremely hot it was. "Yes, it is very hot," returned the young barrister. Then a happy thought suggested itself to him, and he added, with a cheerful smile, "But not so hot as the place to which your husband has gone." The look with which the widow answered this 'happy thought' will haunt that young barrister till the day of his death.

In spite of the heat of politics and the stringency of the times the South is making progress in manufacturing and industrial enterprise. A new cotton mill, with 215,000 spindles is nearly finished at Atlanta, Ga., and an immense mill at Nashville, Tenn., employing an increased number of operatives. The development of manufactures in those States is slow, but constant, and the successful operation of a cotton mill near New Orleans strengthens the impression that that city may become an important manufacturing centre. The intelligent planters and farmers of Northern Gergia and East Tennessee are availing themselves of the results of Yankee inventive genius and are introducing improved farm implements and machinery. These are the best signs of the times in the Southern States.—Ex.

J. W. HALE,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST,

No. 5 Market Street,

MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA,

has constantly on hand a full and complete stock of Medicines, etc. which will be sold at the lowest market prices.

nov1 3m

Country Merchants take Notice.

S. ENGELHARDT,

MONTGOMERY, ALA.,

Wholesale and Retail Grocer and Dealer in

Farmer's supplies.

All Goods Warranted as Represented!

and delivered at depot

FREE OF DRAYAGE!

Goods sold at the lowest market price. All orders from the country will be given prompt attention. Call or send order before purchasing elsewhere.

S. Engelhardt.

nov1 3m

A. Haardt & Brother,

DEALER IN

OYSTERS, FISH, FRUIT GAME

VEGETABLES,

and all kinds of *Western and Country Produce*

MONROE STREET,

MOTGOMERY, ALABAMA.

PRICES CHEAP FOR CASH.

☞ Send for Price List. ☜

GOOD NEWS!

OLDTIMES RENEWED!

HALL, EZEKIEL & Co. 98 Commerce STREET, MONTGOMERY ALABAMA.

DEALERS IN

HARDWARE, IRON, STEEL, CUTLERY, &c.

ARE SELLING GOODS CHEAPER THAN HAS EVER BEEN SOLD BEFORE.

Read for yourself, and when you come to MONTGOMERY call and see for yourself. We are selling a first class Grain-grass Axe warranted for 90 cents that any man may well be proud of.

BAR IRON	3 cents per pound.
Plow Steel	6½ " "
TRACE CHAINS	60 cents per pair
WELL BUCKETS	40 " each
GRINDSTONES	40 & 50 " "
SPADES AND SHOVELS	85 " "
A FIRST-CALSS HEAVY CAST COOK STOVE	$17.00 " "

Complete with all furniture for use.

Hubs Spokes and Rims cheaper than were ever sold in this market.

To country merchants. We offer special inducements, and they will find it to their interest to call and examine our stock before buying elsewhere. Don't forget the number, 98 Commerce St., Montgomery Ala.

L. A. THORNTON AND CO.,

"OLD FOGY" So-Called

Now have their stock full and complete, and choose this method of extending a cordial invitation to all to step in and get what they want. Cow-hides, potatoes, wool, flour, chickens, cotton, corn, meal &c. &c, taken in exchange for goods; and we will also take a few dollars in green-backs just for *change*.

Morro, as ye would have men do unto you, do ye even so to them.

THE NEW "DOMESTIC"

A Double-Thread Lock-Stitch Machine.

It sews with great facility the lightest and finest as well as the heaviest and coarsest fabrics.

PHYSICIANS RECOMMEND IT as a machine that can be used without harm by any one, because it requires so little effort of any kind, it being

THE LIGHTEST-RUNNING MACHINE IN THE WORLD.

With our printed directions, no instruction or mechanical skill is required to operate it.

The construction of the machine is based upon a principle of unique and unequalled simplicity, comprising simple levers working upon centres. The bearings are few, and they are hardened and polished.

The machines are made at our new works in the city of Newark, N. J., with new special (patented) machinery and tools, constructed expressly to accomplish what we now offer.

Every machine fully warranted.

"DOMESTIC" SEWING MACHINE CO.,
New York and Chicago.

FASHIONS SAVINGS.—By using the "Domestic" Paper Fashions the most stylish and perfect-fitting costumes can be produced, at a large saving in MONEY to those who choose to make, or superintend the making of, their own garments. With its highest talent and the best facilities in all departments, and the best ideas of the most skillful modistes, both at home and abroad, we are enabled to attain results far above the reach of the average dress-maker. Our styles are always the latest and best. Our elegantly-illustrated catalogue mailed to any lady sending five cents with her address. Agents wanted everywhere.

"DOMESTIC" SEWING MACHINE CO.,
New York and Chicago.

COUNTY

Chilton Courier

New Series CLANTON, ALA. FRIDAY., JANUARY 12 1877 Vol-1 No 31

Chilton County Courier.

By BROOKS AND MARTIN.

Clanton Ala., Jan'ry, 12 1877.

OFFICIAL RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

Giving arrival and departure of all trains at Montgomery. Reported and corrected expressive for the Chilton Courier, by Messrs. John M. Benson, General Ticket Agent. Office under Exchange Hotel, where any information as to rates, connections or distances can be obtained.

A full supply of Excursion Tickets kept to Philadelphia and New York. Any information concerning the same will be cheerfully given.

☞ Tickets sold to all points North, South East, and West.

Reduced rates furnished to parties emigrating West.

South & North R. R.

GOING NORTH.

No 2, Mail. No 4, [illegible]

Leaves Montgomery...6:50 A M ... P M

Calera.....9:12 " " ... " "

Birmingham.....[illegible]

arrive at [illegible]

Leaves [illegible]

Arrives at [illegible]

GOING SOUTH.

No 1, Mail. No 3, [illegible]

Leaves Louisville...10:15 P M ... [illegible]

Nashville.....[illegible]

Decatur.....2:45 " " ... 8:45 P M

Birmingham.....3:55 " " ... 10:07 " "

Calera.....5:15 " " ... 11:27 " "

Arrives at Montgomery.....8:45 " " ... 3:53 A M

Robert Moore, Supt.

C. P. Atmore Gen. Pass and Ticket Agt.

An Illinois farmer says: "My mule tile follow me until I leave the lot, and on the way up to the barnyard in the evening, stop and call for a lock of hay." Brown says there is nothing at all remarkable about that. He went into a barnyard in the country last week, where he had not the slightest acquaintance with the cattle, and an old bull not only followed him until he left the lot, but took the gate off the hinges and raced with him to the house in the most familiar way possible.

Brown says he has no doubt that the old fellow would have called for something if he had waited a little while, but he didn't want the folks waiting for dinner, so he hung one tail of his coat and a piece of his pants on the bull's horns and went into the house.

WHY THE MULE WAS UNHAPPY.

And then, with the sad-eyed mule with parabolic spine laboring in advance, the little street car went on its way. The engineer was sociably inclined, and so we fell into intimate converse.

"Don't it require a good deal more genius to steer a mule than it does to handle a horse?"

"Yes sir, you bet! you see mewils is different from horses; you've got to know 'em to get along with 'em. Let a green hand take that yere mewil an' he'd go to kavortin' around and gettin' on his ear, and reinin' h—l to an ex ent that would just more'n amaze you!"

"He don't look like that sort of a hair pin—he's too melancholy. What's he grieving about, anyhow?"

"I'm thinking he's in love, and kinder disappointed, somehow. You knew how it is with mewils. They are awful sentimental and falls in love jest like any other critter, but there don't seem to be any satisfaction in it, somehow. The more he's in love the wuss he seems to feel."

"A case of blighted, unrequited affection, you think?"

"Certin! you give that mule a chance and he'd git off a piece of poetry on the state of his feelings. [illegible] draw tears from a [illegible] gone [illegible] low driver to restore the status quo much sarcasm, which must have [illegible] the soul of his sorrowful mule, as on his ears drops heavily one big heavy boot of his manager, who is finally kicked and sworn on the track, and resumed progress.

A DOG THAT DIDN'T LIVE IN VAIN

A well known Memphis coal dealer, not long since, had a big dog of wonderful sagacity. He (the dog) stayed around the coal-yard, and whenever a coal cart was hauled on the scales the dog always took a stand under the wagon like a coach dog. He weighed nearly one hundred pounds, and was weighed as coal thousands of times, and nearly every coal consumer in the city purchased that dog at so much per barrel.

The practice went on for months and was only discovered by a fluky accident. A negro wanted a barrel of cold, and wheeled a hand-cart with coal on the weighing scales. the clerk in the office worked at the scales, and hallooed through the window, "take out a lot of that coal. The negro did so, and kept on until all the coal was out of the cart, The clerk tried the scales again, but the pea indicated too much. "Take out more coal," shouted the clerk; "d—n it, you have a boat load of coal on that cart." "Look hyar, boss," replied the negro," the coal is all out, and I'll have to take the wheels off the cart if you want to lighten it. Then the negro looked under the cart, and seeing the big fat dog at his post, exclaimed: 'Lord God, massa, you is selling me that dog for coal.' The dog was missed in a few days and was found dead on the scales, the animal having taken some poison accidentally, but he came back to die at his post. It was a fine example of faithful unto death."

The London Daily Telegraph of the 9th. instant says: Intelligence was received last evening that Captain Boyton had accomplished the feat of swimming down the river from Turin to Ferrara, a distance of 800 miles. On reaching the latter place he is stated to have been received with great enthusiasm by the foreign as well as Italian residents. In November he swam from Turin to Castel Nuovo in his life-saving dress, 260 miles in eighty-three hours, but was obliged to leave the water, feeling that a fever, caused by the malarious atmosphere of the river and his exertions was coming upon him. He was laid up for several days at Castel Nuovo. On starting again from that place, however, he completed the journey down the Po to Ferrara, 300 miles in ninety-six hours without a break. This he states to be the best, as it has been the longest, of his feats.

Real cannibals have been discovered by missionaries on the islands of New Britian and New Ireland, off the northeast coast of New Guinea. These natives are nude savges of the Oriental negro type, who live more like beasts than human beings. The Rev. George Brown, a Wesleyan missionary, reports that he saw women roasting the leg and thigh of a man who had been killed in a fight. In another hut smoke-dried human flesh was hanging.

In another he counted thirty-five jaw bones of men and women. Cannibalism seemed to be common throughout the island, not as a religious rite, but as an ordinary means of subsistence. The natives assured the missionary that the accounts heretofore published of a race of tailed human beings were true, and were certain that these strange creatures were not monkeys.

A correspondent of the Evening Post says: "For several months a parrot has been living in Madison Park on friendly terms with the sparrows. At the approach of cold weather it was seen earnestly trying to enter the sparrow houses.

This suggested the idea that if a suitable house was provided the parrot would resort to it, and might be saved from perishing this winter. One similar to those arranged for the sparrows, but with an enlarged entrance was provided, and well supplied with cotton and feathers, which the parrot soon found and now occupies. It has survived the late 'cold waves,' and is as much at home among the sparrows, and fed by the children, as if it had long been amid such surroundings. If it survives the winter a mate is promised."

The following is taken from an exchange:

Where the Heifer Was—T. L. Scott, of Caradoc, Canada, lost a heifer, and for several days she was not to be found. At last he went to a straw stack, and seeing a hole eaten into the stack, at once suspicioned that his cow was in it. He went in cautiously, for it was as dark as Egypt. As a distance of thirty feet from the mouth he came upon the animal. She was alive and doing well on the straw; and a good thing she had under the stack. The passage she made was a winding one, of what advantage it would have been to the opposite side.—Hamilton Times.

One of the Ways of Figuring by Dem.

A friend of the Democratic leanings sends to the Washington Star (Rep.) the following to show that Tilden will be the next President:

"A remarkable fact concerning the Presidents of the United States:

1 Washington had no children.
2 Adams had.
3 Jefferson had.
1 Madison had no children.
2 Monroe had.
3 Adams had.
1 Jackson had no children.
2 Van Buren had.
3 Harrison had.
1 Polk had no children.
2 Taylor had.
3 Pierce had.
1 Buchanan had no children.
2 Lincoln had.
3 Grant had.
1 Tilden had no children.

"Consequently, following the above remarkable dispensation of events, he will be the next President."

All physicians in Texas, under the new law, are required to appear before the county board of examiners, appointed by the District Court, and stand an examination in chemistry, anatomy, physiology, and materia medica, before they can have legal assistance in collecting their bills.—Exchange.

THE COURIER.

CLANTON, . . ALABAMA.

Scientific Notes.

Some seeds will germinate when placed between pieces of ice and kept at a freezing temperature; and it is thought that this method will afford an easy means of selecting varieties of seed which will bear a cold climate.

The rare metal vanadium is worth 13,000 francs—$2,600—per pound; about eight times as much as gold. And yet vanadium is, as Dr. Hayes has shown, a very widely diffused metal. It forms, however, only a mere trace in most rocks.

W. Siemens has lately determined velocity of propagation of electricity in suspended iron telegraph wires, and finds it to be between thirty thousand and thirty-five thousand miles per second. Kirchoff had determined it at 21,000 miles and Wheatstone at 61,900 miles.

On and about pistons and journals which have been lubricated with animal and vegetable oils, lumps of dirty matter are found, consisting of iron oxide and fatty acids. Dr. Schondorff has found that the oil is decomposed by steam into glycerine and fatty acid, and that the latter attacks the iron, causing enlargement of the cylinder. He therefore recommends the use of heavy mineral oils as lubricators.

An extensive deposit of plumbago has been discovered in Longswamp township, Berks county, Pennsylvania. "The deposit," says the American Manufacturer, "is between seven and eight feet in depth, and the mineral is of the best quality. Similar deposits are supposed to exist elsewhere in the same region, and persons are now engaged in prospecting, but as yet no new discoveries have been made."

We often notice that coal-tar is named as a preservative of wood, and the comment is correct if those who advise would add that, in using, it must have the acid in it destroyed by mingling fresh quick-lime with it. Half a bushel of lime, freshly dissolved and mingled with a barrel of tar, has kept posts, saturated with it and planted in clay ground, perfect over twenty years.

White lead, as a pigment, is chiefly valued for its "body," and for the ease with which it is laid on; but it prodisces lead-poisoning, and also tends to lose its whiteness. Zinc-white is not open to these objections. Properly prepared it has as good covering properties as white lead, and the addition of magnesia in the manufacture makes it as easy to work; besides it has no injurious effect on the health of those who manufacture or use it.

Boys' kites can be kept from plunging by making both the wood cross-pieces in the form of a bow, instead of flat. The string is placed a little above the center of the upright bow, and a very light tail attached. These kites are very steady, and if a string attached to one side of the center is pulled after the kite has risen, it can be made to fly as much as thirty degrees from the wind. For this reason it is proposed to use kites for bringing vessels to windward.

Dr. Theodore H. Jewett, in a paper before the Maine Medical Association, maintains that bella-donna is not a simple narcotic only, as has been generally supposed, but a brain stimulant and tonic of the first order. It is the especial and appropriate remedy for congestion and inflammation of the brain, or for the debility of which they are the results. It is also the remedy for many affections, congestions, inflammations and perverted action of many organs whose integrity is dependent upon a normal condition of the brain.

Our Young Folks.

A LESSON FROM THE SKY.

The sun is set, and still as time
The great sky broods benign and calm;
Neglected like some ancient rhyme,
I stand and wonder that I am!

Athwart the portals of the west
One fiery cloud slopes still and stern,
While waking from delicious rest,
A trembling star begins to burn.

The glory of the western throne
By you red arm is guarded now;
O young heart! telling here alone,
What to the world's great strength art thou?

But lo! I see the star-urn pour
Its soothing light beyond the skies,
While pale as sand-ribs on the shore
The shrunken cloud in darkness lies.

Young heart, be strong! for thee the star
In heaven's serene and tender deep
The world's dread arm thy course may bar—
It wastes with every watch ye keep.

Fun with a Spider.

Spiders, in many respects, are just like other animals, and can be tamed and petted, and taught a great many lessons, and which they will learn as readily as a dog or cat. But you must take the trouble to study their ways, and get on the good side of them. One day I had been reading in a book how spiders managed to get their webs across streams and roads, and from the top of a tall tree to another. I went out and caught a large garden spider—one of those blue gray sprawling fellows, and fixed him up for my experiment. I took a stick about eighteen inches in length, and fastened a piece of iron to one end of it, so that the stick would stand upon that end of itself. Then I put this in the center of a large tub half full of water, and placed the spider on top of the stick. I wanted to see if it could get to "land," which was the edge of the tub, without any help. He ran down first one side the stick and then the other. Each time he would stop when he touched the water, and shaking his foot as the cat does would run up again. At last he came to the conclusion that he was entirely surrounded by water—on an island in fact. After remaining perfectly quiet for a long while, during which, I have no doubt, he was arranging his plans, he began running around to the top of the stick, and throwing out great coils of web with his hind feet. In a few minutes little fine strings of web were floating in the slight breeze that was blowing. After a little, one of these threads touched the edge of the tub, and stuck fast; as all spider webs will do. This was just what Mr. Spider was looking for, and the next minute he took hold of his web, and gave a jerk as a sailor does with a rope when he wishes to see how strong it is, or make it fast. Having satisfied himself that it was fast at the other end, he gathered it in till it was tight and straight, and then ran on it to the shore—a rescued castaway.—*Christian News.*

The Birds' Christmas Tree.

In Norway and Sweden the last sheaf from the harvest is never threshed, but is carefully reserved until Christmas eve, when it is brought out and fastened to a pole, and then set up in front of the dwelling or on top of the roof, as a feast for the hungry little birds.

A little friend of ours, on hearing of this custom, was so delighted with it that she wished she could provide such a feast. But she lived in the city, and had no sheaf nor grain of any kind. She thought she might provide a small Christm s tree, and induced her mother to purchase a small one, which she placed in the yard at the rear of the house. On it she hung some bright berries and a few apples, and several little cups filled with water and seed. To her delight, the little birds soon came flocking towards it, and, alighting upon its branches, began to peck at the fruit and dip their bills into the seed cups, seeming to enjoy the feast amazingly. Every time they took a morsel they lifted up their heads, as if to thank the give . These little feathered creatures are model examples to us, always happy and cheerful, and, besides, they are most temperate in their habits, retiring to rest early in the evening and flying from their nests or off their perches early in the morning.

"And, oh! the birds who fill the air
With happy songs and plumage fair,
Hark to their matchless melody!
The birds pure water-drinkers be.

'When God such boundless beauty showers
On clouds and hills, and woods and flowers,
And little birds, why should not we,
His children, water-drinkers be?'

Cat Sagacity.

The sagacity of cats has often been greatly commented upon by naturalists and observers of animals. On this shore baron bon Gleichen, a distinished German diplomatist, relates the following anecdote: He had a favorite cat which he was very fond of watching in all her sports. He noticed that she was in the habit of running up to every looking-gla s above the house, and would sniff and scratch at one for hours together. There seemed to be a peculiar fascination for her about mirrors, and she was particularly bent on gnawing off the frames. One day the baron placed a chevalglass in the middle of his room to see what the cat would do. She had never seen the back of any mirror, and she at once began to run around this one in vain attempts at catching the cat she beheld in the glass. After becoming convinced that she was the only cat outside of the glass, she began to think there must be one inside. She seemed to be lost in conjectures for a little while, when all of a sudden she put out her forepaws and carefully felt of the glass on both sides, apparently to find out how thick it was. She evidently realized that even if there was a cavity, it was not deep enough to hold a cat; and so she gave up the whole thing as an unfathomable mystery, and never afterwards was she attracted by any looking-glass whatever.—*Hearth and Home.*

Improvement of the Business Outlook.

There can be no doubt that business is steadily improving. The croakers refuse to see the facts, and dwell upon incidents which prompt gloomy forebodings, as if told the whole story. In some branches of business there is reasonable complaint, but in the aggregate transactions are very nearly as large as they were at this time last year. The exchanges at the clearing houses of the seven chief cities, for the week ending December 16, aggregates $553,266,406, against $556,271,677 during the corresponding week last year. These clearings, it should be remembered, represent the transactions of banks having over $808,000,000 of deposits, out of about $2,200,000,000 in all the banks, national, state, savings and private in the whole country.

The decline is less than it has been in any week since October. In the aggregate the decline is barely 821,574,564 on transactions of over $1,166,000,000—about 2.7 per centum. This too, in spite of a material decline in stock speculation, which during the two weeks in question resulted in sales of only 1,122,579 shares, against 1,148,540 shares during the same weeks last year. Beyond dispute, business is better than it was last year at this time in quantities exchanged, and it is steadily improving. Political uncertainty alone retards the recovery.—*New York Public.*

WOMEN in politics! Sugar in slops! It may improve the slop; but oh! what a waste of sugar.

Truths and Trifles.

FISHMONGER, to thrifty housewife: "Fish is dear, mum. Hit's a gittin' very scarce in consekence o' these 'ere aquariums."

A THEATRICAL critic, who had both legs and arms broken, all of his ribs stayed in, and one side of his head demolished by the falling of the floor of the opera-house in Sacramento, on the 19th, characteristically remarked, as he was being conveyed to the hospital on a stretcher: "This is the first time I ever knew the Peak family to bring down the house."

A YOUNG GIRL, now living in the Rue Voltaire, in Bordeaux, France, who was born without arms, uses her mouth in the most extraordinary manner. She can write with the greatest facility, can thread the finest needle, embroider, knit, do crochet work, mark linen, etc., with marvelous regularity, and can even sew with her mouth like a sailor's knot.

AN Englishman and a Frenchman fought a duel, in summer time; and not to make the act public, and the better to satisfy their conscience in case of the result proving fatal they agreed to fight in a darkened room. The Englishman, unwilling to take his antagonist's life, generously fired up the chimney—and brought down the Frenchman. "When I tell this story in French," pleasantly added the narrator, "I make the Englishman go up the chimney."

At the assize in Burgundy a provincial advocate is pleading the case of a woman charged with theft, and thus concludes his impassioned address to the jury: "My client, the prisoner, is accused of theft. Suppose he has stolen. Remember, gentlemen of the jury, the words of our Saviour to the Magdalen, and let that one of you who is without sin cast the first stone." The jury find a verdict of guilty without leaving the box.

THE proprietor of a Front street saloon had a live turtle, which he was going to make into soup for his guests. It was under the ice box, waiting for its time to come. On Wednesday night Mr. Turtle meandered out into the bar-room, and waddled along up to where two soakers were sitting by a table taking in sustenance of a liquid nature. The turtle moved quietly under the table and found an obstruction in the shape of a schooner, made out of leather with a man's foot in the "hold." The turtle hadn't time to go round the foot so he started to climb over it. The man who owned the foot felt something and looked down. The man turned pale and said: "Boy's take me home and send for the doctor I've got 'em."—*La Crosse Sun.*

PRESIDENT PORTER, of Yale, once gave the following advice to the students of that institution: "Young men, you are the architects of your own fortunes. Rely upon your own strength of body and soul. Take for your star self-reliance. Inscribe on your own banner, "Luck is a fool, Pluck is a hero." Don't take too much advice—keep at your own helm and steer your own ship, and remember that the great art of commanding is to take a fair share of work. Think well of yourself. Strike out. Assume your own position. Put potatoes in a cart over a rough road, and the small ones go to the bottom. Rise above the envious and jealous. Fire above the mark you intend to hit. Energy, invincible determination, with the right motive, are the levers of the world. Don't drink. Don't chew. Don't smoke. Don't swear. Don't deceive. Don't read novels. Don't marry until you are able to support a wife. Be in earnest. Be self-reliant. Be generous. Be civil. Read newspapers. "Advertise your business. Make money and do good with it. Love your God and follow-men. Be a true citizen. Your country and obey its laws."

Farm and Household.

Bluegrass.

The editor of a Chicago paper says: Blue grass grows luxuriantly much farther north than northern Indiana. In March, 1858, we cleared away the hazel brush on a half acre, about a newly built house in in northern Iowa, sowing thereon a very liberal quantity of blue grass and timothy seed mixed, without plowing, but upon an inch of snow. As the snow melted a heavily loaded harrow was kept moving upon the half acre for half a day. As spring advanced the seed came forward promptly, especially the timothy. The blue grass being of slow growth, it scarcely made a showing the first year. But the season following the timothy began to yield, and gradually the blue grass took full possession, forming ever since that day a heavy coating. The soil was loam, with clay sub-soil.

Blue grass is fond of a clay soil, and does best on rolling land. Where sand prevails, or the soil is thin from being stony, the dwarf variety of blue grass, Pod-compressa, will do best. This variety gives a lighter yield than the Kentucky blue grass, but is exceedingly rich in fattening properties, and some dairy-men consider it equal to any grass for butter and the superior of most sorts. This dwarf variety is the kind that grows in spontaneously throughout the west as the country advances.

Either variety of blue grass [illegible] the cold wells, but it is injured by drought. Stock of all kinds show a great relish for blue grass, and [illegible] many imagine that timothy [illegible] makes suitable pasture for swine, the fact is that blue grass [illegible] for this class of stock. [illegible] hinted above, is slow in [illegible] turity, and should be sown with [illegible] to permanent pasture. It thickens up and improves with age, and when sown with timothy the latter will furnish feed for stock while the blue grass is getting rooted. However, the pasturing the first year should be light, and not heavy the second. By the third year full returns will be realized, and as we have often taken occasion to say, no farmer can afford to deprive his stock of access to blue grass at such season of the year as other grasses, by reason of their greater tenderness, fail, from being frost bitten or from tardiness in starting till the warm showers of spring set in. The varieties of blue grass do not wait for this nursing, but put in an appearance on the first indication that spring is at hand. This grass can be sown with oats, but we would prefer to sow with timothy, using plenty of seed—one-third more than is the common practice of farmers to sow.

Hog Cholera.

The Missouri state board of agriculture, moved by the prevalence of hog cholera throughout the west and the gravity of the losses occasioned by it, recently employed Dr. Delmars, a veterinary surgeon, to examine and report upon the same. Such a report has been made and printed by the board, and copies of the same may be obtained by sending six cents. in stamps, to prepay postage, to John Monteith, Esq., secretary of the board, at St. Louis. We have not been so fortunate as to have received a copy of this report, but find the following synopsis of the same in the public press:

I am confident the epizootic influenza of swine, or the disease improperly called cholera, will cease to make its appearance, or, at any rate, will become a very rare occurrence, and will lose its epizootic character, if, first, every large herd of swine is divided into several small herds or lots, each containing about three or four animals; if, secondly, each lot is provided with a comfortable pen or place to sleep in, which is free from filth, dust and manure, is well ventillated, and provided with a good roof; if, thirdly, every hog or pig has access, several times a day, or as often as temperature, weather, and circumstance require, to fresh and clean water for drinking and bathing, either in a large trough or in a brook, creek, or streamlet; if, fourthly, no filth, manure, or dirt is allowed to accumulate in any of the sties, yards, hog lots or pastures in which the hogs or pigs are kept; and if, finally, hogs and pigs receive always a suitable variety of sound and healthy food, which is not soiled with dirt or manures. I know very well some farmers will be dissatisfied with my advice, and would have preferred to be sent to the drug store for medicines. Others will think that to comply with my prescriptions will be too much altogether, and some of them say: "If we cannot keep our hogs any more in the old 'hoggish' fashion, and must treat them like animals ought to be treated, we prefer to keep no hogs at all." Very well, if they do not keep any hogs they certainly will not lose any, and their neighbors, who continue to raise swine, and take proper care of them, will be the gainers in a two-fold respect. First, they will reap the benefit of the scarcity of hogs thus produced, and secondly, they will be amply repaid by their swine for the care bestowed upon them.

At any rate, it will pay much better for any one to raise, for instance, fifty hogs, to keep them well in every respect, to lose none, and to develop them to first-class animals (so-called Philadelphia hogs), than to raise 100 or 200 [illegible] them "hoggish," to lose [illegible] per cent. and to [illegible] More [illegible] that is need-[illegible] grounds of [illegible] and [illegible] inferior, and [illegible] unhealthy pork. If the pig is kept for a manure heap in the barn yard, or in a nasty hog lot, and in the old common and careless fashion—will easily produce three hundred pounds of good, healthy and palatable pork, if the keeping of the animal is always in strict accordance with hygienic laws. If the latter are never violated, epizootic influenza of swine, I am sure, will not make its appearance; but if the mode of keeping swine is not changed, the disease will increase in frequency and in malignance from year to year.

Sweet Potatoes Without Hoeing.

A correspondent of the Rural South-Land gives his plan for making sweet potatoes:

Heretofore it has been the custom with farmers to plough up a high bed then rake up with the hoe still higher, open and plant with the hoe, and after the potato has come up, scrape the entire bed, then hill, and finally dig with the hoe. Too much h.e work entirely for the white man, and since the black or "colored" man has "forty acres and a mule," it is entirely too much for him.

My plan is to flat-break, with two horses, early in April and May, lay off rows four feet with a sub-soil plow, which makes nothing more than a mole trace; drop the potato and sink it into this trace with the foot; then run a harrow and continue to run often enough to keep down the grass until the potatoes are up. When up to a good stand, throw two furrows with a turning plow; covering them up entirely. Let them remain until they commence coming through, then run a subsoil in the last furrows and throw two more furrows with the turning plow, which will cover them slightly and cover up the grass, leaving them in a nicely hilled condition. Before they commence running, break out the remaing balk with a turning plow and about three furrows with the subsoil. When you dig, use the plow. I say nothing of the use of manure; of course a liberal supply of that is indispensable.

Fruit Trees.

Thomas Meehan, of Philadelphia, is rather down on the fruit-tree peddlers. He says they are unusually abundant this season, and that they seem to be securing a large business. He cannot understand why people patronize them in preference to giving their money to reliable nurseries near home, but supposes many of them do it on the plea that they cannot otherwise get rid of the peddlers. He has often heard this reason advanced, and he thinks it very strange that people can find no better one, especially when they must know that the transaction is decidedly risky on their part. In the transaction they must pay high prices for poor trees, which may never turn out as represented, unless the peddler of trees is a purer being than the peddler of most other articles. Still, it is well that some trees are planted—and even trees bought under such circumstances as these, may as well be cared for, for they will, or may, be of some use in the end.

Many persons ask what land is best for certain fruit trees, and what manures are the best to use. There is no doubt but that some soil is better for trees, and some manures more effective than others, but this is rather in a professional sense, where special excellence is desired, and need not worry the average man. There is no soil nor any manure that is ready to one's hand, but is quite good enough for ordinary purposes.

The trouble with most people, and the reason why trees so often fail is, that the roots are allowed to get dry. Dry roots are a worse condition of things than poor roots; and then the earth should be hammered in very tightly about the roots, and the trees severely pruned. Not one tree in ten thousand need die if these things are really attended to.

The after culture of trees is very simple. Keep out insects from the stems of the trees near the ground; do not disturb the surface roots by digging or ploughing near them; and spread on the surface above the roots, now and then, something for them to eat.

The Framers' Grindstone.

There is no tool as essential on the farm as a good grindstone; it is therefore necessary that every farmer should have one, and know how to take proper care of it. A grindstone should always be kept under cover, as exposure to the sun's rays hardens the grit and injures the frame. The stone should not stand in water when not in use, as this causes soft places. The water should be allowed to drip from some vessel placed above the stone, and the drip should be stopped when the stone is not in use. All grease or rusty tools should be cleaned before sharpening, as grease or rust choke up the grit. The stone should be kept perfectly round.

Make Farm Life Attractive.

The improvements that do most to increase the comfort and to render farm life attractive, are not of the most costly character, and are within the reach of every enterprising farmer.

In making the home attractive costly ornaments may be left to those who have the means to lavish upon them; but every country mansion, or cottage should be surrounded by shade trees to protect it, or rather its inmates from the cold blasts of winter, as well as the intense heat of summer. The trees are in the reach of all, at a trifling expense. The roadways, too, could be lined with trees, with little or no disadvantage to the adjoining lands. If the patrons of husbandry in the south would take hold of this important subject in earnest, how easy they could line the highways of the whole country with beautiful ornamental and fruit trees, and tax themselves but lightly in time and money.

Does any one doubt the desirability of such improvements? Let such a one drive along a public road where even one farmer has by forethought and a little enterprise, years before such visit, planted such trees, and contrast his impressions, with a look at his own barren highways, and then judge. The fact is, such investment cost but little, and never fail to pay. N one can pass such property, without half wishing that he owned it, and if he is ready and able to purchase he is willing to pay well for such improvements.

With the substantial comforts of country life it is the same. They are within the reach of every farmer, great or small, and cost comparatively little. All that is needed is judgment and a little well-timed labor, of such comforts as fruit, which many farmers never see in their dwelling. Apple, pear and peach trees and grape vines are easily cultivated as corn, strawberries, raspberries and blackberries can be grown with success.

Most of the drudgery and monotony of farm life, results from mere stupidity. It is commonly thought by those who live along for years on corn bread, bacon and sweet potatoes, that such luxuries as delicious and healthful fruits, are too costly for poor farmers. This is all nonsense. No class of people in the world can secure them so easily and so certainly. City people know little of these luxuries in their perfection, as they rarely get them fresh from the fields; and if the farmer would only use his opportunities as family would seldom complain of their situation.

Improvement in Sheep.

A marked improvement is noticeable in the quality of the sheep which come to the markets. Whole flocks of sheep which will average over one hundred pounds may now be seen in the pens in place of poor animals weighing but sixty to seventy pounds. This is the effect of the rapid introduction of pure-bred sheep of different varities, but chiefly the Costwold. In good time the American mutton will be equal to that of England; it is nearly so now in weight of carcass, and will be so in quality and flavor of meat, if farmers will raise roots upon which to feed sheep. One acre of turnips or mangles is equal to ten of grass for fodder, and when fed with straw or helped out with a little bran or oil cake, roots are certainly the cheapest food that can be produced. *American Agriculturist.*

A GENTLEMAN made application for a school in Maine, and represented himself to the board for examination as to his qualifications. Arithmetical questions were proposed. The teacher stumbled and halted, but finally made out to cipher out the answers. Said the committeemen: "Can you locate Boston?" He answered: "I know all about it, probably just as well as you do; have heard of the place several times, but can't somehow or other, seem to locate it." With a view to helping him out, the committee said: "Is it the capital of some state, is it not?" "Yes; I believe it is." "What state?" "Well, I know, probably as well as you do, what state Boston is the capital of, but, you see, I haven't got the flow of language to express it."

NO MORE SNEEZING or bad smells in your nose. Catarrh is cured by Dr. J. H. McLean's Catarrh Snuff. A sneeze and relieves irritation. Trial Bottle 25c. by mail. Dr. J. H. McLean, 314 Chestnut, St. Louis.

Chilton County Courier.

By BROOKS and MARTIN.

Clanton Ala., Janu'ry, 12 1877.

Enterprise.

There is a scriptural injunction to this effect, "Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might, or in other words be an enterprising, energetic and go forward sort of a man, boy or child. Such must be the case if in this age of advancement and progress, you would succeed. Your old fogy ideas must be thrown aside and the spirit of the times be put on. The one fixed goal, the leading aim of each man's life is success and that goal *must* be reached. Be assured that whatever your avocation may be, whatever your pursuit, there must and will be many severe and rugged paths over which your sore and weary feet must travel and every iota of your courage and energy will be necessary for your success, for the attainment of "the greatly sought for prize. The ups and downs of life, the Scylla upon this side and the Charybdis upon that, the wakeful nights of study and planning must all be passed ere your success is reached and your ladder climbed. Many sink by the way-side, too weak, too weary to prosecute their journey. They feign would be great men, known to the world, their names familiar in every house-hold as the synonym of greatness and goodness, yet their strength failes them, they lag behind and give up their struggle. Be not so ye young men of this generation. Your coming responsibilites require that you should cast aside all manner of sloth and laziness and go onward and upward that your Alma Mater may be proud to recognise you as one of her noblest sons.

THE LEGISLATURE.

This body convened last Tuesday. It has before it some important work to perform, before it adjourns. Among the many bills to be acted upon, there is none, according to our mind of more serious import than the one denominated "The Railroad Cattle Killing Bill." This measure we think is exceedingly obnoxious and we hope to see it killed. Its flagrant injustice is discoverable from a simple reading of the bill. Its design manifests a strong prejudice against this class of corporations, and for that reason alone it should be buried forever out of sight. We hope to see the measure defeated, as it is too oppressive to find a place in those laws of our commonwealth, to which it is the pleasure and pride of our people to refer as being "the perfection of wisdom and justice."

WILFULLY LEAVING PEOPLE TO BURN.

The statement of Mr. B. B. Lyons, of this city, which we copy elsewhere, from the Tribune, confirms the most unfavorable accounts which had before been published of the neglect of the Lake Shore Railroad Company and the Fire Department to afford the relief which they could easily have given the passengers who were perishing in the burning cars at Ashtabula.

Two reasons are assigned for this conduct. The first is that if passengers are killed, the amount of damages which their legal representatives can recover from the company is limited by statute to five thousand dollars; whereas if passengers are injured and survive, there is no fixed limit to the sum they may recover. The second reason is that if the cars are burned, the insurance companies are liable for the loss; but if merely broken to pieces they are not.

"Mr. Lyons," according to the same report, "said it was the opinion of those with whom he had conversed that not more than six persons would have been burned to death; and not a single body would have been burned beyond recognition, it water had been thrown on the fire."

Are we really to believe that the destruction of between one and two hundred human beings was deliberately caused by the greed of the Lake Shore Company? There is hardly a horror in the annals o crime more starling, more revolting to contemplate!

If the statements made by Mr. Lyons shall be sustained by sufficient testimony to place them beyond all doubt, a feeling of righteous revenge toward the managers of the road will take possession of the whole community, and it will demand not only their retirement from the company, but their condign punishment.—Sun.

A Prophecy Fulfilled.

Twenty-six years ago Daniel Webster, the great expounder of the constitution, uttered these prophetic words:

"If the infernal fanatics and abolitionists ever get power in their hands, they will override the constitution, set the Supreme Court at defiance, change and make laws to suit themselves, lay violent hands on those who differ with them in their opinions or dare question their infallibility and finally bankrupt the country and deluge it with blood.—Daniel Webster."

Let any man camly, intelligently and honestly review the history of this country and the doings of the party in power during the past 15 years and at the present time, and he will see and admit that the Bible does not contain a clearer, better defined and better fulfilled prophecy between its lids than this one of Daniil Webster's.

How very, very true, every word, as if the scene itself had passed before his eyes as he painted it. Every man must at once recognize the great prophecy and its literal fulfillment.—Ex.

STEWART AND CO.

CLANTON, CHILTON COUNTY, ALABAMA.

STEWART AND CO.

Dry Goods and Groceries.

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CLOTHING!

Having returned from New York with a large and select stock of

CLOTHING,

I now offer it for sale at such low prices as to

Defy Competition.

Call and see me and I guarantee satisfaction.

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Montgomery Ala.

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No. 4 Court Sq. West Side.

MONTGOMERY

Alabama.

The State of Alabama } Special Pro-
Chilton County } bate Court.
11th day of Dec. 1876.

George W. Langston Admr.
Estate of Willis Langston Deceased.

This day came George W. Langston administrator of said estate and filed his statement, accounts vouchers and evidence for final settlement of his administration. It is ordered that the 31st day of January 1877 be appointed a day on which to make such settlement at which time all persons interested can appear and contest the said settlement, if they think proper.

H. J. Callen
Judge of Probate.

NEW ENTERPRISE
Begins with the New Year!

I take pleasure in announcing that I have reopened, with the intention of making it a permanent business,

A Broom Factory at 41 —Market Street, Montgomery Ala.—

The best of stock and workmen employed. The trade will be supplied at prices that will warrant merchants in making their purchases at home. Orders promptly and satisfactory filled.

Remember it is a home Enterprise S. Schuessler. m3

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A Bar of the Choicest Liquors attached to it. Polite and Prompt Attendance Guaranteed

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ATTAINED AT LAST!
A TRIAL WILL INSURE ITS POPULARITY EVERYWHERE.

WHITE SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE.
When once used will retain its place forever.
WE EXCHANGE MACHINES.

Send your old-fashioned, cumbersome, heavy-running, woman-killing machine to us, and we will allow you $25 for it as part payment for one of ours.

IT IS CELEBRATED FOR ITS ADVANTAGES, IN THAT IT IS ONE OF THE LARGEST SEWING MACHINES MANUFACTURED,—ADAPTED ALIKE TO THE USE OF THE FAMILY OR THE WORKSHOP. IT HAS THE LARGEST SHUTTLE, WITH A BOBBIN THAT HOLDS ALMOST A SPOOL OF THREAD.

THE SHUTTLE TENSION IS ADJUSTABLE WITHOUT REMOVING THE SHUTTLE FROM THE MACHINE.

THIS MACHINE IS SO CONSTRUCTED THAT THE POWER IS APPLIED DIRECTLY OVER THE NEEDLE, THUS ENABLING IT TO SEW THE HEAVIEST MATERIAL WITH UNEQUALED EASE. IT IS VERY SIMPLE IN ITS CONSTRUCTION, DURABLE AS IRON AND STEEL CAN MAKE IT, ALL ITS WEARING PARTS CASE-HARDENED OR STEEL, AND INGENIOUSLY PROVIDED WITH MEANS FOR TAKING UP LOST MOTION, SO WE ARE JUSTIFIED IN

Warranting Every Machine for 3 Years.

IT IS THE LIGHTEST AND EASIEST-RUNNING MACHINE IN THE MARKET. IT IS, ALSO, THE MOST ELABORATELY ORNAMENTED AND PRETTIEST MACHINE EVER PRODUCED.

WITH ALL THESE ADVANTAGES, IT IS SOLD FROM $15 TO $25 LESS THAN OTHER FIRST-CLASS MACHINES.

EXCLUSIVE CONTROL OF TERRITORY GIVEN TO AGENTS.

EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS OFFERED FOR CASH OR ON CREDIT.

SEND FOR CIRCULARS AND TERMS TO

White Sewing Machine Co.,
353 Euclid Avenue,
AGENTS WANTED. CLEVELAND, O.

Chilton County Courier.

By BROOKS and MARTIN.

Clanton Ala., Janu'ry, 12 1877.

THIS PAPER IS ON FILE WITH

Where Advertising Contracts can be made.

LOCAL.

The Hayneville military company have received their arms, the Springfield breech loading rifle.

The best old Rye whiskey can be found at Campbell and Cooks.

Jack Abercrombie has the reputation of being one of the most skillful and polite barbers in the city of Montgomery. See his advertisement in this issue.

"Brick Mansion" is the name of that fine tobacco, that can only be had at Stewart & Co.

"Old Fogy" (Mr. L. A. Thornton) again invites you to call and examine his goods, he says if you will only give him a call he will sell you goods. You can't help buying.

Mr. S. F. Custer, the youngest and only surviving brother of Gen. G. A. Custer, was in this city yesterday, en route North with the remains of his brother, who was recently interred with the honors of war amongst the Indians.—Ala.

A difficulty occurred at Maplesville Depot on Monday last between Mess. Dave Wilson, and G. Smithman, that ended in the latter being severely, though not fatally cut. We did not hear the particulars of the difficulty.

Recent events have thoroughly impressed us that when you have the lady in the notion to marry, you should get the fleetest horse that you can borrow, and haste to the Probate Office, secure your license, and marry at once, or some other fellow may slip in and win your prise.—Exchange.

We call special attention to the new advertisement of S. Schuessler that will be found on the second page of this issue. Mr. Schuessler has established in our State a factory for the manufacturing of an article that we heretofore have been compelled to send to the North for. We can now get this article from a home enterprise.

Stoves, Iron, Tinware, Manufacturer and dealers in all kind of Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware, Stoves, Block tin, cooking utensils, Lead and brass pipes, pumps, &c. John H. Engelhardt.

A large stock of Metal goods, Sheet Zinc, Bath tubs &c. Roofing and Guttering done on short notice, and all work warranted. Next to the First Baptist Church, Court Street Montgomery Alabama. 1yr

To those wishing an interesting and instructive paper, we would recomend the Family Story paper it is published in New York by Norman L. Monro & Co. 71 Baskman Street. It alone, is well worth the subscription which is $3.00 per annum though every subscriber also receives weekly a part of Shakespear, neatly printed and bound, thus enabling every one to get the works of Shakespeare, and a good paper, for 3.00. Send on your subscription and you will have no cause for regret.

Mack Brewer, one of the negroes who emigrated West last year, has returned to Macon County, and will be content to spend here the balance of his life. He was so eager to get back, and not having money enough to bring his wife and children he left them, came alone, expecting to get the means here to pay for their transportation. All who have left want to return.—News.

On Wednesday night last the little folks of Clanton had a dance at the Court House. A few of the older people attended to "keep the children straight," and seemed to enjoy looking on almost as well as the children enjoyed the dance. This occasion will be long remembered by the little people, many of whom, as we hear, entered into engagements, though their nuptial days have not yet been set. We hope they may live to fulfil all their promises, get married and ever after live a happy life.

A couple of negroes of the vicinity of Prairie, raised last year on 2½ acres of land planted in Louisiana cane to produce 300 gallons of syrup. He finds ready sale for it at 75cts per gallon. Should he dispose of it all at this rate, which he can readily do if he so desires, it will mean that the gross proceeds of his syrup will amount to $600. Deducting two fifths of this it leaves $360, which would make his two and a half acres bring him about $144 per acre. This is what we call pretty good farming, and though the operation is on a small scale, if others would do likewise, it would not be long before we would see a marked improvement in everything pertaining to our agricultural interest.—Macon Mail.

About 20 minutes to eight o'clock last Monday morning the people of Clanton were surprised by a jarring and shaking of the ground and houses. One man said that he was eating breakfast at the time and was raising a cup of coffee to his mouth when the shock occurred and shook the coffee out upon the floor. Another said his little boy, who was in the yard, was shaken down; another that he had many dishes broken. The shock was the subject of conversation during the day, some said it was a boiler exploded, some that it was an earth quake.

As there has been no explosion of a boiler near here lately, they have now all come to the conclusion that it was an earth quake.

Sixty thousand Philadelphia families, it is said, will soon break up housekeeping and return their Centinial visits.

Prof. Hunter and lady gave an entertainment at this place last night, which consisted of pictures shown by the Magic Lantern, and music. Prof. Hunter has been so unfortunate as to loose his sight, and this is the only means he has of making a living. We are glad to say there were quite a number out.

After the performance the young gentleman and ladies decided to "tip the light fantastic toe" which they did until a late hour. When several sets had been danced, it was agreed to take up a collection; the proceeds to be invested in violin strings to be used at future dances, most of the participants responded to the call, and one young gentleman, in the fullness of his heart deposited in the hat one hair-pin, but "his action did outspeak his gift" and his face was illuminated with a mellow light as he softly murmered "Lord bless this my little mite." After the dancing was over, the party disbanded, and every one departed well pleased with himself and everybody else.

A couple, who live about six miles from town, called on his Hon. Judge Callen to have him marry them; they were accompanied by two bridesmaids, and one groomsman, after the ceremony was performed, the five went out into town and the groom and bride showed to our citizens how affectionate married people should be. They selected the most conspicuous place in town and kissed and hugged to their hearts content, occasionally between the smacks could be heard, "O! how sweet you are." After convincing the people that they really loved each other, they started for home, but were overtaken by J. S. Edwards Esq., and conducted to the Court House. He secured the services of Prof. Hunter, who performed on the violin, and after constituting himself floor manager and master of ceremonies, proceeded to announce that "the ball in honor of the newly married couple was in progress."

It required much persuasion to overcome the reluctance of the bride and her maids to joining in the dance, they being the only females in the house, though they at last consented to participate in the dance.

The business men hearing the music in the Court House deserted their stores and went to see what was the matter. The trio of ladies seeing a crowd congregating blushingly took their seats and all efforts to induce them to again join in the dance proved futile. And in a short while they were seen peacefully wending their way homeward. We wish them much happiness.

BARBER SHOP.
Monroe Street Ala.

Having opened a nice and neat shop opposite the Market House, on Monroe street, a few doors below J. A. Dias & Co.'s Ice House, I am prepared to wait upon all with dispatch and neatness. I have four first-class barbers and warrant satisfaction.

JACK ABERCROMBIE. 1yr

1877 NEW YORK 1877

The tremendous success of The Sun during the past year has induced the proprietor to make still further improvements in the present year. The daily edition will hereafter be a sheet of eight pages, and will continue to be conducted with the same independence of party, the same fearless exposure of dishonesty, whether practised by politicians or by conductors of religious journals, and the same devotion to the principles of constitutional liberty, wisdom and integrity in the administration of public affairs. It will continue to be the advocate of honest government by honest men, and will endeavor to aid in the reformation of whatever is wrong in the conduct of our political affairs. It will continue for the government of the people by the people and for the people, as opposed to government by fraud in the ballot-box and in the counting of votes, enforced by military violence. It will endeavor to supply its readers—a body now far from a million of souls—with the most careful compilation and trustworthy accounts of current events, and will employ for this purpose a numerous and carefully selected staff of reporters and Correspondents. Its reports from Washington, especially, will be full, accurate, and fearless; and it will doubtless continue to deserve and enjoy the hatred of those who thrive by plundering the Treasury or by wrapping what the law does not give them, while it will endeavor to deserve the confidence of the public by defending the rights of the people against the encroachments of unjustified power.

The price of the daily can will be 55 cents a month or $6.50 a year, post paid, or with the Sunday edition seven dollars and eighty cents a year.

The Sunday edition alone, 8 pages. $1.20 a year, post paid.

The Weekly Sun, eight pages of 56 broad columns, will be furnished during 1877 at the rate of $1 a year, post paid.

The benefit of this large reduction from the previous rate for the weekly can be enjoyed by individual subscribers without the necessity of making up clubs. At the same time, if any of our friends choose to aid in extending our circulation, we shall be grateful to them, and every such person who sends us ten or more subscribers from one place can be entitled to one copy of the paper for himself without charge. At one dollar a year postage paid, the expenses of paper and postage are barely repaid, and consequently the terms of the sheet and quality of its publication, we are confident the people will consider the weekly Sun the cheapest newspaper published in the world, and we trust also one of the very best.

Address THE SUN,
New York N. Y.

The News Without Poison.

The New York Observer claims to publish the *best family newspaper*, and repudiaters all unsound or objectionable teaching. Even its advertising columns are free firm all quackery and dangerous advertisements; and the whole paper, both in its religious and secular department, is filled with pure and entertaining reading. While we commend the position of the Observer in this matter, we also endorse it as one of the most desirable periodicals for any household. The price, $3.15 a year postpaid, can hardly be made to return as much good spent in any other way. S. I. Prime & Co., 37 Park Row, New York.

Begin the New Year with a Paper From The State Capital.

The year 1877 will be marked by more important events than any of its predecessors. The Montgomery Advertiser, as heretofore, will be devoted to the Democratic and Conservative cause and will be unsparing in its efforts to uphold good government in the State and Union. It is offered at the following rates:

One Copy Daily 1 Year	$10 00
" " " Six Months	5 00
" " Weekly 1 Year	2 00
" " Weekly 1 Year	$25 00
Twenty Copies Weekly 1 Year	45 00
Thirty " " "	

Postage included.

An extra copy will be sent to every one getting up a club. Send Money by Registered Letter, Express or Money Order.

Address all letters to
W. W. SCREWS,
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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications for this paper should be accompanied by the name of the writer; not necessary for publication, but as a voucher of good faith on the part of the writer. Manuscripts should be written only on one side of the paper. No particular form is required in regard to your dates, and to having all signatures plainly written.

THE ALABAMA AWARDS.

Nine Millions Remaining on Hand—Some Curious Cases, and New Claimants Daily.

The whole number of Alabama claims filed before the court of commissioners since its organization, including those of which it was originally given jurisdiction, as well as those received under the act of July 6, 1876, extending the time of court and slightly increasing its jurisdiction, is 2,067. The aggregate amount awarded is about $9,500,000. The amount claimed in the cases as presented is $144,999,516. The Genova award in round figures was $15,500,000, gold. This was at once invested in United States bonds and the increment has been very large, so that deducting the amount awarded, $9,500,000, there still remain over $9,000,000 undisposed of.

For this amount there are at present no claims except those known as the "War premium and insurance claims." The bill which passed the house at the last session does not admit the insurance companies to participate in this award, and there are at present in this city a great many representatives of the different companies who suffered by the acts of the Alabama who are anxious to obtain a share of the money. Among the later cases filed before the court was that of the republic of Peru, amounting to $204,000, for guano destroyed on board of vessels captured by the Alabama. This case was dismissed without a hearing, and leaves the point involved unsettled. The law requires that a claimant shall bear true allegiance to the United States, and the question came up, how can Peru, a foreign country, bear the allegiance to our government? Another noteworthy case was that of the Hatteras, a claim brought by Secretary Robeson agrinst the award for the destruction of the Hatteras by the Alabama, off Galveston, and the Greenland, captured by the Florida. They were both United States vessels. Up to the last moment it was supposed that counsel for the navy department would argue the case, but upon learning the ground of objection to be urged by Gen. Creswell, counsel for the government before the court, the cases were submitted without argument. The court peremptorily dismissed them.

Notwithstanding the long time the court has been in session, new claimants appear almost daily. It is probable that an opportunity will be given such to present their claims either before this or a similar tribunal.

A River of Ink.

Among the wonders of nature in Algeria there is a river of genuine ink. It is formed by the junction of two streams, one flowing from a region of ferruginous soil and the other draining a peat swamp. The waters of the former are, of course, strongly impregnated with iron; those of the latter with gallic acid. On meeting, the acid of the one stream is united with the iron of the other, and a true ink is the result. The banks of the united stream would be, of all places in the world, the one for a colony of authors. Fields of esparto grass, for paper-making, might be sown in the neighborhood; the paper-mills might be turned by the inky flood, and geese might be reared to supply quill pens. The members of the republic of letters would there do nothing all day long but sit dangling their feet in the water, and occasionally wading in their pens—a peaceable crew, except perhaps when they would plague each other by reading long extracts from their unpublished works.—*Cassell's Magazine.*

The Sutro Tunnel.

The Sutro tunnel, though it is designed for private rather than public use, will rank among the great engineering works, not only of this, but of any age. The tunnel was designed to afford a horizontal outlet for the immense deposits of silver ore in what is known as the Comstock lode under Virginia City, Nevada. These deposits are 2000 feet below the surface of the hills under which they lie. At a rough estimate 3000 tons of waste rocks are lifted 2000 feet daily, and the water has to be pumped into a system of cisterns 200 feet apart, at enormous labor and expense. The tunnel was projected by Adolf Sutro, a German engineer, and being in the Carson Valley, four miles east of the lode, which it is intended to pierce at a depth of 2000 feet. It has now been driven over 15,000 feet into the mountain, and is progressing at the rate of about 80 feet per week. Four perpendicular shafts were started, at equal distances along the route, from the surface to meet the main tunnel. The workings from the first shaft and the entrance met about three years ago. The second shaft encountered a body of water, which burst out so suddenly that the workingmen were obliged to flee for their lives, and the shaft became a well. The main tunnel reached this shaft in 1875, and drained the water. The third shaft was also drowned out, and the fourth has not reached the level of the tunnel. The headway which is made is unexplained in the history of engineering, owing partly to the firm nature of the rock, and the question of its completion is only a matter of a short time. A ganglion of tunnels will follow the veins in all directions, and the water will drain itself into the Carson river, while the ore and waste rock will be easily run out on the horizontal railroad.

Why His Dog Bit Him.

About a week ago we heard one of our leading citizens bragging about his watch-dog. He went on to say that Nero was a splendid watch dog; that he would never even growl at a child, and at night he would tear anybody to pieces he found about the premises.

"Aint you afraid," we asked, "that he will bite you some night when you come home late?"

"Not a bit of it; he is too intelligent. He knows my step as soon as I put my foot on the gallery. Why, I wouldn't take $500 for that dog. He is the most reliable biting dog in San Antonio.

About three days after the foregoing conversation took place, one morning early we met a policeman leading this identical dog out into the suburbs.

"What are you doing with Major Jones' dog?" we wanted to know.

"He gave him to me to take him out and shoot him?"

"What for?" we asked in amazement.

"Because he tackled the major last night on his coming home, and bit him in thirteen places; he would not be down town for a week."

"But I heard the major say that dog was intelligent; that he knew his step, and wouldn't bite him, no way he could fix it; that he wouldn't take $500 for the animal."

"The dog ain't to blame for it," said the policeman, gazing sadly at poor Nero. "It's the major's own fault.

"How so?" we inquired.

"Well," responded the policeman, slowly, "the dog did know his step and never even growled at him before, but last night, for the first time since he has had the dog, the major came home three hours earlier than usual, and perfectly sober, and somehow his step was different from what the dog was used to; he didn't tangle up his legs as much as common, and the dog was fooled by it, took him for a perfect stranger, and bounced him. The dog ain't to blame; he missed the smell of whisky, he didn't hear the major whoop and cuss and fall down in the cellar as he always does when he comes home, so Nero kept on bitin' the major in fresh places until the family interfered."

"Come on, Nero!" and the sad funeral cottege resumed the line of march for the brush.—*San Antonio Herald.*

Love of Finery.

Lucy Hooper writes from Paris to the Philadelphia Telegraph:

Some months ago I gave an account of the arrest, at the Bon Marche, for stealing, of the Baroness de la X——, and her two daughters. Detected with their pockets crammed full of abstracted articles, they made no attempt to deny their guilt and were consequently brought to trial, the mother being sentenced to two years' imprisonment while the daughters were acquitted. These ladies belonged to the proudest aristocracy of France, the mother being so lofty in her ideas that she refused to visit a former acquaintance because she had lowered herself by espousing a person in trade. Being too poor to purchase such dresses for her daughters as would enable them to make an appearance in society in accordance with their station, she unfortunately adopted this nefarious method of supplying their wants. The whole affair has ended as tragically as possible. The mother died, broken-hearted, in prison a few weeks ago. One of the daughters was engaged to be married, and her betrothed nobly lent her the aid of his presence and support all through the trial, never leaving her side till the verdict was pronounced. The engagement was broken off, both the girls entered a convent of the very strictest order, and the young man has suddenly changed from a gay and elegant society man into a confirmed old bachelor, negligent in his dress and misanthropical in his habits. Thus, for love of finery and for false pride, the existence of four human beings has been wrecked.

Fresh Water at Sea.

All who have read many narratives of ship-wrecks must have been struck by the fearful suffering to which boat crews are exposed through the want of fresh water. A boat cannot carry water tanks of any size, yet she cannot make a voyage without, and often men have escaped from a sinking vessel only to die a worse death for want of fresh water, in an open boat under a tropical sun. This danger can now be avoided by fitting ships' boats with a very simple and compact condensing apparatus which has just been invented and patented by a firm in Dublin. It consists of a small boiler heated by a paraffine lamp. The steam from the boiler, which is filled with salt water, is condensed in a worm-tube which passes through a receiver filled with cold sea-water by a pipe passing through the side of the boat; a second pipe allowing the heated water to escape and so keeping the supply always cool. This apparatus will produce from a pint to a pint and a half of pure water per hour. There is a small tank for collecting and filtering the water, and a second tank contains a supply of oil sufficient to keep the lamp burning ten days. The whole is fitted in the bow of the boat, where it is protected from the wash of the sea by a little forecastle built over it. Besides removing some of the worst horrors of shipwreck, this invention will be of service in other ways—for instance, to boats navigating and exploring brackish lagoons and arms of the sea, or making short voyages along a coast.

Napoleonic Sayings.

Most of the sayings which pass for Napoleonic, did really proceed from Napoleon, and are to be found in his correspondence or in authentic records of his speeches and conversations. But "*Grattez le Russe, vous trouverez le Cosaque*" was first said by the Prince de Ligne; and when Napoleon called England "*La nation boutiquiere*," he had been in a measure anticipated by Sir Philip Francis, who, in the debate on the armament against Russia, denounced his countrymen as "a nation of stockjobbers." "*Il faut laver son linge sale en famille*" was a piece of advice addressed, in a furious speech, to the chamber of deputies during the crisis which followed the disasters of 1814. "What is the throne? Four pieces of wood covered with velvet!" exclaimed Napoleon on the same occasion. This was new. But "Wash your dirty linen at home" had been said (as M. Fournier points out) by Voltaire in the very words which Napoleon was afterward to employ. "In fifty years Europe will be Cossack or republican," is a very precise forecast, which, if a true one, ought now to be on the point of being verified. Another prediction on the same subject, "Woe to Europe when the czar of Russia wears a beard!" is less absolute, more mysterious, more picturesque, and finer in every respect. The beard prophecy, moreover, has gained in significance since it was first uttered. The Sclavonian and Pan-Sclavonian idea had at that time scarcely been conceived, and to Napoleon at St. Helena was certainly unknown. Few even among the Russians had learned that the Poles, the Czechs of Bohemia, the Croats, and other Sclavonians of Hungary, the Servians, and the Bulgarians, were of the same race as themselves. At present, however, if a hairy czar were to head a great national movement he would do so not as emperor of Russia, but as emperor of the Sclavonians. Fortunately, Alexander II. shaves. Central Europe, too, thanks to Napoleon's imperial successor, is more strongly constituted now than it was in 1815.

The Boston *Daily Advertiser* mentions "an organ specially constructed by the Mason & Hamlin Organ Company for the celebrated Dr. Franz Liszt is now on exhibition at their warerooms. The instrument is to be used in the Liszt concerts in Europe. It is constructed in many respects on an entirely new principle, and is in all respects a truly wonderful instrument. Its quality of tone and power is simply surprising." It is certainly a great compliment to these American makers that the great European musicians send for their organs.

SWINDLERS may be defined as talented people who make industry atone for errors of fortune.

"DOWN IN THE MOUTH."

Where there is a continual dropping down into the back of the mouth, with irritation and inflammation of the nasal cavities and throat, with hawking, spitting and a sense of fullness about the head, be not deceived or fancy it a simple cold. You are afflicted with that scourge of this climate, Catarrh, the forerunner of Consumption. In its early stages a few bottles of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy will effect an entire cure. When confirmed, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery should be used in connection with the Remedy. These standard medicines have been before the public many years, and their use has been attended with the most gratifying success. A full discussion of Catarrh and its rational treatment is contained in "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser," a book of over nine hundred pages, illustrated with two hundred and eighty-two engravings, bound in cloth and gilt, price, post-paid, $1.50. Address, Publishing Department, World's Dispensary, Buffalo, N. Y.

THE importance of giving Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders to horses that have been out in the cold rain, stood in cold wind, or drank too much cold water, cannot be over estimated; no man should be without them who owns a good horse.

"HEALTH CORSETS, and why not. Hasn't there been evil enough yet from the old style of corset?" Dr. Warner's Health Corset is approved by all physicians. Price by mail $1.75. Warner Bros., 763 Broadway, New York.

THE Judges of Artificial Limbs at the Centennial Exhibition put the exhibitors to the severest tests and found one so singularly superior, called the "Safety Socket," designed to receive a part, or the whole, of the weight of the wearer upon the end of the stump, "a mode of treatment," they say, "so radically different from existing ideas and practices, as to merit the rank of a discovery." And, therefore, they gave the only award to the exhibitor,

B. FRANK PALMER, LL. D.,

of Philadelphia, declaring that "the complete success of his invention for the relief of one of the direst forms of human misfortune places the author in the front rank of the inventors and mechanics of the age." All the artificial legs hitherto made seem worthless in comparison with Dr. Palmer's. No one with a mutilated leg, who sees it, would be without one.

DURANG'S Rheumatic Remedy will most positively cure any case of rheumatism, gout, neuralgia or lumbago on the face of the earth, no matter of how long standing. It is taken internally, the only way the disease can be reached, and cures quickly and permanently. Price, one dollar a bottle. For sale by wholesale and retail druggists everywhere.

WE were pleased to see, not long since, in one of our exchanges, some pretty severe remarks addressed to several persons who, during an interesting lecture by Rev. Jno. S. C. Abbott, kept a continuous coughing, which prevented many from hearing. People who cannot refrain from coughing, had better stay away from such places, or else take a bottle of Johnson's Anodyne Liniment with them.

TEN YEARS AGO

one operative supplied the demand for TUTT'S Hair Dye. To-day it requires fifty men and girls with improved machinery, to do it. The demand is not confined to this country, but extends to all parts of the world.

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MARKET REPORTS.

NEW YORK.

Flour	$ 7 75	@	8 [illegible]
Wheat	1 [illegible]	@	1 [illegible]
Corn	45	@	[illegible]
Oats	33	@	41
Lard	11	@	11¾
Bacon—Clear Sides	10¾	@	[illegible]
Hay—Best	15 00	@	20 00
Whisky—Common	1 00	@	1 15
Robertson County	1 75	@	3 00
Bourbon	5 00	@	5 00
Lincoln County	1 75	@	3 00
Highwines	1 13	@	1 15
Cotton—Ordinary	8¾	@	8¾
Good Ordinary	10¾	@	[illegible]
Low Middling	11¾	@	11¾
Seeds—Clover	8 50	@	9 50
German Millet	60	@	65
Missouri Millet	1 75	@	2 00
Hungarian	1 75	@	2 00
Buckwheat, ¾ bush	1 75	@	2 00

LOUISVILLE.

Flour	$ 5 00	@	5 25
Wheat—Red and Amber	1 00	@	1 05
Corn—Sacked	43	@	45
Oats	33	@	36
Hay—Timothy	9 00	@	10 00
Pork—Mess	15 50	@	17
Lard	11¾	@	[illegible]
Bacon—Clear sides	8½	@	8¾
Wool	33	@	35
Potatoes—Irish, ¾ bbl	1 60	@	1 65
Cotton—Middling	11	@	[illegible]
Ordinary	8¾	@	9

ST. LOUIS.

Flour	$ 5 25	@	5 50
Wheat	1 19	@	1 19½
Corn	40	@	40½
Oats	30¼	@	30½
Mess Pork	16 75	@	[illegible]
Lard	9¾	@	[illegible]
Whisky	1 00	@	1 08

NEW ORLEANS.

Flour	$ 4 25	@	6 75
Corn	55	@	61¾
Oats	42	@	43
Hay	15 00	@	19 00
Pork	17 50	@	[illegible]
Sugar	10¾	@	11¾
Molasses	30	@	55
Whisky	1 05	@	1 10
Cotton	11	@	11¾

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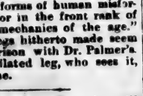

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Murder 25 Years Ago

Time's Revenges.

A. V. Lee, Esq., our efficient Solicitor is working up a murder case that occurred in this county twenty-five years ago, which borders almost on the romantic, and which if successfully terminated will afford another evidence of the truth of the adage that "time rights all things." In 1852 Mr. R. A. McTyer, then of South Carolina, bought the farm upon which he now lives near Eufaula and in the early part of that year a man named Dixon came out with some hands, either as partner or overseer, to settle it. He had six negroes in the woods getting timbers, four of whom belonged to him, and two to Mr. McTyer. While thus engaged the negroes reported his death in the woods which they said was occasioned by a broken limb of a falling tree which had struck another tree in its descent, and thus caught him unawares. He was found with the limb across his head which was crushed, and a Coroner's jury accepted the statement, and returned a verdict accordingly.

About six months ago an old negro woman on the plantation told Mrs. McTyer that the negroes killed Dixon, and this remark having reached the ears of the Solicitor he quietly went to work to ferret out the truth. At the last term of the City Court of Eufala which adjourned on the 28d of December, with the assistance of a member of the Grand Jury and two gentlemen who now live in the neighborhood where the murder was committed he ascertained enough to warrant the arrest of the parties suspected. From these he learned that Dixon's head was crushed by them with clubs after deliberate preparation and consultation, and that they then put him under this fallen limb and reported his death as we have stated above. Had they stated that a tree had fallen on him it would have been unreasonable, for any one might have avoided such a calamity. But it is very reasonable to suppose that a man might have been overtaken by a falling limb that had accidentally been broken, and for which he could not have been on the lookout, and the shrewdness of this statement misled the Coroner and the public generally.

The Solicitor has made requisition for two others who reside in different States, the fourth has turned States evidence, detailing the circumstance of the murder and the motives for the same, and the other two are dead.

There seems to be no doubt of the facts as thus elicited, and Solicitor Lee is to be commended for his quiet yet untiring zeal in working up a case that deserves the severest penalty of the law, and yet has so long been otherwise reasonably explained.—Clayton Courier.

A Portland girl got married to one fellow in the clothes that another fellow had bought for her, the latter fellow having expected to marry her himself.

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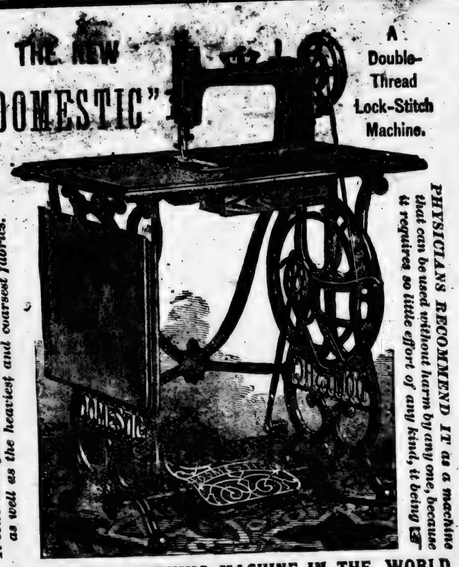

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Chilton County Courier

New Series CLANTON, ALA. FRIDAY., JANUARY 19 1877 Vol-1 No 32

Judge Nicholls

Chilton County Courier.

By BROOKS AND MARTIN.

Clanton Ala., Janu'ry, 19 1877.

OFFICIAL RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

Giving arrival and departure of all trains at Montgomery. Reported and corrected expressive for the Chilton Courier, by Messrs. John M. Benson, General Ticket Agent. Office under Exchange Hotel, where any information as to rates, connections or distances can be obtained.

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Reduced rates furnished to parties emigrating West.

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GOING NORTH.

	No 2, Mail.	No 4, Express
Leaves Montgomery	6:50 A M	7:55 P M
Calera	9:12 " "	10:10 P M
Birmingham	10:30 " "	11:15 P M
Decatur	2:10 P M	2:50 A M
Nashville	7:50 " "	8:55 " "
arrive at Louisville	8:45 A M	9:40 P M

Accommodation.

Leaves Montgomery	6:30 A M
Calera	9:55 " "
Arrives at Birmingham	10:30 " "

COMING SOUTH.

	No 1, Mail.	No 3, Express
Leaves Louisville	10:15 P M	9:30 A M
Nashville	3:55 " "	2:45 P M
Decatur	8:55 " "	8:45 "
Birmingham	7:55 " "	7:30 " "
Calera	8:46 " "	7:34 " "
Arrives at Montgy.	8:15 " "	9:30 " "

Robert Meek, Sup't.

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THE COMMODORE'S SECRET.

The great success of the late Commodore Vanderbilt in steamboating and railroading, whereby he amassed a larger fortune than any other private person during a lifetime, has naturally awakened a strong desire to learn the secret of his uniform and most surprising achievements. The Commodore himself, when questioned upon the subject during the latter years of his life, gave various explanations of it. To one young man, who was about entering upon the career of a Wall street broker, and who had sought his counsel, he said: "Sonny don't never sell what you hav'nt got," which was an excellent piece of advise for a stock-broking adventurer, notwithstanding its defective grammar. To another he said: 'Sam don't never put it into any man's hands to ruin you.' And might be put in letters of gold over the desk of every one who takes financial risks, whether in Wall street or elsewhere, and it would be an excellent maxim also for a politician. To another aspirant for fortune, who had asked his advice, he said: 'Don't never buy what you can't pay for."

These were the admirable maxims for business, and he probably acted through his long and successful career in strict conformity with them. He never speculated, nor made any rash ventures. But his favorite maxim, the one upon which he set the highest value and most seriously inculcated upon those who were on the most intimate terms with him, was a condensation of one among the wisest of the proverbs of Solomon: In all labor there is profit, but the talk of the lips tendeth only to penury. The Commodore had probably never read this golden proverb and he can hardly be said to have paraphrassed it in putting it into homely advice: "Keep your mouth shut." This was what he said to his young grandson, upon whom he based his hopes of founding a dynasty, only a few days before his own mouth was closed forever. He had been giving the young man some words of serious advice, and he ended by saying: "But above all, keep your mouth shut."

He used to say that he owed most of what was called his good fortune to the principle of holding to himself whatever capital he had until he had done with it. And this has been the habit of the great men who have done anything during their lives to excite the wonder of their fellow beings.

CATCHING HAWKS.

As the season is approaching when hawk are most destructive to young poultry, a method of catching and killing these marauders will be in order. It is a well known fact that a hawk will always light on some conspicuous place close to the poultry yard, from which to swoop down on his victim. Taking advantage of this, erect a pole with a flat surface at the top just large enough to hold a strong steel trap. Fasten this trap by a chain to a staple in the pole, and await the result. No bait will be needed, for the hawk will be quite certain to light on the trap and be caught. A gentleman who has tried this method has succeeded in killing all the hawks in the neighborhood, and now can raise poultry without loss except by accident.—EX.

A Negro's History.

Two years ago a wealthy New York merchant named John D. Lewis was thrown from his carriage in Central Park and instantly killed. The probating of his will, wherein he left property to the value of a quarter of a million to a young girl supposed to be his daughter, revealed a secret which he had studiously guarded through all his lifetime. Tall, dark-complexioned, with black eyes and long raven locks, he was of distinguished appearance, and, as he was wealthy and open handed, society, which would have shunned him had he been a negro, believed him a Spaniard or a Cuban. He never spoke of his birth or antecedents, and asserted that he had no living relatives.

If any could be found it was manifest to certain enterprising members of the legal fraternity that the will might be set aside. One lawyer remembered that when once a witness in a suit, Lewis, when hard-pressed in cross-examination, admitted that he came from a place in Canada, near Toronto. He advertised for information, and learned that Lewis was a son of a Virginia slave woman, who, 40 years, ago, had escaped to Canada with her two children. John was born in Canada, his father being a white man who maintained illicit relations with his mother.

The lad was ambitious, and at an early age left home and its shameful surroundings to make his own way in the world. The half-brother and half-sister, who survive, are fighting for the property which was left to the putative daughter, Lewis never having married. The weak spot in the armor which he had cast about the secret of his origin was the retention of the name given him in his boyhood.

It was the only clew to his identification, for the admission of his birth-place would not have disclosed his parentage had he assumed some other name.

For some years past, Prof. A. Graham Bell, professor of vocal physiology in the Boston University, has been engaged in the invention of an apparatus by the use of which persons might talk to each other by word of mouth over the telegraphic wires. His invention having reached such a state of perfection as to admit of experiments between distant points, a trial was made yesterday on the wires along the line of the Eastern Railroad. Prof. Bell conducted the experiment in the Boston office, and Mr. Thomas A. Watson, assisted by the Eastern Railroad operator, officiated at the Salem office, between which and Boston—a distance of 16 miles—a conversation was carried on with the most gratifying success. Every work uttered in the Boston office was distinctly heard in the Salem office, and vice versa. The circuit was then made to extend to North Conway N. H. 143 miles from Boston, with Salem as a way station, where the messages sent to North Conway were taken off the wires in passing and distinctly heard. As the apparatus used yesterday was only intended to convey the sound to Salem, the unexpected extent of its utility was exceedingly wonderful.—A further experiment was tried, as follows:

The Boston operator talked with the Salem operator via Portland—that is the sound of Prof. Bell's voice was conveyed to Portland and thence back as far as Salem, a distance of about 200 miles. At this distance the words could not be distinguished, but the sound of talking was heard by Mr. Watson, at Salem, faintly, as if of some one speaking on the other side of the door. The apparatus, as above stated, however, was not adapted to conveying the sound to such a great distance, and the experiments made are held to be adequate proof that any given distance can be annihilated by the use of *proportionately* powerful magnets. The trial is, therefore, considered to establish the great utility of the invention, and its success undoubtedly marks an era in the history of the telegraph. Among those present at the Boston office, yesterday, during the progress of the experiments, were Gen. A. P. Rockwell, President of the Eastern Railroad, and wife, Miss Stearns, Mr. Morrison; and Mr. Eustis Hubbard.—Boston Globe.

A MONSTER CLOCK.

The large clock of Messrs E. Dent & Co., of the Strand and Royal Exchange, London which has been in course of erection during the past 6 months at the south end of the Crystal Palace, is now completed and in working order. This clock is almost a counterpart of the great Westminster clock (which was built by the same firm), with the exception of the striking and chiming apparatus; and the dial is the largest ever constructed, being forty feet in diameter, or nearly one thousand three hundred square feet in area. (The diameter of the Westminster clock is but twenty-three feet.) The hands with their counterpoises, weighing nearly a quarter of a ton; the minute-hand measures nineteen feet in length, and moves half and inch at every beat of the pendulum. The distance traveled by the point of the minute hand is nearly four miles a week.

☞ Subscribe for the Courier.

THE COURIER.

CLANTON, . . ALABAMA.

CURRENT PARAGRAPHS.

The broom packing at Vallejo, California, is busy filling orders for Australia.

PEOPLE who are afraid of an irruption of Chinese cheap labor will learn with alarm that the latest estimate of the population of the celestial empire is 405,000,000. About half the inhabitants of Asia are under Chinese rule. Japan, too, has 33,299,014 people, a considerable share of whom are just now engaged in making articles of beauty and elegance for us, so that Japanese wares have grown as familiar in our shops as the products of Lowell and Mancheater.

THE postmaster general contemplates important recommendations in the matter of the bonds of postmasters at the larger cities. In the cases of New York and Philadelphia, for instance, the bonds do not cover one quarter's business. It is proposed to require separate bonds in smaller sums, and to compel the postmasters to make returns to the department monthly, instead of quarterly. It is believed that this will give the department a more complete knowledge of the business of the large offices, and enable the officials to more promptly detect any irregularities.

OF the fifteen thousand men who are wearing away their dreary lives in the mines of the Schuylkill coal region, ten thousand at least are unmarried, and five thousand live in miners' boarding-houses. They call them all men, these gnomes, but many of them are boys. Not less than five thousand are boys, little fellows, who in any other community would be in school, but who here are kept day after day in filthy, black kennels, muffled up in old coats and scarfs to shut the cold out, till all the young life is worn out of them, and they are dwarfed little men before the first signs of a beard break through the black crust on their faces.—*Philadelphia Times.*

THE oldest member of the United States senate is Simon Cameron, of Pennsylvania, who first took his seat in 1845. His service, however, has been rather fitful, and amounts altogether to only seventeen years; while Mr. Hamlin, of Maine, whose first entry upon senatorial life was in 1848, has seen twenty-one years of work upon the floor, and four years additional in the chair as vice president. Mr. Anthony, of Rhode Island, comes next, having entered the senate in 1859, and had a continuous service of almost seventeen years. Messrs. Lot M. Morrill, now secretary of the treasury; Sherman, of Ohio, and Howe, of Wisconsin, entered the senate together in 1861.

EX-SENATOR NYE, whose death in a lunatic asylum is recorded, was, in his palmy days, one of the brightest and most genial of public men. The good things said and the clever retorts made by him in the senate and elsewhere would fill a large volume. He began his career in New York. As a delegate to the Chicago convention he was a warm supporter and advocate of Mr. Seward's nomination. From Mr. Lincoln he received the appointment of governor of Nevada, and when that territory became a state he was elected one of its senators, and was subsequently reelected to serve until 1873. His health then began to decline in a manner which foreshadowed the lamentable death which has just been his fate.

BEAUTY SOLD BY AUCTION.

How the Harems of Constantinople are Recruited.

A correspondent of the Paris Gaulois describes a recent visit to a slave sale in Constantinople. Notwithstanding the nominal abolition of the slave trade in Turkey, through the efforts of the civilized European governments, it still continues in a furtive way. As long as the harem exists, this trade will exist.

This sale was in a house. All the windows facing the streets were closed. The correspondent accompanied an Egyptian friend and his valet in a carriage to the mosque of the sultan Mohammed, at which point they turned into narrow and complicated streets, which finally became impassable. They alighted before a pile of mud which could be crossed only on foot. Reaching the house, they were introduced into the selamlik, or chamber reserved for male visitors. Here they found the slave dealer standing, a short pipe in hand. He was a little old Tripolitan, Gassirgi-Mesoud-Aga by name. He has followed the business for forty years. After the customary salutations, pipe and coffee were ordered, and taken with the silence usual to Orientals before any business transaction.

An ebony young eunuch soon entered and whispered in Mesoud's ear. The latter made a sign of acquiescence, and turning to the guests, said: "Bouyouroun" (permit me). The guests rose and followed him into a room of the harem. A long divan, about a foot and a half high, and four feet wide, surrounded three sides of the chamber. An excavation in the wall held the cushions and coverings used at night. The floor was covered with mats and loose pieces of carpet. Upon the divan were seated, side by side, two white girls from Circassia, in the dress of their country. Opposite were three other women, one of whom was white, from Georgia, and the others black.

All arose as the visitors entered. One of the Circassians seemed scarcely fourteen. She had bright chestnut hair, long, dark eyelashes, which shaded eyes of liquid blue; a light, well rounded form and regular features, overcast with melancholly. She was a beauty of the first class. Her companion, aged eighteen, was slightly less beautiful, but was a performer on the kemendja or Turkish violin. In addition, she was recomended as a good cook, seamstress and washer. Her brown hair fell to the knees. She looked at the visitors coolly, and fixed her eyes on the Egyptian with an expression that seemed to ask him to purchase her.

At a sign from Mesoud one of the black girls disrobed the Circassians. This was not a complicated process, as their dress was simply a tunic, a pair of trowsers, and a chemise. The younger seemed distressed; the other simply fixed her eyes upon the floor. Mesoud passing his hands over them, called attention to their good points and made them show their regular, pearly teeth. He dwelt also upon the strict decorum of their antecedents.

After an examination of the Georgian, and a glance at the black girls, the party returned to the selamlik to close the bargain. The youngest Circassian was quoted at two hundred pounds Turkish, the elder at one hundred and thirty, the other at one hundred and twenty. The Egyptian found them too high priced, and took one of the black girls for thirty-eight pounds. He simply wanted a house servant. The sale being completed, the party were again served with pipes and coffee, and left the house.

The preliminaries to this were conducted with great caution. The vallet of the Egyptian was sent the day before to announce his master's desire, and Mesoud immediately came to the latter to assure himself that all was right by a personal inspection of his customer. As a mere visitor to the harem would have been eyed askance, the correspondent was introduced as Tahir-Bey, a Syrian gentleman, who wished to take a chamber-maid home with him.

RUSSIA'S TREACHERY.

A German paper points out the striking similarity between the assurances of the Russian government in the present crisis and those it gave one hundred and ten years ago, at the very time when negotiating secretly with Prussia for the partition of Poland. Empress Catherine then declared as Czar Alexander does now, that she was only asking guarantees, because she was anxious "for the maintenance of general peace," adding: "I will never make any claim to the territory of Poland. I will even secure its integrity if any other power should attack it." Soon after the Russians entered Poland, the czarina declared it was only for the purpose of preventing disturbances which might be caused by concessions to malcontents. The spoliation and partition followed, nevertheless.

DANIEL WEBSTER'S CREED.

A fortnight before his death Daniel Webster dictated the following inscription, which may now be read on his monument:

"Lord, I believe; help thou mine unbelief."
Philosophical
Argument, especially
that draw from the vastness of the Universe, in comparison with the apparent insignificance of this globe, has sometimes shaken my reason for the faith which is in me; but my heart has always assured and reassured me that the gospel of Jesus Christ must be a divine reality. The sermon on the Mount can not be a merely human production. This belief entered to the very depths of my consciousness. The whole history of man proves it.
—DANIEL WEBSTER.

The above was, in brief, Mr. Webster's confession of faith, or testimony in favor of christianity.

JOHN BRIGHT'S FOR WAR.

Formerly the advocate of peace at any price, John Bright has become an advocate of war at any price. At Birmingham he recently expressed himself in the following belligerent style: "Why, seven hundred years ago the people of this country, with one of their heroic kings, joined the crusaders, and went to Palestine for the purpose of liberating holy places from the possession of infidels and Mohammedans. What do we now do? We give the blood and treasure of England to the support of the Turkish government. We give Bethlehem and Calvary and the mount of Olives, through the blood and treasure of England, and the power over all these vast countries, which are almost a wilderness under the Turkish sceptre, we do all this simply to prevent Russia passing any war ships from the Black sea to the Mediterranean."

WHAT A CHILD WANTS.

When a child begins to read it becomes delighted with a newspaper, because it reads of names and things which are familiar, and it will progess accordingly. A newspaper, in one year, is worth a quarter's schooling to a child. Every father must consider that information is connected with advancement. The mother of a family, being one of its head, and having a more immediate charge of children, should herself be instructed. A mind occupied becomes fortified against the ills of life, and is braced for any emergency. Children amused by reading or study, are of course more considerate and more easily governed.

GRAVE AND GAY.

CHARITY.

The pilgrim and stranger who through the day
Holds over the desert his trackless way,
Where the terrible sands no shade have known,
No sound of life say: the camel's moan,
Hears at last, through the mercy of Allah to all,
From his tent door at evening the Ishmite's call:—
"Wherever thou art whose needs are great,
In the name of God, the Compassionate
And Merciful One, for thee I wait."

For gifts in his name of food and rest
The tents of Islem of God are blest.
Thou who hast faith in the Christ above,
Shall the Koran teach thee the law of love?
O christian! open thy heart and door,
Cry east and west to the wandering poor:—
"Whoever thou art whose need is great,
In the name of Christ, the Compassionate
And Merciful One, for thee I wait.
—John G. Whittier.

A tourist describes the sale of snails in the town of Tivoia, near Rome, as a source of much profit to the peasants of that district. The flavor is pronounced delicious, moreso than scollops or oysters.

Water, though well warmed, would quench, nevertheless, the fire that warmed it. Thus may the character of a treacherous person be dercribed.—*From the Sanskrit.*

The southern people need expect no fairness. From Maine comes the voice of Frye: "Sizzle 'em!" From Illinois shrieks the terrible Jane: "Swizzle 'em."

The Washington policemen have been provided with helmets, greatly to their disgust. The Star mentions one small guardian who was mistaken for a hitching-post.

It is asserted that the chief manager of a private London bank receives a salary of $150,000 a year. His two assistants each get $50,000 annually for their valuable services.

"Ah," said a father to his son William, "hearty breakfasts kill one-half of the world, and tremendous suppers the other half." "I suppose, then," retorted William, "that the true livers are only those who die of hunger."

When a tramp asks you for ten cents on a Sunday, it is the best kind of evidence that the gin mills are accessible. If he asks for only five you can make up your mind that lager is on tap somewhere in the vicinity.

No, bub, we can't remember the name of the father who first inverted the art of leading his son to expect a pair of skates at Christmas and then filled his stocking with five cents' worth of popcorn.

Monsieur reads the paper to madame and cries: "Another crime—a woman cut into pieces!" Madame (quickly)—"By her husband?" Monsieur (innocently)—"Who else would you expect?"

In New Orleans, the Republican reports, "Hamlet put on a peculiar expression, and said, 'There is something rotten in Denmark.' A small boy in the gallery exclaimed, 'Look behind the scenes; perhaps the gas is escaping.'"

Ulster overcoats are all the rage in Paris now; even ladies wear them. A gentleman asked a janitor the other day: "Is Mons. Tribout at home?" Janitor answered: "I really can't say. I saw his ulster pass by just now; but who was in it is more than I know."

The very latest and most ridiculous case of the "insanity plea" has occured in San Francisco, where a member of a gang of professional bondsmen, indicted and tried for furnishing "straw bail," pleaded insanity as a reason for signing a $1,000 bond and swearing that he was worth $6,000.

The late Gen. Bartlett, of Massachusetts, after having been several times wounded, wrote to the lady of his choice releasing her from her engagement, and it was she who wrote the memorable words, "I'll marry you if there's enough left of your body to hold your soul." He lived happily and left five children.

A LAZY LAY.

A fig for the world, with its bothers and worries,
Its ays of distraction, and days of travel,
Its cities of commerce, where servants chastise,
Its—— terms to get into, and some out of, debt:
Leave me to bask 'neath a zenith of blue,
Unheeding old Time with his scythe and his forelock,
So long as I've freedom and nothing to do.

Not on the Continent; there you have mountains
That call for exertion and straining of nerve;
Not by the famous old classical fountains
Could I the calm tenor of living preserve;
For there you meet some one so learnedly talking
Of things he has read of and men that he knew,
That, to make your escape, you must struggle at walking—
Not at all in accordance with nothing to do.

Not in the covert, nor yet in the stubble,
Mid rattle of guns and mad clamor of birds;
I must further escape from the replies of trouble
Of keen emulation and feverish words.
I can find no enjoyment in steadily whipping
A stream where the fish are much wiser than you,
Where I still run the risk of a show'r or a dipping,
Which are both inconsistent with nothing to do.

I recall afternoons in a bygone September—
The happiest days of my lazy old life—
When a pleasant companion—but now I remember
That pleasant companion is somebody's wife;
Why did she leave me, and cease her sweet chatter,
And wed such a prigcian and prosperous screw:
I've a sort of suspicion that what was the matter
Was rooted belief I had nothing to do.

I'm as far from my point as I was at beginning,
And I only request folks to leave me alone;
I haven't now energy even for sinning,
But I never waste breath in the making of moan.
'Tis all in ourselves that we're joyous or blighted,
You'll find the old dramatist's dictum is true;
So I'll rest in the shade with a cigarette lighted,
And the blissful reflection, I've nothing to do.
—John Thomson.

LOIS BRAND'S CHOICE.

Lois Brand stopped on the bridge and leaned over the low railing, watching the ripples on the water and the little fishes nows darting about in that restless fashion of theirs, which made her think of the shuttles flying through the warp in the weaving room at the factory.

As she stood there on the old bridge, thinking in an idle, spiritless kind of way of what a pleasant thing life must be when there is no such terrible monotony in it, no such terrible monotony as there is, of work wrapped hers in from childhood, draining out everything the soul hoped for most, like a wall, a step upon the creaking planks aroused her.

She turned and saw that her companion was Richard Evans.

To him she was the one woman in the world.

"Good morning, Dick," she said, in a tired kind of way. "Are you going to the mill? What a fool I am to ask you, though. I might know that there's no other place for such people as we are to go to. When we get into the mills once, we never get out. It's for life or death, I don't know which. I don't think I should care much, if it wasn't for Fanny."

"I don't like to hear you talk in that way, Lois," he said, in that grave, gentle way of his. "There's no need of you killing yourself at the loom, as you're doing. It's only for you to say 'Yes,' Lois, and you know there's nothing I'd be more glad to hear."

"I know," she answered, a little more tenderly, but with much bitterness in her voice yet, "I am sure I could be happy, quite happy with you, but there's Fanny. It wouldn't be right for me to marry, and bring you such a load as two women, and one of them as helpless as a baby would be. I could help myself and you, but with me you'd find your hands full; when you come to think of poor Fanny, and you nothing but your two hands. I can't say 'Yes,' Dick, thinking of that. It wouldn't be right for me to."

"Didn't I know all about Fanny when I asked you to marry me?" Dick said, earnestly. "If I hadn't been willing to work for both of you, do you s'pose I'd have asked you any such question? You know better, Lois. I understand the case, Lois, and am willing to run the risk of the consequences. Poor Fanny wouldn't be half the burden to me, if you were to marry me, that she is to you. Besides, a man can work so much easier if he thinks he is working for some one who loves him—if he has a home of his own. Don't you know that, Lois? It puts life and energy into him. If I knew that you were waiting for me, after the day's work was done, in a home of our own, the hardest job would be a pleasant one. The thought of the kiss you'd give me when I got home would help me more than the promise of a better place or extra wages. You'd better say 'Yes,' Lois."

"There's the bell," she said drawing a long sigh, as she turned. "I don't think I'd better say 'Yes,' Dick. It wouldn't be right."

"Think it all over before you decide," he said, walking along with her through the street leading up to the factory. "Don't let the thought of Fanny or the hard work I'd have to do, keep you from saying 'Yes,' if you love me, Lois."

It was toward noon when her employer, Ralph Leverson, came up to her loom.

"Lois, I want to talk to you," young Leversan said, by-and-bye. "I suppose you never thought of such a thing as my caring for you, but—I do, Lois. I've watched your face for a long time, and I've grown fond of it. It's a face that tells how much your life lacks to make it pleasant. Let me bring the lacking pleasure, Lois. Will you be my wife?"

A confused vision of pictures and flowers, of rich dresses and books, and the sound of music went whirling and surging through her brain to the accompaniment of the grinding, pitiless wheels.

"I can't think now," she cried, putting up both her hands to her throbbing brow. "Don't ask me to answer you now; some other time I'll tell you."

"Collect yourself here," he said, tenderly. "Try to think favorably, Lois."

She put on her bonnet and shawl and went out into the cool air. Which to choose?—which to choose? The words made a little music of their own, and set themselves to the monotonous hum of turning spindles and the click-clacking of darting shuttles. She went toward home in a slow, roundabout way.

Suddenly the factory bell smote the air, there was a cry of fire, and all at once a great black cloud of smoke broke from the upper windows of the building. She turned about and went back.

A great cry rung out from the crowd. At the window of his office, up stairs, was Leverson's frightened face. He must have been asleep, and undreaming of the awful danger so near by.

"I'll try to save him," cried a voice she knew—Dick's voice—and then she saw him fighting his way through the flames, and the last glimpse of his face showed how brave he was, in the wild tempest of fire and smoke. She held her breath, pale and still, and waited, while her heart kept saying over: "Dear Dick, oh, God, save him!" in a prayerful kind of way.

She knew then that the lover who was risking his life so nobly was more to her than the lover he was risking his life for could ever be.

Suddenly she caught sight of Richard's face at the window of Leverson's room. He had Leverson in his arms, for the master had fainted. He fastened the unconscious man to a rope, and let him down just as the flames burst out of the window below him, wrapping the whole front of the great mill in a seething sheet of fire.

A groan went through the crowd. He had saved a life and lost his own.

"Dick, Dick!" rang out a woman's voice, wild, sharp and shrill with pain, "try to save yourself for my sake."

He heard, and leaned far out of the window, in a wild desire to save his life for the sake of the woman he loved. He saw the wire of one of the lightning rods not a foot away from the window. Lois had called him, and he would make a wild, desperate, almost hopeless effort to save himself.

He leaned out and grasped the rod, and swung himself over the window sill, and slipped down, down.

The rod blistered his hands but he clung to it. The flames billowed up around him, and broke over him, but he held his breath and slipped down, down! And the last he remembered, he was slipping down, and the thought had got into his brain that he was always going down, down, down.

The first thing he remembered after that, a woman's face was bending over him, and a woman's tears were dropping on his face, and a woman's kiss was on his lips, and a woman's voice was saying: "Oh, Dick, poor, noble, brave, dear Dick!" in a broken way, and he opened his eyes to see Lois above him, and he thought it must be heaven, and whispered:

"Is it yes, Lois?"

And she answered "yes" with a great thankfulness in her eyes and voice.

They told him he was a hero.

And Leverson came and took his poor wounded hands in his, and told him he had saved his life, and that he would do great things for him to prove his gratitude.

And he did.

And Lois is satisfied with her choice.

'GOT 'NOTHER'—A SCHOOL EPISODE.

A South Hill school-marm, the other day while working an example on the board, detected an urchin directy behind her in the unlawful act of devouring an apple. She said to him, "Tim, what are you doing?" "No'hin," said Tim, with his mouth so full that his cheeks stuck out on either side of his head like an alderman's stomach. "Yes you are," paradoxically insisted the teacher: "what have you in your hand?" "Napple," said Tim, with some surprise, as he looked at the fragment of apple in his hand and wondered who had bit it while he was studying. "What has become of the rest of it?" "Dunno," said Tim, looking around in an amazed effort to discover who had the rest of it. "Somebody's been eatin' it." "Have you any more?" demanded the teacher. "Yes'm," said Tim dolefully. "Got 'nother." "Where is it?" relentlessly pursued the teacher?" "'n my desk," sighed Tim, as he began to suspect that the teacher was going to demand it of him. "Well, take it out and go stand on the platform and eat it." "Eat 'em both?" queried Tim. "Yes, eat them both." "Eat all I got?" demanded Tim, in a subdued tone of countenance. "Yes, eat all you have," impatiently responded the teacher, and turning to the board continued, "and don't you leave that platform while you have an apple left uneaten." Silence reigned in the school room. The paper pellet pursued its tranquil transit unobserved. The busy hum of the studious made more noise than the cautious smile of the indolent. Tim stood at his post. Munch, munch, munch. The fragment in his hand soon disappeared, and he fell upon the other apple silently, but determinedly. Quickly it followed the first. Then he put his right hand into his pants pocket and took out an apple and after a careful reconnoitre, during which he wiped it on his trowsers he began the attack. He carried the fort. Down went that hand again, and another apple was brought to light. It was quickly dispatched. A third followed. Then he changed his position, and, resting the weight of his body on his left leg, sighed as he drew from his left breeches pocket another apple. When it was gone he drew on the commissary for another, and by the time he produced the apple he was silently being observed by two-thirds of the boys in the room. The teacher turned and saw the boy still standing in the attitude of one reaching for something in his coat pocket. "Ain't you through yet?" she queried in astonishment. "Got 'nother," stoically responded Tim, producing it and falling to work on it. In surprise the teacher saw him reaching to still another, and when that was gone surprise grew to amazement as his unwavering hand again sought the gaping mouth of that pocket. As the boy ate he grew in dimensions, and the teacher became alarmed. There seemed to be no end to the apples that he had in his clothes. "Tim, for mercy's sake, have you any more apples?" "Got 'nother," said Tim, indifferently. "How many more apples have you?" "Dunno," said Tim, "guess got two or three more." The teacher did not dare to let him proceed, and appointed herself an investigating committee to look after the back counties. The boy never changed a muscle of his countenance nor moved an inch while that teacher pulled apple after apple from his coat and stacked them up upon the desk, until there was something less than a peck piled up with Dade county to hear from. The school room was a scene of hilarity which wasn't so much subdued as it had been. Tim had laid in apples for the winter, and the pocket of his coat having no bottom, the coat was thus an immense bag, which would hold as many apples as he could carry. The matter hasn't been laid before the school-board yet, but the exhausted school-ma'am declares that the next time she will learn how much of a crop of apples a boy has about him before she issues any orders.—*Burlington Hawkeye.*

THE GOVERNMENT AS A BEGGAR.

Superintendent Vail, of the railway mail service, says of the difficulties that beset the postal department in getting a satisfactory fast mail arrangement:

"The government now pays the Pennsylvania railroad company twenty-five dollars per ton per mile per year for carrying the United States mails over its lines, without reference to the number of trains upon which mail matter is to be carried or the speed at which it shall be transported. Of course it thus is clearly for the interest of the company to carry mail upon as few trains per day as possible, and certainly to dispatch no special fast trains for the use of the government if it can possibly be avoided. It makes a vast difference whether the agent of the government can go to the railroad companies, and, in a businesslike way, request greater accommodations in one way or another, with such and such compensation therefor, or whether he is forced actually to beg for the increases facilities he desires. Our postal laws were enacted long before the United States mail had grown to such vast proportions, and have for a long time needed remodeling. It is to be hoped that the present congress can give this matter the attention it deserves."

IN every family that is much of a family there is a favorite child, which does pretty much as it pleases, and gets the bulk of all the goodies; but over in Europe the affectionate parent rather overdoes herself. The foreign items tell of a French mother who has strangled three of her children that the fourth might have a full marriage portion.

THERE is nothing dispels the dreams of youth and shatters the ambitious hopes of the noble boy like having a young lady remark in his hearing that he would make with study, a good hack.

Chilton County Courier.

BY BROOKS AND MARTIN.

CLANTON ALA., JANU'RY, 19 1877.

EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

THE PEOPLE.

It is no longer the people, but a few partisan demagogues, who manage the government affairs of this Country, and that too for their own aggrandizement, personal and private. The cry along the Republican lines is Zach Chandler has ordered and we must obey. Poor Louisiana testifies to this. There the will of the people has been disregarded, and ignored sufficiently long, and they will tolerate it no longer. Packard and Kellogg and their clan may pause and consider for there is danger, great danger in going too far at this crisis. The people declare that "*Vox populi, Vox dei,*" and they will maintain this principal to their last drop of blood and to the last man's life. Their liberty is the best boon to them on earth. They have been slaves quite long enough, and they swear to endure it no longer. Liberty! thy wings of beauty shall be spread once more in our domain and joy, peace and prosperityshall begin after the long night of oppression, persecution and robbery; Honesty shall reign supreme! The people will have a voice in their government, and demagogism shall be a thing of the past, a tale that has been told. Our hearts are set upon this, our minds are determined, and our hands will execute even till they can strike no more. The God of the right will defend us, and move the hand that plunges the dagger into the oppressors heart, and regains that "best boon to mortals given."

Tread cautiously, advance slowly, for the watchword of the nation is, "Liberty or Death."

The situation in New Orleans is precarious in the extreme. Grant, true to his instincts, has abandoned his assumed neutrality, and accorded a quasi endorsement to the Radical usurpers, by telegraphing the commander of the U. S. troops that in case it becomes necessary to decide on the claims of the two governments, Packard's must be recognized. Packard has thereupon issued a proclamation ordering the Nichol's government including the Governor, Legislature, Supreme Court and Police to disperse and has evidenced a determination to use force to compel them to do so. The Democratic authorities positivaly refuse to obey the proclamation and at last accounts were preparing to resist, by force of arms, all attempts to dispossess them of the public offices. An actual conflict is momentarily expected. As an illustration of the feeling which prevails among the contestants we publish the following from the last number of the New Orleans Democrat:

"Mr. Packard, however, is playing a dangerous game. The patience of this people is well nigh exhausted, and if they are forced into a conflict, which is calculated and designed to again rob them of the government of their choice, and the blessing of an honest and efficient administration, their wrath will be difficult to restrain; and we, for one, hope no hand will be able to restrain it.

If Mr. Packard forces the conflict we appeal to our friends to spare, as far as a final and complete victory will permit, the lives of the Metropolitan and negro dupes. We advise them to let the full weight of their vengeance fall upon the leaders of this iniquitous, murderous and most damnable schemo, and to follow Packard into his hole, and if needed, into the Custom-House itself, and hang him from its highest window."—Mail.

STEWART AND CO.

Dry Goods and Groceries.

CLANTON, CHILTON COUNT, ALABAMA.

STEWART AND CO.

CLOTHING!

Having returned from New York with a large and select stock of

CLOTHING,

I now offer it for sale at such low prices as to

Defy Competition.

Call and see me and I guarantee satisfaction.

H. C. DAVIDSON,
Montgomery Ala.

RUBY SALOON!

Open Day and Night,

No. 4 Court Sq. West Side.

MONTGOMERY

Alabama.

J. W. HALE,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST,

No. 5 Market Street,

MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA,

has constantly on hand a full and complete stock of Medicines, etc., which will be sold at the lowest market prices.

nov1 3m

A. Haardt & Brother,

DEALER IN

OYSTERS, FISH, FRUIT GAME

VEGETABLES,

and all kinds of *Western and Country Produce*

MONROE STREET,

MOTGOMERY, ALABAMA.

PRICES CHEAP FOR CASH.

Send for Price List.

F. HINDERER'S

(OUR FRITZ,

SALOON.

Choice Wines, Liquors and Cigars

CAN ALWAYS BE FOUND AT THE BAR.

FRESH CINCINNATI LAGER ON DRAUGHT

4 COURT STREET, Montgomery ALA.

The State of Alabama } Special Pro-
Chilton County. } bate Court.
11th day of Dec. 1876.

George W. Langston Admr.
Estate of Willis Langston Deceased.

This day came George W. Langston administrator of said estate and filed his statement, accounts vouchers and evidences for final settlement of his administration, It is ordered that the 31st day of January 1877 be appointed a day on which to make such settlement at which time all persons interested can appear and contest the said settlement, if they think proper.

H. J. Callen.
Judge of Probate.

NEW ENTERPRISE

Begins with the New Year!

I take pleasure in announcing that I have reopened, with the intention of making it a permanent business, A Broom Factory, at 41 —MARKET STREET, MONTGOMERY ALA.— The best of stock and workmen employed. The trade will be supplied at prices that will warrant merchants in making their purchases at home. Orders promptly and satisfactory filled.

Remember it is a home Enterprise S. Schuessler. m3

William A. Collier,

ATTORNEY AT LAW

Clanton Alabama.

OFFICE IN THE COURT HOUSE

Will practice in the various Courts of Chilton and adjacent counties, and in the Supreme court of the State.

A. L. BROOKS. H. L. MARTIN

BROOKS AND MARTIN.

Attorneys At Law,

CLANTON ALA.

Will practice in the Courts of Chilton and adjacent counties, and also in the higher Court's of the State.

OFFICE AT THE COURT HOUSE

E. LIEBENSTEIN,

RESTAURANT

—AT THE—

RUBY BAR. MONTGOMERY ALABAMA.

All delicacies of the season furnished at all hours (day and night.)

A Bar of the Choicest Liquors attached to it. Polite and Prompt Attendance Guaranteed.

CAMPBELL and COOK,

DEALERS IN

WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

Clanton, Ala.

BARBER SHOP.

MONTGOMERY ALA,

Having opened a nice and neat shop opposite the Market House, on Monroe street, a few doors below J. A. Diaz & Co.'s Ice House, I am prepared to wait upon all with dispatch and neatness. I have four first-class barbers and warrant satisfaction.

JACK ABERCROMBRIE. 1yr

PERFECTION

ATTAINED AT LAST!

A TRIAL will INSURE ITS POPULARITY EVERYWHERE.

WHITE SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE.

When once used will retain its place forever.

WE EXCHANGE MACHINES.

Send your old-fashioned, cumbersome, heavy-running, woman-killing machine to us, and we will allow you $25 for it, as part payment for one of ours.

IT IS CELEBRATED FOR ITS ADVANTAGES, IN THAT IT IS ONE OF THE LARGEST SEWING MACHINES MANUFACTURED,—ADAPTED ALIKE TO THE USE OF THE FAMILY OR THE WORKSHOP. IT HAS THE LARGEST SHUTTLE, WITH A BOBBIN THAT HOLDS ALMOST A SPOOL OF THREAD.

THE SHUTTLE TENSION IS ADJUSTABLE WITHOUT REMOVING THE SHUTTLE FROM THE MACHINE.

THIS MACHINE IS SO CONSTRUCTED THAT THE POWER IS APPLIED DIRECTLY OVER THE NEEDLE, THUS ENABLING IT TO SEW THE HEAVIEST MATERIAL WITH UNEQUALED EASE. IT IS VERY SIMPLE IN ITS CONSTRUCTION, DURABLE AS IRON AND STEEL CAN MAKE IT. ALL ITS WEARING PARTS CASE-HARDENED OR STEEL, AND INGENIOUSLY PROVIDED WITH MEANS FOR TAKING UP LOST MOTION, SO WE ARE JUSTIFIED IN

Warranting Every Machine for 3 Years.

IT IS THE LIGHTEST AND EASIEST-RUNNING MACHINE IN THE MARKET. IT IS, ALSO, THE MOST ELABORATELY ORNAMENTED AND PRETTIEST MACHINE EVER PRODUCED.

WITH ALL THESE ADVANTAGES, IT IS SOLD FROM $15 TO $25 LESS THAN OTHER FIRST-CLASS MACHINES.

EXCLUSIVE CONTROL OF TERRITORY GIVEN TO AGENTS.

EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS OFFERED FOR CASH OR ON CREDIT.

SEND FOR CIRCULARS AND TERMS TO

White Sewing Machine Co.,

358 Euclid Avenue,

AGENTS WANTED. CLEVELAND, O.

ZYKALZYO!

We are now prepared to furnish permanent situations for a large number of persons, male and female.

Out of Work! Parties

here ddat free on application. Address, with stamp, SOUTHERN CO-OPERATIVE CO., Nashville, Tenn.

ZYKALZYO!

Chilton County Courier.

BY BROOKS AND MARTIN.

CLANTON ALA., JANU'RY, 19 1877.

EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

THIS PAPER IS ON FILE WITH

GEO. P. ROWELL & CO'S NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING AGENCY 41 PARK ROW, N.Y.

Where Advertising Contracts can be made.

LOCAL.

Some gentlemen went out netting yesterday evening and caught twenty-three partridges.

The sun took a 2 1-2 seconds peep at Clanton this morning, but finding it so muddy decided not to come out.

Mr. M. J. McLamore, formerly of Montgomery county has made Clanton his home, he has taken the contract to have lumber hauled on the tram from Jackson, Morris and Co's. mill to this place.

There were 52 white couples married in Lowndes during 1876, and 270 blacks.

The tram road which is being built from Jackson, Morris and Co's saw mill to Clanton is now nearly completed.

During the late cold spell nearly every bottle of ink in Clanton froze. Of course after freezing, the ink is good for nothing.

Campbell & Cook say they have just received the best Peach Brandy that was ever brought to Clanton. Fill your pockets with honey and give them a call.

The gentlam who started from town with that quart bottle of Ginger Brandy denies the charge that he drank the brandy before he had gone a half a mile, he says the flask broke and the brandy leaked out.

We heard Col. George say a few days since that he was getting his Mica minds, which are about seven or eight miles from town, in a good condition for working. We were shown some specimens of the Mica, it looked very fine to us.

Mr. J. A. Welch who for the past year or two has been living in Verbena has moved to Clanton, he will open a school on next Monday. We hope he will succeed in getting a full school, and judging from the number of children in the place, we think he will.

A newly married man living not a thousand miles from Tuskegee, has been over-heard to soliloquise, "Well, well, people may say what they please, but marriage is the worst overrated institution ever introduced among men."—*Mail.*

The sale of the land to satisfy an execution issued in favor of J. W. Foshee against H.M. McGlawn which was to have taken place the first Monday in January was postponed until the first Monday in February 1877.

We were sorry to see one of our friends with a "bloody mouth" on last Tuesday, and very sympathizing ly asked "what is the matter"? In reply we were told that he called a larger man than himself a fool; we understood what followed.

Mr. Stewart, of the firm of Stewart and Co., claims that no cow in the county has been of as much benefit to its owner as the one he posesses has been to him, he says his is only a "piney-woods scrub," but he takes much care of it and feeds it well. This shows that by proper treatment even "piney-woods scrubs" can be made profitable.

Stoves, Iron, Tinware, Manufacturer and dealers in all kind of Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware, Stoves, Block tin, cooking utensils, Lead and brass pipes, pumps, &c, John H. Engelhardt.

A large stock of Metal goods, Sheet Zinc, Bath tubs &c. Roofing and Guttering done on short notice, and all work warranted. Next to the First Baptist Church, Court Street Montgomery Alabama. 1yr

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As a traveler was writing his name on a Leavenworth hotel register a bedbug appeared and took its way across the page. The man paused and remarked: "I've been bled by St. Joe fleas, bitten by Kansas City spiders and interviewed by Fort Scott grasybacks, but I'll be d—d if ever I was in a place before where the bedbugs looked over the register, to find out where your room was!"

Clanton is undoubtedly steadily improving, there are several new houses almost completed, and people from other places beginning to realize that this is a place well situated for business are mooving in. Clanton has the reputation of being one of the healthiest towns in the State. This united with the other natural advantages by which it is surrounded, and the energy of its business men, and cordiality of its people cannot fail to build it up.

He came home one night with a torn coat which she kindly undertook to mend, but when she turned it upside down so that a letter and a "Domestic Fashion" of a new overskirt, which she had given him to mail to her mother some two weeks before, tumbled out of one of the pockets, it was so lively there for the next ten minutes that his first move in the morning was in the direction of a wig store to the proprietor of which he gravely explained that close application to the study of the Foreign Policy of the Khedive of Egypt had done it.

A bowlder fell upon the track at Brook's Gap last Sunday, causing some delay in the trains.

"The following was received from an unknown." Who can J. C., be? Is it the gentleman who keeps a store on the corner?

To J. C. "Our Farewell."

Alas! We have parted,
Our farewell is o'er;
We will mingle together,
In pleasure no more.

Our hearts are devided,
Our homes are apart,
Those meetings are over,
That gladdens the heart.

But still we'll remember,
How can we forget,
Those seasons of pleasure,
Which clings to us yet?

Those paths that we visited,
Each balm breathing flower,
Will bring to us the rememberance,
Of each happy hour.

And though we may mingle,
Together no more;
How sweet to remember,
The meetings of yore.

"My Son," said a pious father out on South Hill, to his hopeful son, 'you did not saw any wood for the kitchen stove yesterday as I told you to, you left the back gate open and let the cow get out, you cut off eighteen feet of clothes line to make a lasso, you stoned Mr. Robinson's pet dog and lamed it, you put a hard-shell turtle in the hired girl's bed, you tied a strange dog to Mr. Robinson's door bell, and painted red and green stripes on the legs of old Mr. Polaby's white pony, and hung your sister's bustle out in the front window. Now, what am I to do, what can I do to you for such conduct?' 'Are all the counties heard from?' asked the candidate. The father replied sternly, "No trifling sir; no, I have yet several reports to recieve from others of the neighbors." "Then," replied the boy, you will not be justified in proceeding to extreme measures until the official count is in."

Shortly after the election was taken into the House, and before half the votes was canvassed, it was evident, from the peculiar intonation of applause, that the boy was badly beaten.—Hawkeye.

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1877 NEW YORK 1877

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Address THE SUN,
New York N. Y.

THE NEWS WITHOUT POISON.

The NEW YORK OBSERVER claims to publish the *best family newspaper*, and repudiaters all unsound or objectionable teaching. Even its advertising columns are free firm all quackery and dangerous advertisements; and the whole paper, both in its religious and secular department, is filled with pure and entertaining reading. While we commend the position of the OBSERVER in this matter, we also endorse it as one of the most desirable periodicals for any household. The price, $3.15 a year postpaid, can hardly be made to return as much good spent in any other way *S. I. Prime & Co.*, 37 Park Row, New York.

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Twenty Copies Weekly 1 Year	$35 00
Thirty " " " "	45 00

Postage included.

An extra copy will be sent to every one getting up a club. Send Money by *Registered Letter, Express or Money Order.*

Address all letters to
W. W. SCREWS,
Montgomery Ala.

Chilton County Courier.

BY BROOKS AND MARTIN.

CLANTON ALA., JANU'RY, 19 1877.

EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

THE PEOPLE.

It is no longer the people, but a few partisan demagogues, who manage the government affairs of this Country, and that too for their own aggrandizement, personal and private. The cry along the Republican lines is Zach Chandler has ordered and we must obey. Poor Louisiana testifies to this. There the will of the people has been disregarded, and ignored sufficiently long, and they will tolerate it no longer. Packard and Kellogg and their clan may pause and consider for there is danger, great danger in going too far at this crisis. The people declare that "*Vox populi, Vox dei*," and they will maintain this principal to their last drop of blood and to the last man's life. Their liberty is the best boon to them on earth. They have been slaves quite long enough, and they swear to endure it no longer. Liberty / thy wings of beauty shall be spread once more in our domain and joy, peace and prosperity shall begin after the long night of oppression, persecution and robbery; Honesty shall reign supreme! The people will have a voice in their government, and domagogism shall be a thing of the past, a tale that has been told. Our hearts are set upon this, our minds are determined, and our hands will execute even till they can strike no more. The God of the right will defend us, and move the hand that plunges the dagger into the oppressors heart, and regains that "best boon to mortals given."

Tread cautiously, advance slowly, for the watchword of the nation is, "Liberty or Death."

The situation in New Orleans is precarious in the extreme. Grant, true to his instincts, has abandoned his assumed neutrality, and accorded a quasi endorsement to the Radical usurpers, by telegraphing the commander of the U. S. troops that in case it becomes necessary to decide on the claims of the two governments, Packard's must be recognized. Packard has thereupon issued a proclamation ordering the Nichol's government including the Governor, Legislature, Supreme Court and Police to disperse and has evidenced a determination to use force to compel them to do so. The Democratic authorities positively refuse to obey the proclamation and at last accounts were preparing to resist, by force of arms, all attempts to dispossess them of the public offices. An actual conflict is momentarily expected. As an illustration of the feeling which prevails among the contestants we publish the following from the last number of the New Orleans Democrat:

"Mr. Packard, however, is playing a dangerous game. The patience of this people is well nigh exhausted, and if they are forced into a conflict, which is calculated and designed to again rob them of the government of their choice, and the blessing of an honest and efficient administration, their wrath will be difficult to restrain; and we, for one, hope no hand will be able to restrain it.

If Mr. Packard forces the conflict we appeal to our friends to spare, as far as a final and complete victory will permit, the lives of the Metropolitan and negro dupes. We advise them to let the full weight of their vengeance fall upon the leaders of this iniquitous, murderous and most damnable scheme, and to follow Packard into his hole, and if needed, into the Custom-House itself, and hang him from its highest window."—Mail.

STEWART AND CO.

Dry Goods and Groceries.

CLANTON, CHILTON COUNT. ALABAMA.

STEWART AND CO.

CLOTHING!

Having returned from New York with a large and select stock of

CLOTHING,

I now offer it for sale at such low prices as to

Defy Competition.

Call and see me and I guarantee satisfaction.

H. C. DAVIDSON,
Montgomery Ala.

RUBY SALOON!

Open Day and Night,

No. 4 Court Sq. West Side.

MONTGOMERY

Alabama.

J. W. HALE,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST,

No. 5 Market Street,

MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA,

has constantly on hand a full and complete stock of Medicines, etc., which will be sold at the lowest market prices.

nov1 3m

A. Haardt & Brother,

DEALER IN

OYSTERS, FISH, FRUIT GAME

VEGETABLES,

and all kinds of *Western and Country Produce*

MONROE STREET,

MOTGOMERY, ALABAMA.

PRICES CHEAP FOR CASH.

Send for Price List.

F. HINDERER'S
(OUR FRITZ,
SALOON.

Choice Wines, Liquors and Cigars

CAN ALWAYS BE FOUND AT THE BAR.

FRESH CINCINNATI LAGER ON DRAUGHT

4 COURT STREET, } Montgomery ALA.

The State of Alabama } Special Pro-
Chilton County. } bate Court.
11th day of Dec. 1876.

George W. Langston Admr.
Estate of Willis Langston Deceased.

This day came George W. Langston administrator of said estate and filed his statement, accounts vouchers and evidences for final settlement of his administration. It is ordered that the 31st day of January 1877 be appointed a day on which to make such settlement at which time all persons interested can appear and contest the said settlement, if they think proper.

H. J. Callen
Judge of Probate.

NEW ENTERPRISE
Begins with the New Year!

I take pleasure in announcing that I have reopened, with the intention of making it a permanent business, A Broom Factory at 41 —MARKET STREET, MONTGOMERY ALA.— The best of stock and workmen employed. The trade will be supplied at prices that will warrant merchants in making their purchases at home. Orders promptly and satisfactory filled.

Remember it is a home Enterprise S. Schuessler. m3

William A. Collier,

ATTORNEY AT LAW
Clanton Alabama.

OFFICE IN THE COURT HOUSE

Will practice in the various Courts of Chilton and adjacent counties, and in the Supreme court of the State.

A. L. BROOKS. H. L. MARTIN

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OFFICE AT THE COURT HOUSE

E. LIEBENSTEIN,
RESTAURANT
—AT THE—

RUBY BAR. MONTGOMERY ALABAMA.

All delicacies of the season furnished at all hours (day and night.)

A Bar of the Choicest Liquors attached to it. Polite and Prompt Attendance Guaranteed.

CAMPBELL and COOK,

DEALERS IN

WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

Clanton, Ala.

BARBER SHOP.
MONTGOMERY ALA,

Having opened a nice and neat shop opposite the Market House, on Monroe street, a few doors below J. A. DIAZ & Co.'s Ice House, I am prepared to wait upon all with dispatch and neatness. I have four first-class barbers and warrant satisfaction.

JACK ABERCROMBRIE. 1yr

PERFECTION
ATTAINED AT LAST!
A TRIAL WILL INSURE ITS POPULARITY EVERYWHERE.

WHITE SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE.
When once used will retain its place forever.

WE EXCHANGE MACHINES.

Send your old-fashioned, cumbersome, heavy-running, woman-killing machine to us, and we will allow you $25 for it, as part payment for one of ours.

IT IS CELEBRATED FOR ITS ADVANTAGES. IN THAT IT IS ONE OF THE LARGEST SEWING MACHINES MANUFACTURED,—ADAPTED ALIKE TO THE USE OF THE FAMILY OR THE WORKSHOP. IT HAS THE LARGEST SHUTTLE, WITH A BOBBIN THAT HOLDS ALMOST A SPOOL OF THREAD.

THE SHUTTLE TENSION IS ADJUSTABLE WITHOUT REMOVING THE SHUTTLE FROM THE MACHINE.

THIS MACHINE IS SO CONSTRUCTED THAT THE POWER IS APPLIED DIRECTLY OVER THE NEEDLE, THUS ENABLING IT TO SEW THE HEAVIEST MATERIAL WITH UNEQUALED EASE. IT IS VERY SIMPLE IN ITS CONSTRUCTION, DURABLE AS IRON AND STEEL CAN MAKE IT. ALL ITS WEARING PARTS CASE-HARDENED OR STEEL, AND INGENIOUSLY PROVIDED WITH MEANS FOR TAKING UP LOST MOTION, SO WE ARE JUSTIFIED IN

Warranting Every Machine for 3 Years.

IT IS THE LIGHTEST AND EASIEST-RUNNING MACHINE IN THE MARKET. IT IS, ALSO, THE MOST ELABORATELY ORNAMENTED AND PRETTIEST MACHINE EVER PRODUCED.

WITH ALL THESE ADVANTAGES, IT IS SOLD FROM $15 TO $20 LESS THAN OTHER FIRST-CLASS MACHINES.

EXCLUSIVE CONTROL OF TERRITORY GIVEN TO AGENTS.

EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS OFFERED FOR CASH OR ON CREDIT.

SEND FOR CIRCULARS AND TERMS TO

White Sewing Machine Co.,
358 Euclid Avenue,
AGENTS WANTED. } CLEVELAND, O.

ZYKALZYO!

We are now prepared to furnish permanent situations for a large number of persons, male and female.

Out of Work! Parties

here that free on application. Address, with stamp, SOUTHERN CO-OPERATIVE CO., Nashville, Tenn.

ZYKALZYO!

Chilton County Courier.

BY BROOKS AND MARTIN.

CLANTON ALA., JANU'RY, 19 1877.

EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

THIS PAPER IS ON FILE WITH

GEO. P. ROWELL & CO'S NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING BUREAU

Where Advertising Contracts can be made.

LOCAL.

Some gentlemen went out netting yesterday evening and caught twenty-three partridges.

The sun took a 2 1-2 seconds peep at Clanton this morning, but finding it so muddy decided not to come out.

Mr. M. J. McLamore, formerly of Montgomery county has made Clanton his home, he has taken the contract to have lumber hauled on the tram from Jackson, Morris and Co's. mill to this place.

There were 52 white couples married in Lowndes during 1876, and 270 blacks.

The tram road which is being built from Jackson, Morris and Co's saw mill to Clanton is now nearly completed.

During the late cold spell nearly every bottle of ink in Clanton froze. Of course after freezing, the ink is good for nothing.

Campbell & Cook say they have just received the best Peach Brandy that was ever brought to Clanton. Fill your pockets with honey and give them a call.

The gentlam who started from town with that quart bottle of Ginger Brandy denies the charge that he drank the brandy before he had gone a half a mile, he says the flask broke and the brandy leaked out.

We heard Col. George say a few days since that he was getting his Mica minds, which are about seven or eight miles from town, in a good condition for working. We were shown some specimens of the Mica, it looked very fine to us.

Mr. J. A. Welch who for the past year or two has been living in Verbena has moved to Clanton, he will open a school on next Monday. We hope he will succeed in getting a full school, and judging from the number of children in the place, we think he will.

A newly married man living not a thousand miles from Tuskegee, has been over-heard to soliloquize, "Well, well, people may say what they please, but marriage is the worst overrated institution ever introduced among men."—*Mail.*

The sale of the land to satisfy an execution issued in favor of J. W. Foshee against S. M. McGlawn which was to have taken place the first Monday in January was postponed until the first Monday in February 1877.

We were sorry to see one of our friends with a "bloody mouth" on last Tuesday, and very sympathizingly asked "what is the matter"? In reply we were told that he called a largur man than himself a fool; we understood what followed.

Mr. Stewart, of the firm of Stewart and Co., claims that no cow in the county has been of as much benefit to its owner as the one he possesses has been to him, he says his is only a "piney-woods scrub," but he takes much care of it and feeds it well. This shows that by proper treatment even "piney-woods scrubs" can be made profitable.

Stoves, Iron, Tin-ware, Manufacturer and dealers in all kind of Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware, Stoves, Block tin, cooking utensils, Lead and brass pipes, pumps, &c. John H. Engelhardt.

A large stock of Metal goods, Sheet Zinc, Bath tubs &c. Roofing and Guttering done on short notice, and all work warranted. Next to the First Baptist Church, Court Street Montgomery Alabama. 1yr

As a traveler was writing his name on a Leavenworth hotel register a bedbug appeared and took its way across the paper. The man stopped and remarked: "I've been bled by St. Joe fleas, bitten by Kansas City spiders and interviewed by Fort Scott graybacks, but I'll be d—d if ever I was in a place before where the bedbugs looked over the register, to find out where your room was!"

Clanton is undoubtedly steadily improving, there are several new houses almost completed, and people from other places beginning to realize that this is a place well situated for business are mooving in. Clanton has the reputation of being one of the healthiest towns in the State. This united with the other natural advantages by which it is surrounded, and the energy of its business men, and cordiality of its people cannot fail to build it up.

He came home one night with a torn coat which she kindly undertook to mend, but when she turned it upside down so that a letter and a "Domestic Fashion" of a new overskirt, which she had given him to mail to her mother some two weeks before, tumbled out of one of the pockets, it was so lively there for the next ten minutes that his first move in the morning was in the direction of a wig store to the proprietor of which he gravely explained that close application to the study of the Foreign Policy of the Khedive of Egypt had done it.

A bowlder fell upon the track at Brock's Gap last Sunday, causing some delay in the trains.

"The following was received from an unknown." Who can J. C., be? Is it the gentleman who keeps a store on the corner?

To J. C. "Our Farewell."

Alas! We have parted,
Our farewell is o'er;
We will mingle together,
In pleasure no more.

Our hearts are devided,
Our homes are apart,
Those meetings are over,
That gladdens the heart.

But still we'll remember,
How can we forgot,
Those seasons of pleasure,
Which clings to us yet?

Those paths that we visited,
Each balm breathing flower,
Will bring to us the remembrance,
Of each happy hour.

And though we may mingle,
Together no more;
How sweet to remember,
The meetings of yore.

"My Son," said a pious father out on South Hill, to his hopeful son, 'you did not saw any wood for the kitchen stove yesterday as I told you to, you left the back gate open and let the cow get out, you out off eighteen feet of clothes line to make a lasso, you stoned Mr. Robinson's pet dog and lamed it, you put a hard-shell turtle in the hired girl's bed, you tied a strange dog to Mr. Robinson's door bell, and painted red and green stripes on the legs of old Mr. Pulsby's white pony, and hung your sister's bustle out in the front window. Now, what am I to do, what can I do to you for such conduct!' 'Are all the counties heard from?" asked the candidate. The father replied sternly, "No trifling sir; no, I have yet several reports to recieve from others of the neighbors." "Then," replied the boy, you will not be justified in proceeding to extreme measures until the official count is in."

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications for this paper should be accompanied by the name of the author; not necessary for publication, but as evidence of good faith on the part of the writer. Manuscript should be written only on one side of the paper. Be particularly careful in regard to your dates, and to having all signatures plainly written.

CURRENT MENTION.

In some parts of Michigan cider is selling at a dollar a barrel.

There are said to be 35,000 unemployed miners in Pennsylvania.

Atlanta has received 76,000 bales of cotton this season.

The new sheriff of Philadelphia gives bond for $172,000.

Memphis is preparing to celebrate Mardi Gras with unusual magnificence.

The New York elevated railroad now runs 184 trains daily.

Good agricultural lands can be had in Florida for $1.25 per acre.

Philadelphia erected 4,187 new buildings and altered more than 1,200 old structures during the past year.

The Chickamauga, in Catoosa county, Georgia, has been frozen over for the first time in twenty years.

The citizens of Florida are taxed on an average two dollars and fifty cents per capita.

There is an alarming prospect of a famine in the central part of California before spring.

The bulk of silver bullion now consumed in China is supplied by the Bonanza mines of Virginia City, Nevada.

Four penitentiary convicts received Christmas gifts from Governor Porter, of Tennessee, and went their way rejoicing.

The oldest house of worship in the United States is the large adobe mission church at Santa Fe, New Mexico, which was erected in 1548.

The Sixpenny Savings bank at New York, which receives deposits of five cents and upwards, opens about six thousand new accounts annually.

The farmers in Troup county, Georgia, have sowed twenty-five per cent. more wheat and one hundred per cent. more fall oats than any year since the war.

The importation of tea into the United States for the season of 1876 was 56,-399,274 pounds, 2,693,173 less than the previous season.

At St. Aloysius church, Washington, it was announced on new year's morning that hereafter the Catholic clergy of the district would solemnize no marriage at night.

Miss Rye continues her noble work of charity in gathering pauper children together by the hundreds in London and forwarding them to Canada, where good homes in farmers' families await them

The kindergarten system has been introduced in the government schools for girls in China.

On one day recently, fifteen vessels cleared from the port of Key West with cargoes of sponge.

The total value of foreign exports from the port of Savannah on Satuday week was five hundred thousand two hundred and ninety-two dollars and seventy cents.

Large quantities of marble are being shipped for building purposes, from Knoxville, Tennessee, to San Francisco.

Artesian water has been struck in the Foot hills of California. It is a discovery which will make a complete change in the relative values of valley lands and uplands.

John Gray was frozen to death a few days since, near Shreveport, while returning home from town. It is something unusual even for a drunken man to freeze in that latitude.

The California raisin crop is this year estimated at 60,000 packages, 20,000 of which will be consumed on the Pacific coast, whilst the balance will find their way to the eastern market.

The low price of rice this year has be very discouraging to the Louisiana rice planters, and many of the largest planters on the Lafourche and the Mississippi are preparing to go into sugar.

Governor Colquitt, of Georgia, has had thirty-nine applications for state librarian, twelve for inspector of fertilizers, ninety-eight for solicitors-general and twenty-four for superior court judges.

Confederate bonds sell at three and one fourth cents on the dollar in the London market, or about three and one half cents higher than some western railroad bonds also quoted in the same market.

Among the abundant vegetable productions of California the olive is beginning to claim attention as a profitable crop. The manufacture of the oil costs about $1 per gallon, and its value is $3 per gallon, being $800 to the acre.

Elder H. A. Jackson, one of the ablest colored ministers in the south, died last

AN INCIDENT OF GEN. McCLELLAN'S NILE TRIP.

As an instance of the dread inspired by the authorities, I will mention a circumstance that occurred to us. Between Gebel el Tayy and Minieh we were sailing rapidly, with a strong north wind that made the river very rough, when Achmet called me to the deck. The river in front was covered with native vessels, and some four or five hundred yards ahead was a group floating down the river, standing on and clinging to something just below the surface. As some native boats were close to these people, and heading toward them, we did not doubt that they would relieve them, when, to our surprise and horror, they passed on without an effort to aid them, and the poor wretches floated past, shrieking and imploring help. Of course, we at once let go the sheet, and sent our sandal after the drowning men. Our sandal and that of the "Zarifa" succeeded in rescuing all, after they had floated down about a mile further, and we soon had them on board. There were thirteen, of various colors and conditions—among them a woman. They had been three hours in the water, and were nearly dead with cold and fright. From all that we could learn, more than that number perished before we saw them. Some of them were merchants *en route* to Cairo to make purchases, and, in their alarm, had thrown away considerable sums of money. Our sailors were very prompt in saving them, and, when we had them on board, were as kind as possible in giving them food, drying their clothes, etc. Scores of native boats must have passed close by them without an attempt at rescue. Soon after they were safely on our boat, Achmet told me that the crew were anxious that I should shield them from any harm for their good action. Naturally, I was astonished, when it at length appeared that the cause of apprehenson was the same that had prevented the native boats from rendering assistance. It was the fear that, had any perished, all who took part in the deliverance would be thrown into prison as witnesses; and once get a man into prison, no matter for what cause, his chances of egress are faint indeed. The fear of the authorities is so great, that these naturally kind hearted men will see a fellow-creature die rather than incur the risk of saving him. It appeared that the woman had been to Minieh to visit her son, a mere lad, who was in prison. Her story was, that the shiek of her village had given him some order which he had forgotten to execute, whereupon, as the readiest method of improving his memory for the future, the sheik choked him until he fell senseless. Therefore, his numerous brothers and sisters thinking him dead, howled as Orientals only can; so, by way of teaching the family not to make a fuss about trifles, the sheik sent the boy to prison for two months. When the governor of Minieh called in the evening, and expressed his thanks for the rescue of the people, I asked the favor of the boy's release, provided the mother's story were true. Next day he was released, and I was informed that his sentence of two months' imprisonment had been for feigning death!

ANNICOSTI ISLAND.

It is believed that the Canadian government will renew its efforts to colonize Anticosti island—that narrow strip of land which lies between the coast of Labrador and Quebec. The surrounding waters teem with fish, and the land is said to be fertile in most parts of the island. At present there are nearly a hundred fishermen living in rude but comfortable cabins on Anticosti. These have earned an ample livelihood by curing fish and taking them in skiffs to Gaspe bay, where their supply merchants are located. A Quebec steamer, the Napoleon III., runs to the island once a month with fresh supplies for the lighthouse keepers and employes and for the agents of the Anticosti colonization company. Three years ago a report was circulated that gold had been found there, but it was entirely unfounded.

..There exists in Wurtemberg, with affiliations in Bavaria and Austria, a branch of the Washington family, which settled in south Germany long before the original Washington crossed the Atlantic. One of these south Germany Washingtons, baren Maximilian von Washington, is married to a princess of the imperial blood of Austria.

COWARDLY ASSAULTS.

When a candidate for high office is so well liked and so popular with the masses as to make his defeat difficult in a fair and honorable fight, mean and cowardly men are not wanting who delight in manufacturing lies and slandering his good name. There are also those whose selfishness prompt them to prostitute their honor, pervert truth, and ignore right, for the sake of injuring a competitor in business, whose prosperity they envy, and with whose business sagacity they have not the talent to successfully compete in an honorable way. These thoughts are suggested by the mean, cowardly attacks made upon me and my medicines, by those who imagine their pecuniary prospects injured by the great popularity which my standard medicines have acquired, and the continued growth of my professional practice. Narrow-minded practitioners of medicine, and manufacturers of preparations which do not posess sufficient merit to successfully compete for popular favor, have resorted to such cowardly strategy as to publish all sorts of ridiculous reports about the compositions of my medicines. Almanacs, "Receipt Books," and other pamphlets, are issued and scattered broadcast over the land, wherein these contemptible knaves publish pretended analyses of my medicines, and receipts for making them. Some of these publications are given high-sounding names, pretend to be issued by respectable men of education and position, for the good of the people—the more completely to blind the reader to the real object in their circulation, which is to injure the sale of my medicines. "The Popular Health Almanac" is the high-sounding name of one of these publications, which contains bogus receipts, without a grain of truth in them. Not less devoid of truth are those which have been published by one Dr. L., of Detroit, in the Michigan Farmer, and by other manufacturers of medicines, in several so-called journals of Pharmacy. They are all prompted by jealously and utterly fail in accomplishing the object of their authors, for, notwithstanding their free circulation, my medicines continue to sell more largely than any others manufactured in this country, and are constantly increasing in sale despite the base lies concocted and circulated by such knaves. The people find that these medicines possess genuine merit, accomplish what their manufacturer claims for them, and are not the vile, poisonous nostrums which jealous, narrow-minded physicians and sneaking compounders of competing medicines represent them to be. Among the large number of pretended analyses published, it is a significant fact that no two have been at all alike—conclusively proving the dishonesty of their authors. It is enough for the people to know that while thousands, yes, I may truthfully say millions, have taken my medicines and have been cured, no one has ever received injury from their use.

R. V. PIERCE, M. D.,
Proprietor of Dr. Pierce's Medicines,
World's Dispensary, Buffalo, N. Y.

..Splitting the difference. Minister (portentously)—"James, this is a very dreadful thing! You have heard there is one pound missing from the box!" James (the beadle who is strongly suspected)—"Deed, sir, so they were tellin' me." Minister (solemnly)—"James, you and I alone had access to that box." James—"It's just as you say, sir; it must lie between us two! An' the best way'll be, you to pay the half, and I'll pay the tither, an' say na mair about it."—*Punch.*

Bustles are declared to be out of fashion, and many new dresses are made perfectly flat behind. Some few stylishly dressed ladies still, however, cling to the bustle, but very few new ones are sold.

ALWAYS HOPE when there is life; the hope is Dr. J. H. McLean's Strengthening Cordial and Blood Purifier; it will impart life to the body, strength and vitality to the muscles and nerves, purifies your blood. Dr. J. H. McLean, 314 Chestnut, St. Louis.

ON the death of one of England's most eminent physicians, all his effects were sold by auction, and among other things was a sealed packet, marked "Advice to Physicians," which brought a great price. The purchaser on opening the packet, read as follows: "Keep the head cool, the bowels open and the feet warm." If physic is necessary, use Parsons' Purgative Pills; they are the most scientifically prepared pill that has appeared in the last hundred years.

SOUTHERN FARMER, Weekly, Memphis, Tenn. Two dollars per annum. Specimen free. What the Shelby county Grange says of it: "Resolved, That we consider the SOUTHERN FARMER an able and sound Agricultural and Grange paper, and as such we commend it to the members of the Order generally. J. K. FOLTZ, Secretary."

Sore Throat, Cough, Cold

And similar troubles, if suffered to progress, result in serious pulmonary affections, oftentimes incurable. *"Brown's Bronchial Troches"* reach directly the seat of the disease, and give almost instant relief.

WE received a very pleasant letter of thanks from our old friend Kendall, since his return home, for a bottle of Johnson's Anodyne Liniment which we gave him, and which he says has entirely cured him of the troublesome and dangerous cough he had when here.

THE MARKETS.

MEMPHIS.

Flour	$ 3 75	a	$ 8 25
Wheat	1 10	a	1 12½
Corn	45	a	..
Oats	45	a	46
Lard	11	a	11½
Bacon—Clear Sides	10		..
Hay—Best	18 00	a	20 00
Whisky—Common	1 00	a	1 15
Robertson County	1 75	a	3 00
Bourbon	5 00	a	5 50
Lincoln County	1 75	a	3 00
Highwines	1 13	a	1 15
Cotton—Ordidary	8¾	a	8¾
Good Ordinary	10½	a	..
Low Middling	11¼	a	11¼
Seeds—Clover	8 50	a	9 50
German Millet	60	a	65
Missouri Millet	1 75	a	2 00
Hungarian	1 75	a	2 00
Buckwheat ℔ bush.	1 75	a	2 00

LOUISVILLE.

Flour	$ 5 00	a	$ 5 25
Wheat—Red and Amb'r.	1 00	a	1 05
Corn—sacked	48	a	45
Oats	33	a	36
Hay—Timothy	9 00	a	10 00
Pork—Mess	16 50	a	17 00
Lard	8½	a	1[illegible]
Bacon—Clear Sides	8¼	a	8¾
Wool	33	a	35
Potatoes—Irish ℔ bbl.	1 60	a	1 65
Cotton—Middling	11	a	..
Ordinary	8½	a	9

NEW ORLEANS.

Flour	$ 4 25	a	$ 5 75
Corn	55	a	61½
Oats	42	a	43
Hay	15 00	a	19 00
Pork	17 50	a	
Sugar	10½	a	11½
Molasses	35	a	55
Whisky	1 05	a	1 10
Cotton	11	a	11¼

ST. LOUIS.

Flour	$ 5 25	a	$ 5 50
Wheat	1 19	a	1 19
Corn	40	a	30
Oats	30½	a	36
Mess Pork	16 75	a	..
Lard	9¼	a	..
Whisky	1 00	a	1 08

..The season of the year has arrived when a man can take a ten-cent skein of yarn to his minister's donation and exchange it for a two-dollar supper.

CHEAP LIFE INSURANCE.

Twenty-five cents will buy a box of Dr. TUTT's Pills, and they will restore the functions of the liver, stomach and bowels—the sources from which nearly every disease originates. If these organs act well a long and healthy life is assured.

A Valuable Gift.—By an arrangement with the Publisher, we will send every reader of this paper a sample package of Transfer Pictures free. Send 3-cent stamp for postage. They are highly colored, beautiful, and easily transferred to any object, so as to imitate the most beautiful painting. Agents wanted. J. L. PATTEN & CO., 162 William St., New York.

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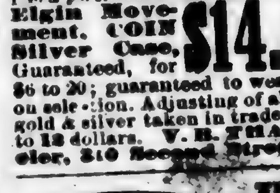

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The DIRECTORY conveys the best obtained information concerning the character and value of newspapers. Its patrons are the men who expend money in advertising (a large and important class) and it is from them that the publishers of the DIRECTORY in their capacity of advertising agents derive their support. It is to them and not to the newspaper publishers that they owe the duty of faithful service. The theory that advertising agencies are the servants of newspapers, and should advance their interests first, is annihilated by the system long adopted by publishers, almost without exception, of ignoring any idea of protecting the so-called agency and maintaining the right to appoint competitors in the same field, without the consent of those already occupying it.

As the most important part of the information supplied by a mercantile agency consists of a report of the financial strength of persons about whom information is asked, so is the circulation of a newspaper generally considered the point upon which information will be of most value to the advertiser.

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So also there are among newspaper publishers some who deny the right of any one to inquire into their affairs. It has been the policy of the publishers of the DIRECTORY to omit all information about circulation whenever plainly and unequivocally commanded to do so. In such cases the matter is disposed of by annexing to the report the words *"objects to stating circulation."* In every case where the above command is not plainly and unequivocally conveyed to the publishers of the DIRECTORY, they make up their report in the same manner pursued by the mercantile agencies in estimating the financial strength of a merchant, and like the institution referred to, then decline to reveal the sources from which they have obtained their information.

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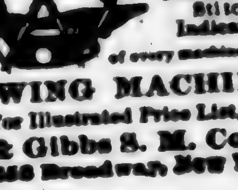

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FARMERS or their sons wanted this winter, (1 or 2 in each Co.) to sell a few staple articles of real merit to the farmers in their own counties. Business pleasant, profits good. Particulars free. J. WORTH, St. Louis, Mo.

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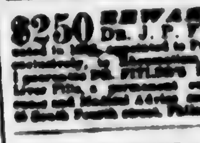
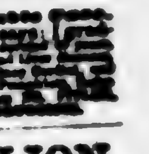


TRUTH IS MIGHTY! [illegible]



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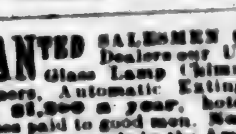

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WANTED SALESMEN to travel and sell to Dealers our Unbreakable or Eureka Glass Lamp Chimneys, Monitor Safety Burners, Automatic Extinguishers, Lamp Goods, &c.; $1,200 a year, hotel and traveling expenses paid to good men. No Peddling. No risk. Best selling goods in the American market. R. M. Robb & Co., CINCINNATI, OHIO.

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PINCHBACK'S SPEECH.

On Saturday last Pinchback, one of the main leaders of the Republican party in Louisiana, made the following speech to the Nicholls Senate, the occasion being the adhesion of four Republican Senators to that body:

"Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Senate of the State of Louisiana—I am not unmindful of the responsibility which attaches to the action of myself and the gentlemen who have entered your body to-day, and I beg to assure you, and to assure the people of Louisiana, white and black, that we have not acted precipitately. We have carefully measured all of the grounds; we have, after mature and deliberate consideration, made up our minds that this was the rightful thing to do, and we have done it, and like Richard III, we have cast our die and we intend to stand the hazard. You all know me. Nearly every man in the State of Louisiana, white and black, know me; in every hamlet and every corner of this State. I am known to the people, white and black, and all of you know that I am a Republican, and that I have come here to this Senate, the Democratic Senate as a Republican. [Applause.] I place my party very high. I believe the party obligation is a sacred obligation, but I believe the interest of the State and welfare of the people are above party.

I am familiar with the workings of the Republican party from its inauguration down to this day, and I say without hesitation that for corruption and venality, and for dishonesty it has not its equal anywhere on the face of God's earth. [Applause.]

I say here, and I will prove it to the people of the United States, that from head to foot, from centre to circumference, there is not an honest drop of blood in it, and I say as a supporter of Rutherford B. Hayes, Republican candidate for the Presidency of these United States, that if he be inaugurated on the 4th of next March he cannot afford to soil national administration with this blight upon the prosperity of the people. [Applause.]

Mr Pinchback continued in the same strain, and said that it was evident that the Louisiana Radicals intended to carry on the old regime, with no promise of reformation; that there were rings in the pretended House of Representatives at the St. Louis Hotel, demanding a price for every vote.

He called upon the Senators just sworn in, and upon every honest man in the Radical party, to come forward and tell the world of these things and testify to the truth of his assertion. He declared that Kellogg had secured his election by using his executive power in the appointments, from the Supreme Court down to the police jury, and that a bribe of $250 apiece had been given to members to vote for him for the long term of the Senate. He said that he did not believe that President Grant, with a full knowledge of the corruption of his party, would sustain this monstrous, corrupt and iniquitous institution.

In the latter part of his speech Mr Pinchback said that he hoped the colored men would be treated by the whites with the same cordiality and friendship as people of other races; and, concluding, he said:"

"If you do this, we have before us, perhaps, the grandest future of any State in this Union of States, and I have no doubt but that the glorious example inaugurated here to-day will spread over the States that consisted the late Confederate States."—Montgomery Advertiser.

Pigeon English is all the rage with Boston girls, and, when an escort leaves one of them at her papa's front steps, he is startled to hear something like this: "Hoop-la—Melican man he heap much nice—fetchee me home alle right, top side up on slippery walk—buy gum drops—comee you alle same gib some time—you savey, eh, John. And she disappears within the storm doors, leaving the perplexed young man slowly muttering, "Well—I'll—be—heap—much—alle—same—if I know what that charming creature is driving at."—Ex.

The scene of the oil burning, in the old ravine Monday night, was one not soon to be forgotten by any who witnessed it. The bridge near the river, and under which the backwaters extends, served to dam up the oil flowing on the top of the water. Soon a tiny line of flame came oreeping down the embankment, and almost in an instant a column of flame yards in diameter and more than fifty feet high, appeared reaching up to the clouds, accompanied by a rolling, circling mass of black smoke that in density so surpassed the surrounding atmosphere that it required no great stretch of the imagination to concieve a vast monument erected in somtre colors to the "God of Destruction," and the curving sides each moment lighted up as with the glare of a thousand lamps. The scene was grand and awe-inspiring beyond description.—Advertiser.

CAMPBELL and COOK,

DEALERS IN

WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS AND

TOBACCO.

Clanton, Ala.

BARBER SHOP. MONTGOMERY ALA,

Having opened a nice and neat shop opposite the Market House, on Monroe street, a few doors below J. A. Diaz & Co.'s Ice House, I am prepared to wait upon all with dispatch and neatness. I have four first-class barbers and warrant satisfaction.

JACK ABERCROMBRIE. 1yr

GOOD NEWS!

OLDTIMES RENEWED!

HALL, EZEKIEL & Co. 98 Commerce

STREET, MONTGOMERY ALABAMA.

DEALERS IN

HARDWARE, IRON, STEEL, CUTLERY, &c.

ARE SELLING GOODS CHEAPER THAN HAS EVER BEEN SOLD BEFORE.

Read for yourself, and when you come to MONTGOMERY call and see for yourself. We are selling a first-class Grangers Axe warranted for 90 cents tha any man may well be proud of.

BAR IRON	6½ cents per pound.
PLOW STEEL	6½ " "
TRACE CHAINS	60 cents per pair
WELL-BUCKETS	40 " each
GRINDSTONES	40 & 50 " "
SPADES AND SHOVELS	85 " "
A FIRST-CALSS HEAVY CAST COOK STOVE	$17.00 " "

Complete with all furniture for use.

Hubs Spokes and Rims cheaper than were ever sold in this market.

To country merchants. We offer special inducements, and they will find it to their interest to call and examine our stock before buying elsewhere. Don't forget the number. 98 Commerce St., Montgomery Ala.

L. A. THORNTON AND CO.,

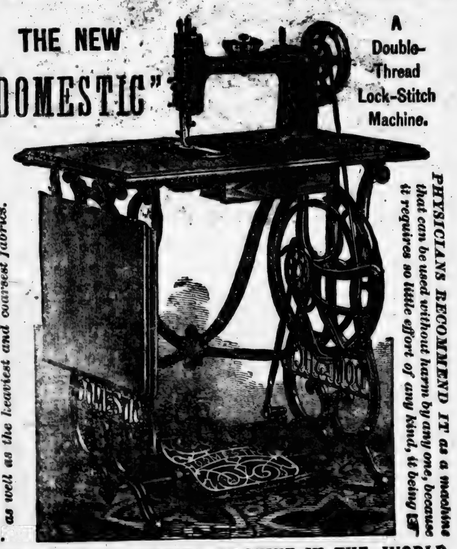
"OLD FOGY" So-Called.

Now have their stock full and complete, and choose this method of extending a cordial invitation to all to stepin and get what they want. Cow-hides, potatoes, wool, flour, chickens, cotton, corn, meal &c. &c., taken in exchange for goods; and we will also take a few dollars in greenbacks just for *change*.

Morro, as ye would have men do unto you, do ye even so to them.

THE NEW "DOMESTIC"

A Double-Thread Lock-Stitch Machine.



It sews with great facility the lightest and finest as well as the heaviest and coarsest fabrics.

PHYSICIANS RECOMMEND IT as a machine that can be used without harm by any one, because it requires so little effort of any kind, it being EASY.

THE LIGHTEST-RUNNING MACHINE IN THE WORLD.

With our printed directions, no instruction or mechanical skill is required to operate it.

The construction of the machine is based upon a principle of unique and unequalled simplicity, comprising simple levers working upon centres. The bearings are few, and they are hardened and polished.

The machines are made at our new works in the city of Newark, N. J., with new special (patented) machinery and tools, constructed expressly to accomplish what we now offer.

Every machine fully warranted.

"DOMESTIC" SEWING MACHINE CO.,
New York and Chicago.

FASHIONS SAVINGS.—By using the "Domestic" Paper Fashions the most stylish and perfect-fitting costumes can be produced, at a large saving in MONEY to those who choose to make, or superintend the making of, their own garments. With the highest talent and the best facilities in all departments, and the best ideas of the most skilled modistes, both at home and abroad, we are enabled to attain results far above the reach of the average dress-maker. Our styles are always the latest and best. Our elegantly-illustrated catalogue mailed to any lady sending five cents with her address. Agents wanted everywhere.

"DOMESTIC" SEWING MACHINE CO.,
New York and Chicago.

MISSING ISSUE

Chilton County Courier

New Series CLANTON, ALA. FRIDAY., FEBRUARY 2 1877 Vol-1 No 34

Chilton County Courier.

BY BROOKS AND MARTIN.

CLANTON ALA. FEBRUARY 2 1877.

EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

OFFICIAL RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

Giving arrival and departure of all trains at Montgomery. Reported and corrected expressive for the Chilton Courier, by Messrs. John M. Benson, General Ticket Agent. Office under Exchange Hotel, where any information as to rates, connections or distances can be obtained.

A full supply of Excursion Tickets kept to Philadelphia and New York. Any information concerning the same will be cheerfully given.

Tickets sold to all points North South East, and West.

Reduced rates furnished to parties emigrating West.

South & North R. R.

GOING NORTH.

	No 2, Mail.	No 4, Express
Leaves Montgomery	6:30 A M	7:55 P M
Calera	9:18 "	10:16 P M
Birmingham	10:30 "	11:18 P M
Decatur	1:10 "	
Nashville		
arrive at Louisville	9:10 "	

GOING SOUTH.

Leaves Montgomery		4:00 P M
Calera		10:16 "
Arrives at Birmingham		8:30 "

COMMING SOUTH.

	No 1, Mail	No
Leaves Louisville	10:15 P M	
Nashville	7:15 P M	
Decatur	12:45 A M	
Birmingham	5:55 "	
Calera	6:48 "	9:53
Arrives at Mont'gy	8:15 "	

Robert Meek Sup.

C. P. Atmore Gen. Pass and Ticket Agt.

TEXAS BABIES.

AN INTERESTING INFANTILE EXHIBITION AT SAN ANTONIO.

The baby-show took place yesterday afternoon at the pagoda on the Fair Grounds, and in the second story of it, which by the way, reminds one of the hurricane-deck of a steamboat, and the number and violence of the squalls did not go far to dispel the illusion. In order to encourage Mr. Samuel Bennett, who provided the prize perambulator, about nineteen babies had put in their appearance. These said babies, in the goodness of their hearts, had also brought their mothers along, and these ladies seemed to take as much interest in the show as the babies themselves. We suppose the babies brought their mothers along to keep them out of mischief. Besides the babies and their young mothers, there were quite a number of ladies and gentlemen present who were not babies, and had not been babies for sometime, who came because they had once been babies, and wished to find out if the human race was not deteriorating.

There were various styles of babies there. There was the serene contemplative baby that quietly devoured the landscape with its eyes. When that kind of baby grows up he becomes a heavy tax-payer and accumulates real estate, and is regarded, justly too, as highly respectable. Then there was the disorderly baby that punches its mother on the nouse, and snatches every body bald-headed, and is as disorderly as a cage full of wild-cats. In after life that style of baby climbs the ladder of fame as a policeman or desperado. There we noticed, too, the smiling baby. It made friends with perfect strangers twenty yards distant. It would take an earthquake to stop that style of child from crowing. When that kind of child grows up he becomes popular, and is elected Justice of the Peace or United States Senator, like Governor Coke. Then, too, there was the hungry infant that called for the bill of fare. When that kind of child becomes fully developed, mentally and physically, it becomes contemplative, joins the ministry, and becomes a terror to Spring chickens. There were several other styles of baby, but we can't devote so much space to such small fry. We have not mentioned how the female babies would turn out, on account of the uncertainty of the sex.

There were some difficulty in obtaining judges to pass on the infants. Whenever a gentleman was requested to act as a judge he was singularly unanimous in refusing to bring down on himself the wrath of the babies who might not get the perambulator. As it was absolutely certain that there would not be less than eighteen of these enraged cherubs, we do not blame them so much after all. Besides, these infuriated little cubs have mothers, fathers and other relatives. No wonder there was a certain unwillingness to intrude.

At last five heroic men were found to act as judges.

The mothers seated themselves in a circle with their infants on their laps, the judges made the round on trembling limbs, gazed falteringly at each infant, and then, with blanched faces, consulted hurriedly together, cast their ballots, looking over their shoulders, and hurried down stairs and out of the pagoda, and are by this time, doubtless safe, in some country that has no extradition treaty with the United States. It was understood that the awards would not be called until the judges had ten minutes start.

We would like to make some extended suggestions on this subject, but space prohibits. If we were one of the judges, no matter how rounded the limbs of an infant might be, no matter how many dimples is sported on its chin, it might smile like a lady with a set of false teeth, and might be able to play one of Beethoven's immortal symphonies on a piano besides, it would never get our vote unless its father made affidavit that he had never walked it about at night, and it was regular and decorous in its behavior toward all the members of the family. That is the style of that baby that ought to be encouraged. That's the kind of baby that deserves perambulators and many kind words in the papers. It may have red hair and speckled complexion, but is nevertheless the only style of baby that is really a well-spring of joy to its parents and a credit to the community.—*Montgomery Advertiser.*

A fifth ward widow moved into her new house the other day, and after first six callers were lightning-rod agents. She blaffed them off one by one, but when the seventh came he said: "I don't claim that a rod will protect the house, but I do say that if I was looking for a second wife I'd never marry a widow who didn't have a lightning rod on her house. And that's the way all rich men think." "You may put up two of 'em!" she promptly replied, "and be shure that they are conspicuous, too!"

Josh Billings.—Don't swap with yer relasouns unless you kin afford to give them the big end of the trade.

Marry young, and if circumstances requirh it, often.

If you can't get good clothes and edukation too, get the clothes. Kultivate modesty, but mind and keep a good stock of impudence on hand.

Be charitable—one cent pieces were made on purpose.

Don't take anybody's advice but your own. It cost more to borrow than it does to buy.

Ef a man flatters yu yu kan kalkerlate that he is a roge, or your'e a fule.

Keep both ize open, but don't see mor'n half you notis.

The House of Representatives of the Forty-fifth Congress stands today 149 Democrats to 140 Republicans, despite all the frauds inside and outside of returning boards. Only 289 certificates have been issued. The other four consists of three from New Hampshire, which elects in March, and of one from the fourth district of California, which is hung up in the Supreme Court of that State. Giving the Republicans all four of the unissued certificates, they will have but 144 to the Democrats 149. In no event can the Democratic majority fall below five.

JUDGE CARPENTER DECIDES CHAMBERLAIN IS GOVERNOR.

CASE BEFORE THE SUPREME COURT.

COLUMBIA, JAN. 29.—Circuit Judge Carpenter rendered the following decision to-day, on his return from Washington:

First. I find, therefore, as conclusions of law, that D. H. Chamberlain was not, on the 7th of December last, legally installed as Governor of South Carolina.

Second. Wade Hampton was not on the 14th day of December, 1876, legally installed into the office of Governor of said State.

Third. The attempted installation of D. H. Chamberlain being illegal and void, it did not operate in law as a resignation of the office of Governor, which he held at that time, as by the Constitution the Governor holds his office for two years, and until his successor is chosen and qualified, and as there has been no legal qualification of his successor, D. H. Chamberlain is lawfully in the possession of the Executive office, and entitled to discharge the functions of the same until qualification takes place. A case simular to the one that induced the above is now pending in the Supreme Court.

A promising youth of only seven summers, who had been accused of not always telling the truth cross-examined his father. 'Father did you use to lie when you were a boy? 'No my son," said the parental, who evidently did not recall the past with any distinctness. "Nor mother either?" persisted the young lawyer. 'No, but why?" 'Oh, because I don't see how two people who never told a lie could have a boy that tells as many as I do."

Tilden's majority of the total popular vote is 264,000; his majority of the white vote exceeds one million.

THE COURIER.

CLANTON, . . ALABAMA.

CURRENT PARAGRAPHS.

GEN. JAMES SHIELDS, the new adjutant general of Missouri, was shot through the body with a grape shot at the battle of Cerro Gordo, during the Mexican war, and a large silk handkerchief was drawn through his body to clean the wound. He afterward served a term as United States senator from Illinois, and then as a major general during the civil war in the union army.

MR RUSSELL SAGE, since the death of Commodore Vanderbilt, becomes more prominent as a Wall-street magnate. He began life as a porter, made his way to a higher position, was elected alderman and member of congress, and then retired from politics to devote himself to business. His wealth is estimated at $5,000,000, which the New York Tribune says is more likely to be under than over the truth.

THE New York Herald says that the success which has attended the important work at the mouth of the Mississippi river reflects great credit upon Capt. Eads, and encourages the hope he entertains of securing a channel thirty feet deep for the largest vessels. With such a channel New Orleans will take her place among the chief commercial ports of the United States, and a new era of prosperity opens for the Mississippi valley.

A WIDESPREAD association, under the name of "Federation and Liberty," has been discovered in Moscow, whose aim it is to make Russia a federal republic. The empire is to form five separate states, united by a federation. The dynasty is to be set aside, the aristocracy abolished, and communal and republican institutions to be introduced on the most democratic basis. Numerous arrests have consequently been made in Moscow.

IT is a striking fact that new south Wales is trying to induce the emigration thither of laborers, skilled and otherwise, from this country, which has long been itself the destination of the great mass of European emigrants. The agents of the government of new south Wales offer transportation to Sydney at greatly reduced rates, and free transportation thence into the interior. Wages are about the same as here. The cost of the voyage, forty dollars, added to the long distance and the new and untried conditions of life, prevents much success in the effort to get the desired emigrants.

THE most gigantic scheme of tunneling ever broached is the project of a Madrid pamphleteer to tunnel the straits of Gibraltar, which it is asserted is even more practicable than the proposed submarine tunnel across the channel between England and France. The submarine portion of the straits of Gibraltar tunnel would be little more than one-third the distance across the straits of Dover, but as the maximum depth of the sea is five hundred fathoms, and as it is proposed to leave three hundred feet of rock between the sea bottom and the tunnel, the tunnel of approach on each side would have to be nearly six miles long in order to make the decent practicable. The cost is estimated at $20,000,000, and it is proposed to use it in connection with the strait of Dover tunnel to make an overland railway through route to India without break of bulk. If such an enterprise should ever be consummated, and it is quite within the bounds of probability, it would be a stupendous manifestation of man's ability to overcome the material obstacles of nature.

THEN AND NOW.

Here in the mossy old mansion,
With its quaint moss-covered screen,
And the summer sunlight sleeping
On the gleam of the garden flowers.

And the wild deer, far in the fir-wood,
Contented monotones;
And the homely, silent court-yard,
With its children dial-stone.

The swallows have come as of yore, lad,
From over the sunny sea,
And the cup of the lily echoes
To the hum of the wandering bee.

The lark, in its silvery treble,
Sings up in the li qu blue sky;
But the house is not as it was, lad,
In these dear old days gone by.

'Twas here that her garments rustled,
Like music swirled the flowers;
And her low, sweet, rippling laughter
Made richer the rose-wreathed bowers.

But now, in its noontide of brightness,
The place seems cold and dead,
And it lies like a form of beauty
When the light of the soul has fled.

All hushed is each lonely chamber,
That echoed to songs of old;
And chairs are now all vacant,
And the hearths are dark and cold.

Yet the joys I had here of yore, lad,
No heart is but my own can know;
And the glimpses of heaven she gave me
In the dear home long ago.

But they went one eve, when she left me,
'Mid the balm of the summer air;
There's a grave far over the hill, lad—
The home of my heart is there.

—*Tinsley's Magazine.*

APHORISMS OF PESTALOZZI.

The powerful stimulus of inquisitiveness prompts to exertions which, if encouraged by others, will lead to a habit of thought.

As soon as the infant has reached a certain age every object that surrounds him might be made instrumental to the excitement of thought.

Education is not the work of a certain course of exercises, resumed at stated times, but of a continual and benevolent superintendence.

Education should not only decide what is to be made of a child, but rather inquire what is a child qualified for.

If, according to correct principles, all the facilities of man are to be developed, and all his energies called into play, the early attention of mothers must be directed to the physical education of children.

The early and continued practice of exercises on the gymnastic system essentially contributes to render children cheerful and healthy—to promote among them a spirit of union and brotherly love, habits of industry, openness and frankness of character, personal courage, and manly conduct in suffering pain.

The greatest liberty must prevail, and the whole must be done with a certain cheerfulness, without which all these exercises would become dull, pedantic and ridiculous.

It seems not to be sufficiently understood that good taste and good feelings are kindred to and reciprocally confirm each other.

There is a marked and most beneficial influence of music on the feelings which I have always observed to be most efficient in preparing or attuning the mind for the best of impressions.

Those schools or families in which music has retained the cheerful and chaste character which it is so important that it should preserve, have invariably displayed scenes of moral feeling, and, consequently, of happiness.

Among the first manifestations of the facilities of a child, is a desire and an attempt of imitation.

It is well to furnish children with playthings, which will facilitate their first essays, and, occasionally, to assist them.

It is necessary to analyse for them the parts and elements of which a whole consists.

Children should not be confined to copying from another drawing, but copy from nature.

Next to the exercises of drawing come those of modeling, in whatever materials may be most conveniently employed. This is frequently productive of even more amusement.

In geography the drawing of outline maps is an exercise which ought not to be neglected. It gives the most accurate idea of the proportional extent and general positions of different countries; conveys a more distinct notion than any description, and leaves the most permanent impressions on the memory.—*New York School Journal.*

ROUGH ON THE ROUGHS.

A Healthy Administration of Justice by an English Court.

A young man named Howard, charged with wounding a woman, was ordered by Mr. Justice Lindley, to be kept in penal servitude for twenty years. There was nothing singular about the case except the sentence, and it is to be regretted that the severity of that should be at all remarkable. The most shocking feature of modern low life in very large towns is the brutal readiness with which the knife is brought into play on the occasion of a miserable street brawl, or an otherwise trival home disturbance. The practice is often condemned as un-English, because the pugilistic Briton is supposed to have a predilection for the fair use of his fists. The present disposition, however, of that courageous personage seems to be to plunge his knife into the breast of the first man, woman, or child who excites his ruffianly passion. In this case, for instance, all that the prosecutrix had done to provoke Howard's wrath was to remonstrate with her husband, who had been drinking with him. This wifely solicitude so offended the prisoner that he rushed at her, stabbed her, inflicted a dangerous wound, and then tried to stab her again. In all probability, up to the very moment when the sentence was passed, it never occured to him that this was an offence which the law would punish very severely. He no doubt looked upon it as an unfortunate but quite a common incident of drunken debauches among his order, and expected at the most a few month's imprisonment. When he heard that the little affair had cost him his liberty for twenty years, he "wrung his hands and cried bitterly." The scene was edifying, and might be reproduced with advantage in every case of this sort. The finer feelings of such men can only be effectually appealed to through the agency of the severest discipline. A few sentences of twenty years' penal servitude would develop in them all the tenderness of which they are capable, and perhaps enable them, in the course of time, to comprehend that in their own interests, as well as those of society, they really must refrain from "drawing the blood" of every person who happens to become unpleasant to them in their drunken revelries.—*Liverpool Post.*

MORE YOUNG MILLIONAIRES.

Four more young millionaires added to society. Thus, by the commodore's bequest, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., adding Harlem stock, $2,339,666, to Hudson's $3,165,000, making $5,404,000; W. K. Vanderbilt, $2,000,000; Fred A. Vanderbilt, $2,000,000; George Vanderbilt, $2,000,000. Four more young men thrown on a cold and mercenary world, with the disadvantage of being known as millionaires. Friendship, attentions, compliments, and smiles, all to be more or less distrusted by reason of the known influence and worship of wealth. The strictest watch necessary to avoid foreign and domestic entanglements of the sex. Security from blandishment only found in disguise and taking on an *alias*. We condole with these gentlemen, especially with Cornelius. The troubles and perplexities so long spared them through the longevity of their iron-willed, iron-framed old relative are now at their doors.—*New York Graphic.*

GRAVE AND GAY.

..There is no flock, however watched and tended, but one dead lamb is there! There is no fireside, howsoe'er defended, but has one vacant chair.—*Longfellow.*

..Let us not put on too many airs about Vanderbilt's $85,000,000. The Rothschilds have a comfortable little fortune of $3,400,000,000, and are still making money.

..After reading so much about the safety of the Ashtabula bridge we cannot help wondering that the rest of the road didn't cave in and leave that model of solidity and firmness still standing.

..The Journal of Chemistry says no one should drink whisky until it is seventy years old. When a Texas paper prints the item in reads: "No one should drink whiskey until he is seven years old"—which makes quite a difference, you see—to the whisky.

..Commodore Vanderbilt was no speechmaker. When his health was proposed at a banquet in London, he said; Gentlemen, I have never made a fool of myself in my life, and I am not going to begin now. Here is a friend of mine [his lawyer], he can talk all day."

..A traveler visiting a catheral was shown by the sacristan, among other marvels, a dirty opaque glass phial. After eyeing it for some time, the traveler said. "Do you call this a relic? Why it is empty." "Empty," retorted the sacristan, indignantly. "Sir it contains some of the darkness that Moses spread over the land of Egypt."

..Frazer's Magazine says of the old quizzing-glass: "It was a little looking-glass, of just the size and appearance of an ordinary single eye-glass. You would never suppose that the person who was scrutinising your face was the one whose back was turned to you, and who was covertly examining some object in front of him."

..When the north pole is reached, the south pole will be the goal of the nations rivalry, and it is stimulating to know that it's harder to reach than the other. Ross' southernmost point was seven hundred miles from the pole, and beyond is a cliff of ice over two hundred feet high, moved about by the gales, and a great part of it subject to high winds and incessant snows.

..A North Carolina paper the other day said that the ice-dealers were happy, as they were now getting out ice from four and a half to six inches in thickness. This is fine for that section, but our dealers are cutting the congealed liquid and growl because it if only 28 to 30 inches thick. How easy it is to satisfy some people, and how hard to suit others.—*St. Paul Pioneer.*

..The Italian government is filling its coffers from the sale of the confiscated church property. Since 1867 $103,000,000 have passed into the national treasury from that source, and other millions worth are yet to be sold. Nor is this all. from non-productive and non-taxable property it becomes productive and taxable, thus adding many millions to the national wealth.

..The people of Los Angelos took a very unique method of preventing a threatened influx of Chinese laborers. A party of six hundred arrived there a few days ago and camped near the new depot. The citizens immediately started a report that the peculiarity of the climate causes the nose to grow to a formidable length, and that the Indians invariably seize Chinamen by their eloggated appendage and wring their heads off. A few minutes before the departure of the train for Indian Wells the Chinese seized their baggage, dashed it from the cars, and stampeded over the hills and out of sight.

Southern News.

Cotton receipts at Jefferson, Texas, have reached about 20,000 bales.

Oranges sell at fifty cents per hundred in Columbus, Ga.

The peanut crop of Tennessee is 300,000 bushels.

Texas has only two woolen mills to work up the wool from her 2,500,000 sheep.

The ice on the James river was twelve inches, the thickest for twenty years.

The hog crop of south Alabama is heavier than it has been for fifteen years.

The town of Oatmeal is near Buckbone valley, Texas.

A bill to remove the disabilities of those persons incurred under the anti-dueling laws is before the Virginia legislature.

There were 120,000 bales of cotton on hand in Galveston on the 1st.

From the 1st of September to the 1st inst. there were 21,710 bales of cotton shipped from Brenham, Texas.

The continued snow in North Carolina is driving flocks of birds into the towns in search of food.

According to the governor's message, the debt of Mississippi, on the 1st of December last, was only $1,100,005.23.

The continued strike of east Tennessee coal miners is cutting short the coal supply of Atlanta and other southern cities.

A Mrs. Snow cowhided a Mr. Wyatt in Rockport, Texas, and a hostile meeting a la Bennett-May is looked for.

The throwing of a snowball in Orange county, N. C., led to the killing of Will Thompson by Geo. Loyd.

Three runaway couples were married on the street, in Murfreesboro, N. C., during one night in Christmas week.

The Savannah News says the cold weather and scarcity of fuel stimulated a party of negroes to the wire fast of stealing and carrying away on Saturday night an entire one-story frame house.

Eufaula (Ala) Times: We regret to learn that nearly all the cots planted in this section last October and November, on light sandy lands, have been killed by the intense cold of the last month. Many of our planters are breaking up again and replanting.

Nearly four thousand bales of cotton have been shipped from Courtney, Texas, since September 1st. When the [illegible] over the Brazos is completed [illegible] ed that the receip ts will be increased.

Two Indian witnesses before the U. S. court at Fort Smith died so suddenly as to beget a suspicion that they had been put off by poison. A post mortem confirmed the suspicion, and demonstrated the fact that the poison was "rot-gut" red-eye.

Legislatures are now in session in the following southern states: Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Mississippi, Louisana (2), Arkansas, Missouri and Tennessee. Seven United States senators are to be elected by these bodies.

Savannah News: It is estimated, from the receipts of cotton at the shipping points during the first sixteen weeks of the present cotton year, that the crop is 4,500,000 bales, which is larger than any previous crop since 1870, except that of last year.

Sam Riddleheger, a native of Kentucky, died at Nashville, Saturday. He had weighed high as five hundred and forty-three and three-fourth pounds, and at the time of his death weighed four hundred and seventy-three. His coffin was the largest ever constructed in Nashville.

Thornburg, the absconding clerk of the Petersburg, Va., citizen's bank, returned to Petersburg, having seen, he says, an account of the robbery in the New York Herald while he was in Pennsylvania. He declines to tell why he left, but thinks he can clear himself.

According to reports the farmers of Bell county, Texas, will be in a better condition for making a crop than they have been for several years past, as they now have provisions and farm supplies in abundance, and plenty to spare to emigrants coming among them, at reasonable rates.

Ballard News: Mrs. Josephine Wilson came into the carpenter shop last Tuesday where Mr. B. D. Gaston was at work, and that gentleman having in his pocket the necessary papers, made the charming widow his for life. After the ceremony by Judge Watson, Mrs. Gaston went home and Mr. Gaston resumed his work at the bench.

Galveston (Texas) News: The grass is very short west of San Antonio river, and some cattle are already reported as dying. Grass on the prairies east of the river is pretty good, but in the bottoms it is short, and this cold weather is very unfavorable to the stock interests, as the cattle prefer to starve in the bottoms to hunting food on the bleak prairies, exposed to northers.

In Texas snow has fallen to the depth of from six to eighteen inches, crushing in roofs and freezing numbers of horses and cattle to death. A negro frose to death in Houston and one in Dallas. In Louisiana trains have been snow-bound and a negro froze to death in Shreveport. In Mississippi members of the legislature were snow-bound, and for two days no quorum could be had. Persons have crossed the river on the ice at Vicksburg for the first time in the history of that section. In Alabama, Tennessee, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Virginia the snow and cold are unprecedented in depth and severity. In Georgia and South Carolina sleet has been very destructive to trees, telegraph lines, etc.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

The Chicago Journal gives the following brief sketch of Mr. Vanderbilt's life:

Cornelius Vanderbilt was born on Staten Island, May 27, 1794. His education was very meager. At the age of sixteen he began business, buying a boat which he plied between the ferry of his neighborhood and New York. Three years later he married. He can hardly be said to have relinquished business until the day of his death. Few men have begun manhood-life as early, or maintained a hold upon the activities of the world so late, as did Commodore Vanderbilt. He was a giant. Whatever he did at all he did in a masterly way. He remained in the navigation business until he outgrew it in wealth and the magnitude of his ambition. He controlled the commerce between New York and Aspinwall nearly all the time from the commencement of the California fever until the completion of the Pacific railroad. During his steamship career, Mr. Vanderbilt owned not less than twenty steamers, half of them being constructed by himself, and counting all his steam craft, on seas and rivers, his fleet numbered sixty-six vessels. From this business he retired with a fortune estimated at $40,000,000. Entering railroad speculation, the commodore risked much, and without loss, his stock in various railroads, among them the consolidated Harlem, Hudson River & Central, and the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern railroads, being estimated in value at nearly $100,000,000.

Mr. Vanderbilt gave liberally in certain directions, his gift to the Vanderbilt university in Nashville Tenn., being three quarters of a million dollars, a sum which has placed that school upon a basis which should stand against all time.

Mr. Vanderbilt was mere generous to the poor than is generally supposed. His list of regular pensioners was quite long. He made no display of charity to individuals. He was munificent in his contributions during the war, prompted by patriotism. The deceased leaves a large family. His son, William H. Vanderbilt, has managed the vast estate for some time past, and is fully competent to assume the arduous task. It is not expected the demise of the father will make any material difference with the railroad affairs of the country.

RELIGIOUS HATRED IN THE HOLY CITY.

A well-informed correspondent writes to us: "The present state of Jerusalem shows on a small scale what that of Turkey in Europe would be if Russia occupied Bulgaria, and also proves the efficiency as a police force of the regular Turkish troops. In the holy city it is the tolerant protection of the Turkish soldiers as peace officers which alone holds back the rival churches from coming to blows, and protects the Jews; for the common hatred of a Jew by these rival christians is not smaller than that of each other. A Jew guide whom I employed there said he was sure to be killed if he were to go into the church of the Holy Sepulchre; and his unmistakable terror when I urged him to enter with me showed that he was in earnest. Any one who has been in the sacred building at Easter knows how well the Turks fulfill their trying duty. The Russians have under the guise of a convent, built a fortress outside the walls of Jerusalem and this commands the city. Allow Russia to occupy Bulgaria and she will in like wise threaten Constantinople. When the 'sick man' dies their fortress gives the Russians power over Jerusalem, and then woe beside their rival christians and the Jews! Would it be otherwise as to those inhabiting Turkey in Europe?"—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

AN UNFAILING CURE FOR HYDROPHOBIA.

Mrs. Jane G. Swisshelm writes to the Pittsburg Commercial:

A lady met me this morning, saying, "did you see that receipt for curing hydrophobia in yesterday's paper?" I had not seen it. "Well," she continued, "it is just the cure I wanted you to write about two or three years ago—the old Chester Valley cure. It never was known to fail, and was used in hundreds of cases in the eastern part of the state. I remember hearing of it as long as I can remember anything. I have told people, and told and talked, and no one would mind me. I tried to get you to write a letter about it, and now you must, for people will not believe. They will read and forget all about it."

In her old home in Chester county, Pennsylvania, lived a German named Joseph Emery, who used to be sent for, far and wide, when any one had been bitten by a rabid animal. He went to his patient carrying something under, stood to be a root, which he himself dug in the woods. He milked a pint of milk fresh from the cow, put the root into it boiled it and gave it to the patient, fasting; made him fast after taking it; gave a second and third dose on alternate days, and never failed in effecting a cure. In some way which she has forgotton his secret transpired, and the root was known to be elecampane.

The medicinal properties of elecampane are very powerful. Milk itself is a specific for many poisons, and while the medical faculty know no cure for this terrible disease we should open every avenue of light into the dark subject

CANADA merchants have had a bad time of it for several years back. The annual circular of Dun, Wiman & Co. of Montreal for 1876 shows that the two years just past have been disastrous to them, more so in fact than 1873, the year of the panic, or the year after. In 1876, one man in every thirty-two doing business in Canada failed, although in the United States the ratio was only one in every sixty-nine. The cause of this gloomy state of affairs is reported to be that Canada has too many merchants. Inflation of banking capital and inflation of credit have raised an army of business men out of all proportion to the population, and the trade will not sustain them. Then again, the crops north of the lakes failed this year, and the Canada farmer sighs and refuses to buy. The consequence is general discouragement. It is a source of regret to discover that our neighbor has a serious attack of the blues just at the time when we are getting over our own, and are beginning to enjoy reviving prosperity. It calls attention, however, to the healthier conditions of trade in this country, and the prospect that as soon as the presidential uncertainty is over there will be a genuine revival of business.

ALSO THE SAME NEW WAY! A NEW PRINCIPLE! for the cure of Catarrh, Sores in the Nose and Throat, Dr. J. H. McLean's Catarrh Snuff. It soothes and heals. Trial Boxes 50 cts. by mail. Dr. J. H. McLean, 314 Chestnut Street, St. Louis, Mo.

..Even electricity goes west easter than it goes east. A London dispatch is said to reach New York sooner than a New York dispatch can reach London.

THE LARGEST MUSICAL BOX IN THE WORLD.

Mr Samuel Troll, fils of the city, has just finished for the khedive of Egypt certainly the biggest, and finest, and probably the handsomest musical box ever made. Its beautiful ebony case is buffet-shaped, as large as a full sized sideboard, and inlaid with zinc and brasswork, and ornamented with bronze chasings and plates. The interior of this remarkable box is a perfect marvel of ingenuity; it includes all the latest improvements for selecting tunes, a patent moderator, etc., and is finished with flute-basso, drumbell, and castanets. The repertoire consists of one hundred and thirty-two tunes supplied by eleven cylinders, which can be exchanged at pleasure, each of them being six inches in diameter and twenty-six inches long. Notwithstanding its Brobdignaian dimensions, like all others of its kind, it performs automatically—when the khedive desires to treat himself to a concert he needs only to touch a spring, and if his highness should grow weary of the monotony of his one hundred and thirty-two tunes, he has but to communicate with the ingenious and enterprising manager of Mr. Troll's establishment—Mr. George Baker—who can speedily supply him with the materials for a few additional hundred. To complete our description we ought to mention that the price to be paid for the box is 20,000 francs.

STRENGTH OF RAILROAD BRIDGES.

The civil engineers of Chicago, after discussing the Ashtabula disaster, became convinced that the bridge was as strong as its builders intended it to be. They think that the train ran off the track, broke the lateral bracing, and thus tipped over the trusses instead of breaking them. The confidence of travelers will not be strengthened by this statement of a competent engineer: "We can calculate the strength of a bridge to a nicety; we know exactly what will be the strain and weight upon it at a given rate of speed of even the heaviest train made up. Knowing all this, we build with an ample margin. Our margin is so great that we feel perfectly safe. But if an axel should break, for instance, with a locomotive or car suddenly jumping on to the edges of the bridge, or, worse still into the center roadway at a point perhaps not strengthened by the panel work, down the train would go, and would carry the whole bridge with her."

..Over the grave of the only body—that of an infant—washed ashore at Lydd, near Dungeness, from the ill-fated emigrant ship Northfleet, has been placed a slab with the simple inscription, "God knows," that having been the only reply that the parish constable could make when he was asked by the undertaker what name he should put upon the coffin plate.

..The best argument ever made against fluellinu is found in the Quaker's chalenger: "Friend—Wilt thou join me in eating twelve unripe apples before breakfast? If thou survivest I will freely forgive thee. N. B.—We will have no doctors."

IT is now generally admitted by honest physicians, that when once the consumption is fairly fastened upon the lungs, no human power can save the patient from death. They also say that about fifty per cent. of those who die from this disease can trace the cause to a neglected cough or cold, which might have been cured by a small bottle of Liquid Opodeldoc, or what is the same thing, Johnson's Anodyne Liniment.

CUT this notice out and bring it with you. We are authorized to refund the cash to any person or persons who shall buy and use Parsons' Purgative Pills and fail of relief and satisfaction.

Chilton County Courier.

BY BROOKS AND MARTIN.

CLANTON ALA. FEBRUARY 2 1877.

EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

Boutwell one of of the Senators from Massachusetts, was defeated for re-election a few days ago by George F. Hoar, a member of the present House of Representatives from that State. This was an item of good news to us down South. Boutwell has proven himself, on all occasions, to be a venomous enemy of the Southern people and was only happy when the machinery of the Government was being used for their oppression. He was the highly moral patriot who in a speech on the floor of the Senate last session, advocated the plan of remanding the Southern States to a territoral condition and declaring martial law throughout their limits. Judge Hoar, although a devoted adherent of the Republican party, is an able lawyer and honest statesman, and in all respects a vast improvement upon the present incumbent. Now, if the Illinois' Legislature shall decline to re-elect Jno. A. Logan, as seems to be not altogether improbable, then we will indeed feel happy.

"THE ELECTORAL BILL."

The telegraphic wires have flushed the news throughout the country that the Electoral Bill has been passed both houses of Congress and now ready for the signature of the President. It is now certain to become a law, and the great perplexing uncertainty settled, for Grant favors the measure and will subscribe his name unhesitatingly. The great commission is to be composed of Democrats and Republicans.—Representatives and Senators and Supreme Court Judges. Into their hands is committed the greatest responsibility of the nation. This minds should be wholly free from prejudice and decide the issues before them without fear or favor. No partisan spirit, either Democratic or Republican, should be within the breasts of those men, but a fairness and squareness and justice toward the people—should rise high above all party or party-feeling, and their decision rendered in accordance with the peace, prosperity and welfare of the whole country. Let them know that the nations of the world are looking on, and the great cry reverberating throughout the realm; yea, throughout even the old country. Let justice with her blindfolded eyes and even balances be the grand lever-power operating the settlement of this harrassing and momentous question. The States of affairs demand a settlement.

This stagnation in every department of business life must be gotten rid of, and the speedier the better. The greatest people of a great world, lifeless and without energy, and a general suspisens everywhere, and all traciable to this one cause, the political situation. The members of this commission know all these things and know too, that the will of the people must be regarded. Then let them abide by the will of the people as expressed by the ballot-box in the choise of their Sovereign and chief executor.

P. S. Since writing the above, the President has signed the Electoral Bill and the two Houses of Congress met yesterday, two weeks later than usual, in the house of Representatives to open and count the votes. If the same fairness charactorizes the two houses as did the committee we have no doubt that Tilden and Hendricks will be inaugurated on the 4th of March next.

"The four Justices of the Supreme Court, named by the Electoral Bill, may lay claim to the full confidence of the country, as their political history leaves them with very little bias toward either of the National parties.

Judge Nathan Clifford is the oldest justice on the bench, and was appointed in 1858 by Mr. Buchanan. He is a Democrat of the old school.

Justice Stephen J. Field was, by the appointment of Mr. Lincoln, transferred from the Supreme Bench of California in 1863 to the National Court, although a War Democrat, and a political opponent to the party then in power.

Justice Samuel F. Miller, a Kentuckian by nativity, took an active part in the emancipation measures in the State in 1848. He removed to Iowa in 1850, and won the reputation of being the ablest lawyer West of the Mississippi river. He also was appointed by Mr. Lincoln. It may be said of him that he never sought nor held any office prior to his appointment as Justice of the Supreme Court.

Justice Strong, the remaining member of the judicial nominations made in this act, is a native of Connecticut, and removed to Pennsylvania early in life, in which State he achieved an enviable reputation as a lawyer and as a jurist. He was elected to two successive congresses by the Democrats, and in 1857 he was elected a Judge of the Supreme Court of his State by the same party. He held this position till 1868, and in 1871 he was appointed by Mr. Grant to the station which he now holds. Up to 1868 he was recoguised as a war democrat, but since that time it is thought that his political views have undergone some change.

Such is a brief summary of the antecedents, relevant to the case in issue, of the nominees of the Joint Commission of Congress. Upon these four devolves the selection of the fifth judicial commissioner.—Surely the people of both parties may feel safe when the absorbing matter of determining the next President is to pass under the advisement of such able and unbiased men.—NuJoax.

Judge Bradly is the fifth Judicial Commissioner selected by the four above named Justices, Justice Bradley is a Republican, but he had the manliness to decide the 'Civil Rights Bill' unconstitutional, several years ago, when all the party power brought to bear against him, and we trust he will have the manlyness to decide what is right in this house of darkness and trouble.

A. Haardt & Brother,

DEALER IN

OYSTERS, FISH, FRUIT GAME

VEGETABLES,

and all kinds of *Western and Country Produce*

MONROE STREET,

MOTGOMERY, ALABAMA.

PRICES CHEAP FOR CASH.

☞ Send for Price List. ☜

F. HINDERER'S

(OUR FRITZ,

SALOON.

Choice Wines, Liquors and Cigars

CAN ALWAYS BE FOUND AT THE BAR.

FRESH CINCINNATI LAGER ON DRAUGHT

4 COURT STREET, } Montgomery ALA.

The State of Alabama } Special Pro-
Chilton County. } bate Court.
11th day of Dec. 1876.

George W. Langston Admr.
Estate of Willie Langston Deceased.

This day came George W. Langston administrator of said estate and filed his statement, accounts vouchers and evidence for final settlement of his administration. It is ordered that the 31st day of January 1877 be appointed a day on which to make such settlement at which time all persons interested can appear and contest the said settlement, if they think proper.

H. J. Callen
Judge of Probate

NEW ENTERPRISE

Begins with the New Year!

I take pleasure in announcing that I have reopened, with the intention of making it a permanent business, **A Broom Factory at 41** —MARKET STREET, MONTGOMERY ALA.— The best of stock and workmen employed. The trade will be supplied at prices that will warrant merchants in making their purchases at home. Orders promptly and satisfactory filled.

☞ Remember it is a home Enterprise ☜ S. Schuessler. 3m

William A. Collier,

ATTORNEY AT LAW

Clanton Alabama.

☞ OFFICE IN THE COURT HOUSE ☜

Will practice in the various Courts of Chilton and adjacent counties, and in the Supreme court of the State.

A. L. BROOKS. H. L. MARTIN

BROOKS AND MARTIN.

Attorneys At Law,

CLANTON ALA.

Will practice in the Courts of Chilton and adjacent counties, and also in the higher Court's of the State.

☞ OFFICE AT THE COURT HOUSE ☜

E. LIEBENSTEIN.

RESTAURANT

—AT THE—

RUBY BAR. MONTGOMERY ALABAMA.

All delicacies of the season furnished at all hours (day and night.)

A Bar of the Choicest Liquors attached to it. Polite and Prompt Attendance Guaranteed.

CAMPBELL and COOK,

DEALERRS IN

WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

Clanton, Ala.

BARBER SHOP. MONTGOMERY ALA.

Having opened a nice and neat shop oppositethe Market House, on Monroe street, a few doors below J. A. Diaz & Co.'s Ice House, I am prepared to wait upon all with dispatch and neatness. I have four first-class barbers andwarrant satisfaction.

JACK ABERCROMBRIE, 1yr

PERFECTION

ATTAINED AT LAST!

A TRIAL will INSURE ITS POPULARITY EVERYWHERE.

WHITE SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE.

Whom once used will retain its place forever.

WE EXCHANGE MACHINES.

Send your old-fashioned, cumbersome, heavy-running, woman-killing machine to us, and we will allow you $10 for it, as part payment for one of ours.

IT IS CELEBRATED FOR ITS ADVANTAGES, IN THAT IT IS ONE OF THE LARGEST SEWING MACHINES MANUFACTURED.—ADAPTED ALIKE TO THE USE OF THE FAMILY OR THE WORK-SHOP. IT HAS THE LARGEST SHUTTLE, WITH A BOBBIN THAT HOLDS ALMOST A SPOOL OF THREAD.

THE SHUTTLE TENSION IS ADJUSTABLE WITHOUT REMOVING THE SHUTTLE FROM THE MACHINE.

THIS MACHINE IS SO CONSTRUCTED THAT THE POWER IS APPLIED DIRECTLY OVER THE NEEDLE, THUS ENABLING IT TO SEW THE HEAVIEST MATERIAL WITH UNEQUALED EASE. IT IS VERY SIMPLE IN ITS CONSTRUCTION, DURABLE AS IRON AND STEEL CAN MAKE IT, ALL ITS WEARING PARTS CASE-HARDENED OR STEEL, AND INGENIOUSLY PROVIDED WITH MEANS FOR TAKING UP LOST MOTION, SO WE ARE JUSTIFIED IN

Warranting Every Machine for 3 Years.

IT IS THE LIGHTEST AND EASIEST-RUNNING MACHINE IN THE MARKET. IT IS, ALSO, THE MOST ELABORATELY ORNAMENTED AND PRETTIEST MACHINE EVER PRODUCED.

WITH ALL THESE ADVANTAGES, IT IS SOLD FROM $15 TO $25 LESS THAN OTHER FIRST-CLASS MACHINES.

EXCLUSIVE CONTROL OF TERRITORY GIVEN TO AGENTS.

EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS OFFERED FOR CASH OR ON CREDIT.

SEND FOR CIRCULARS AND TERMS TO

White Sewing Machine Co.,

358 Euclid Avenue,

AGENTS WANTED. } CLEVELAND, O.

ZYKALZYO!

We are now prepared to furnish permanent situations for a large number of persons, male and female

Out of Work! Parties

here sent free on application. Address, with stamp, SOUTHERN CO-OPERATIVE CO., Nashville, Tenn.

ZYKALZYO!

Chilton County Courier.

BY BROOKS AND MARTIN.

CLANTON ALA. FEBRUARY 2 1877.

EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

THIS PAPER IS ON FILE WITH

Where Advertising Contracts can be made.

LOCAL.

W. F. Claughton, our County Treasury, was in Clanton yesterday paying off county warrants. Mr. C. is a good officer and worthy of the position he holds.

The Legislature will probably adjourn next week, and will not meet again in two years. The people won't cry.

"Old honest John" holds fourth at Campbell & Cook's, go and see for yourself.

We are of the opinion that there is going to be a wedding soon. We saw a little M. D., last night surrounded by [illegible] of calico.

There will be a dance at the Court House next Friday night. All are invited to attend. Floor managers Callen, Boykin, Campbell, Adams.

Ben Hill has been elected United States Senator from Georgia. With such men as Morgan, Hill, Ladure and others that we could mention in the Council of the Nation, we feel safely say that contumely and vituperation will not be heaped upon us without being resented.

The young of Clanton gave a hop last evening in honor of the departure of Miss Rosee T. One of Clanton's fairest daughters, who left this morning for the Capital City to be gone for several weeks. We trust the young gallant's of that city will make her stay as pleasant as possible.

X Watch out for the big X written or printed near the number of each paper. Your subscription will expire with the next number thereafter, and we hope you will immediately renew it, or notify us to discontinue. tf

Stoves, Iron, Tinware, Manufacturer and dealers in all kind of Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware, Stoves, Block tin, cooking utensils, Lead and brass pipes, pumps, &c, John H. Engelhardt.

A large stock of Metal goods, Sheet Zinc, Bath tubs &c. Roofing and Guttering done on short notice, and all work warranted. Next to the First Baptist Church, Court Street Montgomery Alabama. 1yr

A few days since our polite Townsman, Capt. J H Hannon, who is already Post Master, Ex. Agent, R. R agent and a Notary Public, was made special agent to vend a new machine manufactured in Atlanta Georgia, he put a notice in the Courier, giving the merits of the machine and in a few days not one was left. We are really told—man and wife had a few sharp words about the matter, all on the account of being behind time. But the Captain says don't fret, he has made a new order, and will recieve a fresh supply in a few days nobody should be without one.

GONE.—Through the mystic future like a school-boy's tale, the Junior Editor and proprietor of the Courier; The last heard of this gallant youth, he was in Montgomery trying to purchase a Revenue Stamp to sell tobacco, spelt with a W. But we are informed he made a failure, owing not that he was lazy, but "borned tired." He failed to get the Stamp in question, and the last heard of this young gentleman he bought a ticket to Tuskegee. We guess he is gone to see his Emma; as he started to the train he sang "loss take a walk out in the moon light." I have something to say to the Emma.

Mary Marlox Estate of } The State of Alabama Chilton Co. } Probate Court

Vacation. Jan. 29 1877.

This day came J. W. Maddox, Administrator of of said Estate, and filed his petition in writing and under oath praying for an order to sell the following property to-wit: A Land Warrant, belonging to said Estate. It is ordered by the Court that the first day of March, A. D. 1877, be set as a day to hear said application, at which time all persons interested in the said estate may appear and contest the same if they think proper. H. J. Callen Judge of Probate.

J. W. HALE,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST,

No. 5 Market Street,

MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA,

has constantly on hand a full and complete stock of Medicines, etc., which will be sold at the lowest market prices.

nov1 3m

STEWART AND CO.

CHILTON COUNT. ALABAMA.

CLANTON,

Dry Goods and Groceries.

STEWART AND CO.

CLOTHING!

Having returned from New York with a large and select stock of

CLOTHING,

I now offer it for sale at such low prices as to

Defy Competition.

Call and see me and I guarantee satisfaction. H. C. DAVIDSON, Montgomery Ala.

RUBY SALOON!

Open Day and Night,

No. 4 Court Sq. West Side.

MONTGOMERY

Alabama.

Country Merchants take Notice.

S. ENGELHARDT,

MONTGOMERY ALA.

Wholesale and Retail Grocer and Dealer in

Farmer's Supplies!

All Goods Warranted as Represented!

and delivered at depot

FREE OF DRAYAGE!

Goods sold at the lowest market price. All orders from the country will be given prompt attention. Call or send order before purchasing elsewhere.

S. Engelhardt. tf

1877 NEW YORK 1877

The different editions of The Sun during the next year will be the same as during the year that has just passed. The daily edition will on week days be a sheet of four pages, and on Sundays a sheet of eight pages, or 56 columns; while the weekly edition will be a sheet of eight pages of the same dimentions and character that are already familliar to our friends. The Sun will continue to be a strenous advocate of reform and retrenchment, and of the substitution of statesmanship, wisdom and integrity for hollow pretence, imbecility, and fraud in the administration of public affairs. It will continue for the government of the people by the people and for the people, as opposed to government by frauds in the ballot-box and in the counting of votes, enforced by military violence. It will endeavor to supply the readers—a body not far from a million of souls—with the most careful complete and trustworthy accounts of current events, and will employ for this purpose a numerous and carefully selected staff of reporters and Correspondents. Its reports from Washington, especially, will be full, accurate, and fearless; and it will doubtless continue to deserve and enjoy the hatred of those who thrive by plundering the Treasury or by warping what the law does not give them, while it will endeavor to merit the confidence of the public by defending the rights of the people against the encroachments of unjustified power.

The price of the daily Sun will be 55 cents a month or $6.50 a year, post paid, or with the Sunday edition seven dollars and seventy cents a year.

The Sunday edition alone, 8 pages. $1.20 a year, post paid.

The Weekly Sun, eight pages of 56 broad columns, will be furnished during 1877 at the rate of $1 a year, post paid.

The benefit of this large reduction from the previous rate for the weekly can be enjoyed by individual subscribers without the necessity of making up clubs. At the same time, if any of our friends choose to aid in extending our circulation, we shall be grateful to them, and every such person who sends us ten or more subscribers from one place will be entitled to one copy of the paper for himself without charge. At one dollar a year postage paid, the expense of paper and printing are barely repaid; and, considering the size of the sheet and quality of its contents, we are confident the people will consider the weekly Sun the cheapest newspapaer published in the world, and we trust also one of the very best.

Address THE SUN, New York N. Y.

THE NEWS WITHOUT POISON.

The NEW YORK OBSERVER claims to publish the *best family newspaper*, and repudiaters all unsound or objectionable teaching. Even its advertising columns are free firm all quackery and dangerous advertisements; and the whole paper, both in its religious and secular department, is filled with pure and entertaining reading. While we commend the position of the OBSERVER in this matter, we also endorse it as one of the most desirable periodicals for any household. The price, $3.15 a year postpaid, can hardly be made to return as much good spent in any other way S. I. Prime & Co., 37 Park Row, New York.

BEGIN THE NEW YEAR WITH A PAPER FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

The year 1877 will be marked by more important events than any of its predecessors. The Montgomery ADVERTISER, as heretofore, will be devoted to the Democratic and Conservative cause and will be unsparing in its efforts to uphold good government in the State and Union, It is offreed at the following rates:

One Copy Daily 1 Year	$10.00
" " Six Months	5 00
" " Weekly 1 Year	2 00
Twenty Copies Weekly 1 Year	$35 00
Thirty " " " "	45 00

Postage included.

An extra copy will be sent to every one getring up a club. Send *Money by Registered Letter, Express or Money Order.*

Address all letters to W. W. SCREWS, Montgomery Ala.

GOOD ADVICE.—If there is any one of our readers who doubt the wonderful curative effects of Durang's Rheumatic Remedy, let them write to any prominent person in Washington city, where it is manufactured, and they will learn that it will do even more than is claimed for it. Sold by all retail druggists, and at wholesale in all large cities. Price, $1.00.

For Throat Diseases

And affections of the chest, "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" are of value. For Coughs, Irritation of the Throat, caused by cold, or Unusual Exertion of the vocal organs, in speaking in public, or singing, they produce beneficial results.

American Standard Shot, of superior finish, also lead pipe and sheet lead, manufactured by the Colwell Lead Co., successors to the New Lead Co., 63 Centre St., New York.

THE PRODIGAL.

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Flour	$ 4 00	a	$ 8 50
Wheat	1 10	a	1 12½
Corn	60	a	62
Oats	50	a	52
Lard	12	a	13
Bacon—Clear Sides	9		..
Hay—Best	20 00	a	22 00
Whisky—Common	1 00	a	1 15
Robertson County	1 75	a	3 00
Bourbon	5 00	a	5 50
Lincoln County	1 75	a	3 00
Highwines	1 18	a	1 15
Cotton—Ordidary	10	a	10½
Good Ordinary	11¼	a	..
Low Middling	12	a	..
Seeds—Clover	8 50	a	9 50
German Millet	60	a	65
Missouri Millet	1 75	a	2 00
Hungarian	1 75	a	2 00
Buckwheat ℔ bush.	1 75	a	2 00

LOUISVILLE.

Flour	$ 5 25	a	$ 8 75
Wheat—Red and Amb'r.	1 35	a	1 40
Corn—sacked	48	a	45
Oats	37	a	40
Hay—Timothy	9 00	a	10 00
Pork—Mess	17 50	a	18 00
Lard	12	a	12½
Bacon—Clear Sides	10	a	10½
Wool	33	a	35
Potatoes—Irish ℔ bbl.	1 60	a	1 65
Cotton—Middling	12	a	12½
Ordinary	9	a	9½

NEW ORLEANS.

Flour	$ 6 75	a	$ 8 50
Corn	70	a	..
Oats	48	a	60
Hay	24 00	a	
Pork	19 50	a	
Sugar	9½	a	10½
Molasses	45	a	60
Whisky	1 05	a	1 10
Cotton	12	a	12½

ST. LOUIS.

Flour	$ 4 75	a	$ 6 00
Wheat	1 49½	a	1 49½
Corn	40	a	30½
Oats	32	a	33½
Mess Pork	17 25	a	..
Lard	11	a	..
Whisky	1 00	a	1 07

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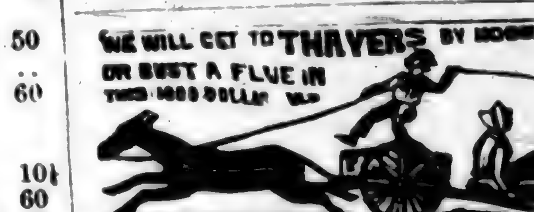

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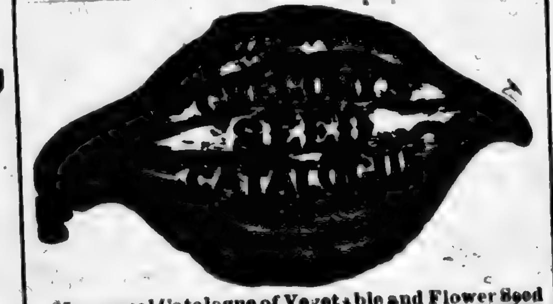

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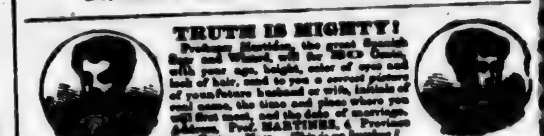

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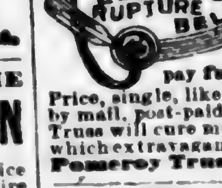

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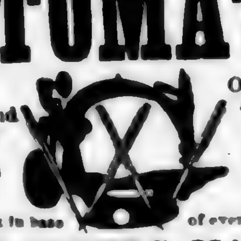

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OLE BULL."

"FRED. BULL, Director of Music.

[From FRANZ ABT, the World Renowned Composer and Author of "When the Swallows Homeward Fly," etc.]

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[From PROF. W. HOWARD DOANE, Jr., the Eminent Composer and Director, Cincinnati, O.]

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The firm of J. Estey & Co. is made up of Mr. Jacob Estey, his son, Julius J. Estey, and his son-in-law, Levi K. Fuller. Mr. Estey, senior, is the veteran reed organ maker of America, if not of the world. He began the business in Brattleboro', thirty years ago, in a single room, with six workmen, and has made his way constantly forward, in spite of more disasters and drawbacks than often attend such enterprises. This fact is due to the man himself. He has made himself, through force of honesty, energy, shrewdness and perseverance. Plodding on and on, smiling at disasters by fire and flood, planting his feet resolutely on all obstacles, with indomitable faith in himself and his work, he has reached a very proud place among his fellows, while still in the prime of a hale and vigorous manhood. His executive ability is great. He knows every detail of the vast business and watches its daily progress with a marvelous approach to omnipresence. But, however absorbed he may be in this direction, he has never neglected his highest duties and privileges as a citizen. Always foremost in everything conducive to the public welfare, actively interested in affairs of church, State and society, his influence has been wide and good and the cordial esteem he has earned so honorably waits impatiently for a fitting opportunity to do him honor in kind.

The younger members of the firm, who have been active partners for a decade of years, had been trained in the business under the tuition of their senior for some time previous, and the partnership only served to concentrate their energies. They are young men of sterling natural ability, and seem to have been particularly well fitted for the positions assigned them. Mr. Julius Estey is at the head of the counting-room and supervises the mathematical intricacies of the immense business with a clear-headed faculty that might well be considered a synonym for uniform correctness. The counting-room of a manufactory is where its heart beats. Health there means strong and regular pulsation through all the veins and arteries of workshop and storehouse. Mr. Fuller is at the head of the mechanics of the concern. His native talent, stimulated by a thorough mechanical training, has been invaluable and indispensable in the long and uninterrupted series of experiments and inventions which, under his ready and intelligent guidance, have been combined in the complete whole known as the Estey Organ. Both these gentleman are, equally with their elder, in the van of every movement that tends to promote the public wealth and prosperity; as reliable, progressive, faithful and enthusiastic in all such matters as in their personal affairs. Character stamps these men as it does their manufactures. Positive merit is the underlying principle of their success.

THE MANUFACTORY.

The Estey Organ manufactory is well worth a visit to any interested in mechanical and art progress. The works are situated on an elevated plateau, overlooking a considerable portion of the village of Brattleboro'. They consist of eight main slate covered factories, which are forty feet apart, three stories high, one hundred feet long, and from thirty to thirty-eight feet wide. Near by is a gas house, which supplies not only the factories, but some portions of the village, with illuminating gas of excellent quality. A steam fire engine, named "J. Estey," is kept constantly ready for use and may be manned at a moment's notice by a drilled company of the workmen. A perfect system of speaking tubes and electric bells establishes instantaneous communication between the office and all parts of the premises. Over five hundred workmen are employed, and every care is taken to secure for them health, comfort and safety, as well as a perfect and economical working of the establishment. Many of the little rooms occupied by the tuners are made charmingly cozy with pictures and flowers, arranged to suit the taste of the occupants. The cheerful hum of machinery mingles with the chirping of thousands of reeds, and sends forth a not discordant song of industry which penetrates many of the pleasant homes of the workmen.

MONEY Easily made with our Stencil and Key Check outfit. Circulars free. H. N. & Arthur Stafford, 105 Fulton St., N. Y.

... Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam, the great New England cure for coughs, colds and consumption. Cutler, Bros. & Co's, Boston, only genuine.

MONEY Made rapidly Canvassing. Five to ten dollars per day guaranteed. Free Outfit. No Capital. New Business. T. WILLIAMSON, Cincinnati, Ohio.

250 Maryland Farms. Book and map free. Address C. E. SHANAHAN, Atty, Easton, Md.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine.

MONEY Made rapidly with Stencil and Key Check Outfits. Catalogue and samples FREE. S. M. Spencer, 34 Wash St., Boston, Mass.

WANTED Men to sell to Merchants. $... a month & trav'l'g expenses paid. Gem Mfg Co., St. Louis, Mo.

$55 to $77 a Week to Agents. Samples FREE. P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Me.

$20 a Day. HOW TO MAKE IT. Something new & salable. COE, YONGE & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

REVOLVER 7 shot $2.50, 20 styles. Ill. Cat. free. Western Gun Works, Chicago, Ill.

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine.

... a week, Stencil and Key Check Outfits. The best samples free. Stencil Die Works, Brattleboro', Vt.

$100 to $200 per month to agents canvassing for ... Copying House, Rochester, N. Y.

$25 A DAY to Agents. Samples free. ... Catalogue. L. FLETCHER, 11 Dey St., N. Y.

$40 A WEEK. Catalogue and Sample free. FELTON & CO., 119 Nassau St., New York.

INVISIBLE WRITING on postal card. Sample sent for 10c. S. A. NICHOLS, Box ..., N. Y.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS please say you saw the advertisement in this paper. S. N. & ...

Death of Apostles.

By what means did the thirteen apostles chosen by Christ come to their deaths?

1 Peter was crucified in Rome by order of Herod, and at his own request was crucified head downward.

2 Andrew was crucified by being bound to a cross with cords, on which he hung two days, exhorting the people till he expired.

3. St. James the Great was beheaded by order of Herod, at Jerusalem.

4 St. James the less was thrown from a high pinnacle, then stoned, finally killed with a fuller's club.

5 St. Peter was bound and hanged against a pillar.

6 St. Bartholomew was flayed to death, by command of a barberous king.

7 St. Mathew was killed with a halbert.

8 St. Thomas, while at prayer, was shot with a shower of lances, and afterwards run through the body with a lance.

9 St. Simon was crucified.

10 Thaddeus or Judas was cruelly put to death.

11 St. Matthias: The manner of his death is somewhat doubtful; one says stoned, then beheaded, another says he was crucified.

12 Judas Iscariot fell, and his bowels gushed out.

13 St John died a natural death.

The importance of a comma is illustrated in a decission in Pennsylvania of Judge Strong, which practically makes the $1,560,000 loaned to the Centennial Managers a gift from the Government. The clause in the act which it was claimed secured the Government was as follows:

The appropriations hereinbefore made shall be paid in full into the Treasury of the United State before any dividend, or percentage of the profits shall be paid to the holders of said stock.

Judge Strong reads it "dividend or percentage of profits"—without the comma. A dividend to stockholders and a dividend of profits to stock holders are two very differnt things. So the capital is to be devided and the Government may have its $1,560,000 out of the dividend or percentage of profits—at the next Centennial or more likely at the Millennial.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS IN ENGLAND

For some time England has been spending $10,000,000 a year on her public schools, besides some millions of voluntary contributions; and yet only 1,800,000 of the 3,200,000 children in the country of school age are in school. The country supplies the schoolhouses, the teachers, and all the machinery; but the parents do not send the children. To remedy this state of things, Lord Sandon has introduced a bill into Parliament. Compulsory attendance, of course, is the thoroughgoing remedy for the evil, but as it is somewhat unpopular, at least among the Conservatives, Lord Sandon proposes a compromise. Every town and country parish is to have power to compel attendance at the local schools; and after five years the employment of any child in any department of labor between the age of ten and fourteen, will be forbidden, unless he can produce a "labor-pass," which labor-pass shall be granted only to children who have either attended school for five proceeding years, making 250 attendances in each year, or having passed the 'fourth standard,' which implies a fair mastery of reading, writing and arithmetic.

The object of the bill is to sweep all the children into the schools, and without imposing compulsion, except by popular consent, and also to increase the motives for passing in their higher standards.

The following, which we find in the Chicago TRIBUNE, is as applicable to any of the Southern States as it is to Louisiana. It is a part of the testimony taken by the Sona' Investigating Committee:

A negro who testified to having voted the Democratic ticket in Ouachita was asked by Senator Oglesby how he came to change from the Republicans to the Democrats. He replied, 'Well, sah, my old masser was a d o'd Jackson Democrat, and I was his boy-servent. I would always have voted the Democratic ticket, but the niggers wouldn't let me.

This time I had a chance, and I voted that ticket." He was then asked if he thought it was the proper thing for himself to do to leave the party—if he thought he would fare as well in the hands of the Democracy as in the hands of the Republicans. He answered, "I don't know about that. I think we's all instruments in the hands of the Lord. I guess the Lord raised up Masar Davis to be an instrument, just as much as he did Masar Lincum." The next question put to this philosopher was: "Have you any other reasons for joing with the Democracy?" and he answered: "Well, cause they's gemm'n." He was then asked if he meant that the Republicans were not gentlemen, and he answered: "Well, I don't allow as you's no gemm'n; but them what we got in our parish is all on the steal.

☞ Subscribe for the Courier at one dollar per annum.

GOOD NEWS!

OLDTIMES RENEWED!

HALL, EZEKIEL & Co. 96 Commerce

STREET, MONTGOMERY ALABAMA.
DEALERS IN

HARDWARE, IRON, STEEL, CUTLERY, &c.

ARE SELLING GOODS CHEAPER THAN HAS EVER BEEN SOLD BEFORE.

Read for yourself, and when you come to MONTGOMERY call and see for yourself. We are selling a first-class Grangers Axe warranted for 90 cents that any one may wish to ground of.

BAR IRON	3 cents per pound.
PLOW STEEL	6½ " "
TRACE CHAINS	60 cents per pair
WELL-BUCKETS	40 " each
GRINDSTONES	40 & 50 " "
SPADES AND SHOVELS	85 "
A FIRST-CLASS HEAVY CAST COOK STOVE	$17.00

Complete with all furniture for use.

Hoes Spokes and Rims cheaper than were ever sold in this market.

☞ To country merchants. We offer special inducements, and they will find it to their interest to call and examine our stock before buying elsewhere. Don't forget the number. 96 Commerce St., Montgomery Ala.

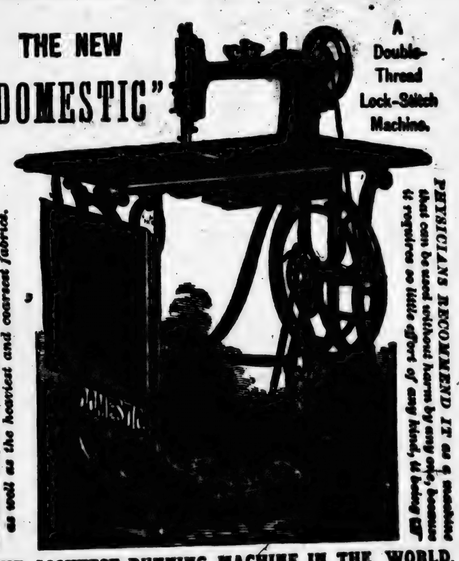
L. A. THORNTON AND CO.,

"OLD FOGY" So-Called.

Now have their stock full and complete, and choose this method of extending a cordial invitation to all to stepin and get what they want. Cow-hides, potatoes, wool, flour, chickens, cotton, corn, meal &c. &c, taken in exchange for goods; and we will also take a few dollars in greenbacks just for *change*.

Morro, as ye would have men do unto you, do ye even so to them.

THE NEW "DOMESTIC"



A Double-Thread Lock-Stitch Machine.

It sews with great facility the lightest and finest as well as the heaviest and coarsest fabrics.

PHYSICIANS RECOMMEND IT as a machine that can be used without harm by any one, because it requires so little effort of any kind, it being so

THE LIGHTEST-RUNNING MACHINE IN THE WORLD.

With our printed directions, no instruction or mechanical skill is required to operate it.

The construction of the machine is based upon a principle of unique and unequalled simplicity, comprising simple levers working upon centres. The bearings are few, and they are hardened and polished.

The machines are made at our new works in the city of Newark, N. J., with new special (patented) machinery and tools, constructed expressly to accomplish what we now offer.

Every machine fully warranted.

"DOMESTIC" SEWING MACHINE CO.,
New York and Chicago.

FASHIONS

SAVINGS.—By using the "Domestic" Paper Fashions the most stylish and perfect-fitting costume can be produced, at a large saving in MONEY to those who choose to make, or superintend the making, of their own garments. With the highest talent and the best facilities in all departments, and the best ideas of the most skilled modistes, both at home and abroad, we are enabled to attain results far above the reach of the average dress-maker. Our styles are always the latest and best. Our elegantly-illustrated catalogue mailed to any lady sending five cents with her address. Agents wanted everywhere.

"DOMESTIC" SEWING MACHINE CO.,
New York and Chicago.

MISSIN ISSUE

Probate Judge

to the dullest ... very

Chilton County Courier

New Series | CLANTON, ALA. | FRIDAY., FEBRUARY 16 1877 | Vol-1 | No 36

Chilton County Courier.

BY BROOKS AND MARTIN.

CLANTON ALA. FEBRUARY 16 1877.

EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

OFFICIAL RAILROAD TIME TABLE

Giving arrival and departure of all trains at Montgomery. Reported and corrected expressive for the Chilton Courier, by Messrs. John M. Benson, General Ticket Agent. Office under Exchange Hotel, where any information as to rates, connections or distances can be obtained.

A full supply of Excursion Tickets kept to Philadelphia and New York. Any information concerning the same will be cheerfully given.

☞ Tickets sold to all points North South East, and West.

Reduced rates furnished to parties emigrating West.

South & North R. R.

GOING NORTH.

	No 2, Mail.	No 4, Express
Leaves Montgomery	8:50 A M	7:35 P M
Calera	9:12 " "	10:20 P M
Birmingham	10:31 " "	11:15 P M
Decatur	2:10 P M	2:50 A M
Nashville	7:15 " "	7:55 " "
arrive at Louisville	8:35 " "	3:40 P M

Accommodation.

Leaves Montgomery	4:00 P M
Calera	10:10 " "
Arrives at Birmingham	3:00 A M

COMMING SOUTH

	No 1, Mail	No 3 Epress
Leaves Louisville	10:15 P M	12:40 A M
Nashville	7:15 P M	8:45 " "
Decatur	13:45 A M	2:15P M
Birmingham	3:55 " "	6:45 " "
Calera	5:46 " "	7:31 " "
Arrives at Montgy.	8:15 " "	9:35

Robert Meek Sup.

C P, Atmore Gen. Pass and Ticket

Mr. Smith's Boy.

A family named Smith has recently moved to Germantown, and Mr. Brown's boy, on Saturday, leaned over the fence and gave to our reporter his impression of Mr. Smith's boy, a lad about fourteen years old.

"Yes, me and him are right well acquainted now; he knows more'n I do, and he's had more experience. Bill says his father used to be a robber (Smith by the way, is a deacon in the Presbyterian Church, and a very excellent lawyer,) and that he has $10,000,000 in gold burried in his cellar, along with a whole lot of human bones—people he has killed. And he says his father is a conjurer, and that he makes all the earthquakes that happen anywhere in the world. The old man'll come home at night, after there's been a earthquake, all covered with sweat, and so tired he kin hardly stand. Bill says it's such hard work.

"And Bill told me that once, when a man came around there trying to sell lightning rods, his father got mad and et him up, and he takes bites out of everybody he comes across. That's all I know about it. And he told me that once he used to have a dog, one of those little kind of dogs, and he was flying his kite, and just for fun he tied the kite-string on the dog's tail. And then the wind struck her and his dog went abooming down the street with his hind legs in the air for about a mile, when the kite of a sudden began to go up, and in about a minute the dog was 15 miles high, and commanding a view of California and Egypt, Oshkosh, I think Bill said. He came down, anyhow, in Brazil, and Bill says he swum home all the way in the Atlantic Ocean, and when he landed his legs were all nibbled off by sharks.

"I wish father'd buy me a dog so's I could send him up that way, but I never had no luck. Bill said that were they used to live he went out on the roof one day to fly his kite, and he sat on the top of the chimbly to give her plenty of room, and while he was there thinking of nothing, the old man put a keg of powder down below in the fire place to clean the soot out of the chimbly, and when he touched her off Bill was blow'd over agin the Baptist Church steeple, and he landed on the weathercock, with his pants torn, and they coulan't get him down for 3 days, so he hung there, going roun' and roun' with the wind, and he lived by eating the crows that came and sat on him, because they thought he was made of sheet iron, and put up there on purpose.

"He's had more fun than enough. He was telling me the other day about a sausage stuffer his brother invented. It was a kinder machine that worked with a treadle; and Bill said the way they did in the fall was to fix it on the hog's back, and connect the treadly with a string, and the hog'd work the treadle and keep on running it up and down until the machine cut the hog all up fine and shoved the meat into the skin. Bill said his brother called it "Every hog his own stuffer," and it worked splendid. But I don't know. 'Pears to me's if there couldn't be no machine like that. But eny way, Bill said so.

"And he told me about an uncle of his out in Australia that was et by a big oster. Then he split the shells open and took half a one for a boat, and he sailed along until he met a sea serpent, and he killed it and drawed off it's skin; and when he got home he sold it to an enjine company for a hose for $40,000; to put out fires with, Bill said that was actually so, because he could show me a man who used to belong to the enjine company. I wish father'd let me go out to find a sea serpent like that; but he don't let me have no chance to distinguish myself.

"Bill was saying, only yesterday, that the Indians caught him once and drove 11 railroad spikes through his stomach, and cut off his scalp, and never hurt him a bit. He said he got away by the daughter of the chief shaking him out of the wigwam and lending him a horse. Bill says she was in love with him, and when I asked him to show me the holes where they drove them spikes, he said he darsn't pull off his clothes or he'd bleed to death. He said his new father didn't know it, because Bill was afraid it might worry the old man.

"I was telling me they wasn't going to get him to go to Sunday school. He says his father has a brass idol that he keeps in the garret, and Bill says he's made up his mind to be a pagan, and begin to go naked, and carry a tomahawk and bow and arrow as soon as the warm weather comes. And to prove it to me he says his father has this town underlaid with nitro-glycerine, and as he gets ready he is going to blow the old thing out, & burst her up, let her rip, and demolish her. He said so down at the dam, and told me not to tell anybody, but I thought there would be no harm in mentioning it to you.

"And I believe I must be going. I hear Bill a whistling. Maybe he's got something else to tell me."

A correspondent of the Southern Plantation writes as follows about the power of a well known plant:

"I have discovered a remedy for pulmonary consumption. It has cured a number of cases after they had commenced bleeding at the lungs, and the hectic flush was already on the cheek. After trying this remedy to my own satisfaction, I have thought philantropy required that I should let it be known to the world. It is the common mullen; steeped strong and sweetened with coffee sugar, and drank freely. The herb should be gathered before the end of July, if convenient.

Young or old plants are good dried in the shade and kept in clean paper bags. The medicine must be continued from three to six months, according to the nature of the disease. It is very good for the blood vessels also. It strengthens and builds up the system, instead of taking away strength. It makes good blood, and takes inflammation, away from the lungs. It is the wish of the writer that every periodical in the United States, Canada and Europe should publish this receipt for the benefit of the human family. Lay this up, and keep it in the house ready for use.

ANECDOTE OF WASHINGTON.

It has often been remarked of Washington, that no one was ever in his presence without being strongly impressed by reverence for his dignity. But it seems by the following, anecdote, that at least there was one exception:

"When the President was procuring the ground for the city which was to be the seat of government, he had but little difficulty in obtaining the necessary releases, except in one instance. Mr. James Byrnes was the owner of a lot or tract, which it was advisable should be included in the plan. The General had various conferences with Mr. B., who was very obstinate, and resisted all the reasoning and persuasions of the great man. Indignant at being thus opposed, Washington turned upon him with indignation, and said with great severity, 'Mr. James Brynes, what would your land have been worth if I had not placed this city on the Potomac?' Brynes was undismayed, and cooly turned to him and said, 'George Washington, what would you have been worth if you had not married the Widow Custis?'"

A firm of umbrella makers in Glasgow have lately filled an order for 40 enormous sun shades, which are to be sent as presents to African chiefs. Three of these parasols—or palanquins, as they are also called—are about 30 feet in circumference, and the rest about 18 feet. They are covered with a rich, variegated damask silk, fringed around the edges, ornamented at the top with gilt balls and lined with finished cloth. The handles, which are of lancewood, are armed with spikes for tenting purposes, and a bayonet joint on each stick renders the whole more portable.

☞ Subscribe for the Chilton County Courier.

THE COURIER.

CLANTON, . . ALABAMA.

CURRENT PARAGRAPHS.

THE number of passengers annually transported by the New York city railroads is reported to be about 165,000,000.

THE foul weed, the mullein, grows not naturally in Europe, but it is carefully trained in Jardin des Plantes in Paris, and is called the "American velvet plant."

IN Russia coffins covered with pink cloth are used for children and young unmarried persons, crimson for women, brown for widows. Black is in no case employed.

THE taxable property of New York state, real and personal, is said to be $2,700,000,000, or a little more than our national debt was a few years ago. Nearly half this, or $1,349,326,229, is assessed in New York and Brooklyn.

IN overhauling little weaknesses Russia finds she has a depleted treasury, unsettled industries, a superannuated prime minister, and an incompetent generalissimo. Spring will be soon enough for war evidently.

THE Denver News gives an account of a fatal avalanche which recently occurred at the head of Hall's gulch, Park county, Colorado, A boarding-house containing six men, one woman and, a child, was buried beneath the snow and not even the bodies can be found until the summer thaw reduces the drift.

OF the fifteen thousand men who are wearing away their dreary lives in the mines of the Schuylkill coal region, ten thousand at least are unmarried, and five thousand live in miners' boarding-houses. They call them all men, these gnomes, but many of them are boys. Not less than five thousand are boys, little fellows, who in any other community would be in school, but who here are kept day after day in filthy, black kennels, muffled up in old coats and scarfs to shut the cold out, till all the young life is worn out of them, and they are dwarfed little men before the first signs of a beard break through the black crust on their faces.

INTELLIGENT citizens of Oregon are trying to solve the Chinese problem in a christian way. In Portland thirty Chinamen have been formed into a christian association, and are pledged not to gamble, use opium, or indulge in other vices. A Sunday school superintendent in that city, who has had Chinese scholars in his classes for a year, reports: "I am persuaded, after careful observation, that they do gain spiritual ideas as readily as any other people with the same partial knowledge of the language in which those ideas are presented. They are eager to hear and quick to discuss the doctrines of christianity.

THE annual statistics of trade in the United States and Canada have been published. It reports 630,099 in business in the United States, and 54,282 in Canada. There have been 9,092 failures in the United States, with liabilities of $191,117,786; in Canada, 1728 have failed, with liabilities of $25,517,991. This shows an increase of failures over the previous year of 1,350. Of the above failures in this country, eight hundred and eighty-seven were in New York city. The largest number of failures in 1876, were realized through the western states, the heaviest liabilities in the middle

FROM ALL SOURCES.

The court of Pekin propose locating a consul and vice-consul at San Francisco in order the better to attend the interests of their now abused countrymen. The Chinaman is the parish of the Pacific coast, the legitimate target for the hoodlum's fist or brickbat. Brotherly love in California has to stop somewhere, and it draws the line on John Chinaman. Even the good little boys of San Francisco, while returning from Sunday school with their pockets full of Sunday school books and their breasts stuffed full of christian maxims and precept, do not hesitate to pursue the docile, unoffending heathen with sticks and stones. The intensity of the hatred to the heathen race on the Pacific coast is not all realized here. It is death to all political aspiration to regard with any favor the Chinaman. Yet he built the Pacific railroad when white labor was far too high-priced; he is the laundryman of the state; as a house servant the Chinese boy is far more tractable than the average Milesian or Teutonic importation; he has no blue Monday and never runs for office.

A Paris correspondent writes that "silk stockings, striped with lace insertion, are the latest novelties of the Parisian toilet, while many fashionable ladies have their stockings powdered with gold dust, or made of a mixture of silk woven with silver. Lace mittens are taking the place of gloves for balls, and are worn reaching to the elbow, sown with seed pearls or ornamented with ribbons and flowers. So much for republican simplicity. Under the empire the gold dust ornamented the hair; now the fashion, like the form of government, is exactly reversed."

Mr. Moody's opening services at the Boston tabernacle on Sunday attracted immense throngs. Over six thousand persons were turned away from the doors. Two churches were thrown open to accommodate those who could not get seats in the tabernacle. Among the more significant passages of Mr. Moody's morning sermon was this: "I have been amused the past few hours to hear the Boston people talk. They said, 'Now, Mr. Moody, you must not expect to be as successful in all respects here as you have been elsewhere; Boston is a peculiar place.' It is the same old gospel, the same old story; Boston is just like other places after all. The same old human nature is here that we have found wherever we have been. The enemy cannot hinder God from working. If we can get this terrible unbelief out of her, he will shake Boston as a mother shakes a little child."

A PIOUS FRAUD.

The French papers announced during the autumn the miraculous cure of a pilgrim named Riviere. This poor fellow had suffered for many years from a complications of ills. He was afflicted with paralysis, he had an ulcer in his left leg, and was deaf and dumb and half-blind. He went down to Loudes, and no sooner drank of the holy waters of the shrine than he was instantly and completely cured of all his numerous ills; he could once more dance, sing, hear and see as in his tender years. The miracle naturally made a great sensation, and when the fortunate pilgrim went home to Marane, in the Maine-et-Loire, he became the subject of general attention. Unfortunately there was a skeptical doctor in the neighborhood who desired to examine Riviere, but on the day fixed for the examination, the happy pilgrim was nowhere to be found. This sudden disappearance was about to be attributed to another miracle when he unexpectedly turned up between a brace of *gens d'armes* who had arrested him for swindling. It then came out that he was a very old offender, and had feigned the infirmities with the object of imposing on public credulity and charity; in short he was a professional beggar.

CURRENT MENTION.

The farmers of western Nebraska are domesticating the buffalo with good success.

Millions of young grasshoppers have been hatched out in the vicinity of Marietta, Ga.

One firm at Shelbyville, Ky., last year shipped 2,537,700 eggs, which sold at an average of one cent apiece.

Emigrants are being carried from New York to New South Wales for the exceedingly low sum of $50, children half price.

The total fund collected to date for the widow of Mrs. Haywood, late cashier of the Northfield bank of Minnesota, is $17,591.

The Atlanta water works show a surplus of $4,500 after the first year. The income last year was $12,000, with six hundred and forty-two consumers.

The first four boxes of Bermuda tomatoes arrived at New York last week, and new potatoes from that favored isle are expected about the last of this month.

The number of convicts in the three state prisons of New York on the 30th of last September was 3,500, Sing Sing leading off with 1,605. The number is about the same as the year before, and five hundred ahead of 1878 or 1874 each.

The department of physics and chemistry of the naval academy at Annapolis, has received a large number of mineral specimens from exhibitors at the centennial expositson, including contributions from Turkish, French and other commissioners.

The submarine and land telegraph lines now in operation measure a distance of more than 400,000 miles, and employ 1,000,000 miles of wire. At present there are 81,000 telegraph stations, sending in the aggregate 80,000 messages per annum.

FARMERS AND MERCHANTS.

The dull times of the last few years have discouraged many farmers, and induced them to seek other employment. Farming, as as rule, is a slow way of making money, but it is much more certain than mercantile business. Of 1,112 bankrupts in Massachusetts last year only fourteen were farmers; and in New York, of 2,550 bankrupts, but forty-six were farmers, though farmers constitute fully half the population. According to the report of the New Hampshire board of agriculture there are in that state over two thousand deserted farms, so completely worn out and impoverished that no one can be found to work them for the crop. The immediate gains in mercantile pursuits seem large in comparison with those of farming, but when we consider the risk all who buy and sell must continually take, it would seem the dictate of wise forethought to stick to the farm.

MOODY'S WORK IN CHICAGO.

His work in Chicago has been wonderful. He has drawn thousands upon thousands of people, not only from the city and state, but from every part of the west. These vast crowds have been zealous and persistent in attendance. Thousands have thronged about the doors of the tabernacle, waiting for admission, even when the thermometer was far below zero and the wind was blowing bitterly. The great tabernacle has been unable to hold the multitude, and it has overflowed into Farwell hall and other places. The great evangelist has to show for his campaign 2,500 persons converted and allied with various churches; between 6,000 and 8,000 left seriously impressed; hundreds of inebriates changed into sober men; the churches warmed up, aroused from lethargy, inspired with more zeal, and church members beginning to live up to their professions.—*Chicago Tribune.*

RAINBOWS IN THE SNOW.

The Cincinnati Commercial prints in extract from a letter written by a citizen of Denver, Col., December 23d, in which occurs the following: "I wrote you yesterday about 4 o'clock, when the weather was warm and pleasant, and I now want to take it all back, for about dark, it turned cold and began snowing and blowing, and all day the thermometer has been hugging zero. But this morning we had a very remarkable sun snow shower, or frost shower, with the most singular and beautiful combinations of rainbows ever seen on this continent by the oldest inhabitants (of Colorado). There were three circles—one large circle, taking in and circling around the entire city, that seemed to be about say four miles in diameter, one immediately above the city with a diameter of say one mile, and one circle around the sun, commencing at the horizon and merely touching the center ring, with five bright suns located about the inner circle, like the moons of Jupiter. Each ring seemed about two feet wide and of the most brilliant rainbow colors. It was a sight never to be forgotten.

CLEOPATRA'S NEEDLE.

There seems at least a reasonable probability that Cleopatra's needle, which was given by Mehemet Ali to the British government, and which has remained so long on the shore at Alexandria, will, before many months are over, be set up in London. An engineer who has devoted much attention to the subject says that by carefully swathing the monolith in a kind of sacking and covering it with wood in a rounded shape, it could be rolled into a barge and then towed to the Thames. Once there, however, the still further and greater difficulty of erecting it has to be encountered. The erection of the obelisk in the Place de la Concorde at Paris cost four hundred thousand dollars; and it is the enormous expense involved in dealing with this still larger and more interesting monolith which has hitherto deterred our government from attempting this enterprise. The engineer whose plan is now to be tried maintains, however, that the whole thing can be done, and the obelisk put up in safety in the place to be provided for it at the end of Northumberland avenue at a cost of about thirty-five thousand dollars.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

WAR MATERIAL FOR TURKEY.

A dispatch of the 22d inst., from New Haven, Conn., says: "The British iron steamer Lotus, of 1,152 tons burden, will leave this harbor to-morrow morning for Constantinople direct, bearing the most valuable cargo ever taken out of this port. It is composed of rifles and ammunition for the Turkish government, as follows: Seventy thousand Martini-Henry rifles, 70,000 bayonets and scabbards, 1,000 Winchester guns, 10,000,000 cartridges, 15,002,400 Martini-Henry shells, 15,000,000 bullets, and 50,000,000 gun wads. The Martini-Henry rifles are shipped by the Providence tool company, of Providence, R. I., and the balance of the cargo by the Winchester Repeating arms company, of this city. The total value of the cargo is $1,169,100."

Surprise is the essence of wit, but somehow when a man is climbing down a ladder, in an awful hurry, and never finds out that one of the rounds is gone until he tries to step on it with both feet, it never seems very funny to him.

Southern News.

THE debt of Arkansas amounts to $31,167,350.

A STEAMSHIP line is to be established between Galveston and Corpus Christi.

ARKANSAS bonds sell in New York at 12 cents on the dollar.

A LARGE number of farmers in Lion county, TEXAS, are going to drop cotton and raise sugar-cane and broom-corn this year.

TWO hundred and eighty-one thousand feet of hewn pitch-pine lumber was shipped from Savannah to Bristol, England, last week.

THE annual value of the oyster fisheries of Virginia is estimated by Gov. Kemper at $20,000,000.

FLORIDA is endeavoring to induce fifty thousand wealthy Russian Mennonites to emigrate to her orange groves.

THE supreme court of Tennessee has decided that a school-teacher has the right to corporally punish pupils within the bound prescribed by law, the orders of the parents to the contrary notwithstanding.

THE clothes of a North Carolina colored woman took fire, and, to save herself from being burned, she jumped headforemost into a hogshead of water. A passer-by kept her from drowning.

MERRITT HORRELL, of Lampasas, Texas, said that Pink Higgins had been tampering with his cattle. Pink took his Winchester rifle and shot Horrell four times fatally. Horrell had killed four police.

THERE are good public schools in the five principal cities of Georgia—namely, Atlanta, Savannah, Augusta, Macon and Columbus. In these cities and throughout the state the same provision is made for the colored children as for the white. In Atlanta there are four white grammar schools and three colored. The schools are maintained almost entirely by taxes levied by the cities, the state appropriation being insufficient to support them for more than two months a year.

WHEN Louisiana joined the union, seventy-five years ago, she brought a continent with her as a dowry; an empire extending from ocean to ocean; there were 1,000 miles of travel within her borders up the father of rivers; 1,000 miles of toilsome march over the Rocky mountains, and 1,000 more along the Columbia before her western boundary, the Western ocean, was reached. To this empire the original colonies were but a petty principality. Louisiana as she then came into the Union was larger by 100,000 miles than the republic she wedded.

THE unusual low [illegible] of the Mississippi during the last [illegible] has produced nearly as great [illegible] as unusual high water in former years. This damage has resulted from caves [illegible] where such abrasions were never known to occur before. The damage from the [illegible] has been especially serious along [illegible] seven miles river front of New Orleans, extending from the barracks to the Lo[illegible] avenue. A careful survey of the wh[illegible] line of the city front discloses an astonishing amount of damages produced by the single incident of from one and a half to two feet lower stage of the river than has been known to the oldest inhabitant.

HOW THEY WERE TAKEN IN.

There is a story as told by the Boston Herald: Not many weeks ago a gentleman engaged apartments at one of our fashionable family hotels: In appearance he was not prepossessing, he had an unpleasant manner and ungainly figure, and possessed none of those qualities calculated to recommend one to the gentler sex. After several days sojourn he had succeeded in making himself disagreeable to all those he came in contact with. On the eleventh day after his arrival, a middle-aged and a young lady entered the hotel office, and registering their names as mother and daughter, engaged an apartment. Their appearance in the dining room on the morning after their arrival caused quite a sensation among the eligible young bachelors, the young lady proving exceedingly attractive, and before many days considerable rivalry sprang up among the young men and marriageable old ones, each endeavoring to ingratiate himself in the young lady's affections. She received their attentions with a haughty dignity and coldness which proved very discouraging to the less determined and faint-hearted males. One awkward friend, the first arrival, was among the candidates for the damsel's favor. His repeated advancements and obtrusive remarks to her brought down on him the justly merited ridicule of all, especially those interested, and more particularly of one young man, who was possessed of considerable wealth, and a limited supply of brains. He declared that the ugly fellow's attentions were insulting to the fair lady, while the homely member of the race thought that he was more acceptable in the young lady's eyes than any other man in the hotel, and with a taunting boast offered to bet the rich young man $500 that before twenty-four hours he would be on familiar terms with the lady, and would accompany her to the theatre. Foolish as it may seem, the young man took the bet, and $1,000 were placed in the hands of the hotel clerk. True to his beast, within the prescribed time, the ugly man took the handsome woman to the Globe theatre. On returning to the hotel, the clerk handed him over $1,000. Going up stairs the lady was overheard asking, "How much was the bet?" "$1,000," he replied. "Stupid little husband," she said, "why didn't you double it?" Next morning three persons had an early breakfast at that hotel, then folded their tents and stole away.

PERILS OF THE SEA.

Drifting by Night and Tolling by Day—A Tale of Shipwreck and Suffering.

A dispatch from San Francisco of the 26th says: The schooner John Bright arrived this evening from Tapita, having on board the captain and steward of the British ship Ada Irondale and three apprentice boys, William Lightfoot, William Denwood and Frederick Joyce. The captain reports that the ship left Ardosan, Scotland, June 20th, with coal for this port. On the 13th of October, latitude 15° south, longitude 108° west, fire was discovered in the lower hold. Every effort was made to extinguish it, but it was soon evident that the whole body of coal ignited. The crew dug down into the cargo until the gas and heat drove them from the hold. Water was pumped down, but to no effect. In thirty-six hours from the time the fire was discovered the gas that had accumulated blew up the decks. Finding further attempts to save the ship useless, boats, three in number, were lowered and the ship's company, consisting of captain, two waiters, carpenter, cook, steward, five boys and twelve able sea men, entered them. The captain took with him the ship's papers, nautical instruments, charts and such an amount of bread and water as could be stored and shaped his course for the Gallipages islands, about 1,200 miles distant. Soon after leaving the ship the captain's boat capsized in a heavy sea and all the instruments were lost except the sextant, and also the provisions on board. The boat was righted again and the men picked up. In a few days, finding the wind and currents setting him back, he abandoned the design of reaching Galligos, and steered for Marquesas, 2,400 miles distant. November third one of the boats capsized and the carpenter, William Denver, was drowned. The rest of the crew was taken on board the other boats. All the food and water on the capsized boat was lost, and from that time until November ninth, when they reached the island of Dominick, Marquesas group, all hands were restricted to three wine glasses of water per day, and throughout that time in the boats to two biscuits per day. The weather was very rough a portion of the time and the men suffered greatly. At night the boats were made fast to each other and all kept together. They found the schooner John Bright at Marquesas, in which all hands took passage for Tahati, arriving December twelfth. Here the captain paid off the officers and crew in bills on England and discharged them, except the apprentice boys, two of whom deserted; the others with the captain left Tahati December twentieth. The mates, cook, steward and eight seamen shipped at Tahata on the New Bedford whaler Coral. The rest sought other vessels. The Ada Irondale was an iron ship, and owing to the delay in her arrival had been dropped from the list expected to arrive a few days ago.

EFFECTS OF THEORETICAL SPECULATIONS.

Sacramento Railroad Oricle had thoroughly shown the feasibility of the Espy theory for the artificial production of rain, and our people, in the face of adverse Providence, naturally felt a deep and abiding interest in the matter. The grange element was first to come forward and offer co-operation in the experimental work and our people generally were eager to grapple with any undertaking that would tend to solve the weather problem and place our agricultural interests on a safer basis. Accordingly a meeting was called, and on the day appointed all the farmers, merchants, and mechanics, and even laborers for at least fifteen miles distant met to agree upon satisfactory terms of testing the great theory then wrapt in mystery. It was decided that on the following Saturday everybody should come and bring with him one cord of fourfoot wood and all the shot-guns, rifles and ammunition obtainable. The place of action was to be along Cache creek for a distance of about five miles. Saturday came, and so did thousands of people, seated on huge loads of cordwood, and bearing firearms of all kinds. At ten o'clock the banks was lined with a pile of wood twenty feet high. At quarter past ten the leader mounted the huge breast work and gave orders to set the mass on fire. The flames rolled up fifty feet in the air, and in half an hour the heat became so intense that every person had to retreat and take a stand one mile away. Orders were then given for the simultaneous discharge of fire-arms. The demand was followed by a flash and a roar as of thunder. Again the pieces were loaded, and the explosion fairly made the earth tremble. Up to this time (twelve M.) the heavens had shown no indications of yielding to artifice. As they were about to despair and give up the attempt as a miserable failure, a voice was heard to cry aloud, "Behold, yonder cometh a cloud, looming up in the south." All eyes were turned in the direction indicated, and a cry of exultation broke forth from the expectant crowd. The cloud continued to increase, and by four o'clock P. M. the heavens were black and threatened rain at any moment. The heat had gradually driven us back, till we found ourselves climbing the foothills, four miles from the fire. At sunset it commenced raining, and the rejoicings of the assemblage were carried almost to extremes. A gentle southeast breeze now sprang up, and the rain descended in torrents. At dark the heat of the fire seemed as intense as ever; consequently the multitude could not return to their homes, possibly before morning. The situation was not an altogether comfortable one, but the women and children found shelter, and the masculine element decided that they could stand anything for rain. At midnight the storm had increased to such a fearful point that it seemed as if the flood-gates of heaven had been turned loose. Morning came, but the storm had not abated. The fire had been extinguished, but the outcasts were unable to return to their homes, as the valley was covered with over two feet of water. Would it ever stop raining? If so, when? Prayers were offered, praying the divine powers to stop the deluge. But it stopped not, and at night the water in the valley was eight feet deep. The next morning the flood had inundated a number of hills. As I was about to leap into the waves I awoke, holding in one hand a copy of the railroad organ, which I had been reading when I fell asleep. It contained an article on the Espy theory.

THE STRUGGLE FOR EXISTENCE.

The different members of the organic world are so bound together by complex relations that one change usually involves many other changes. We know little, it is true, of the way in which one animal or plant is bound up with others; but we do know that groups the most apparently disconnected are often entirely dependent on other groups. Thus the introduction of goats into St. Helena destroyed a whole flora of forest trees. This was the sentence of death on all the insects, molluscs, and perhaps birds, which found their living on trees. Swine, which ran wild in Mauritius, exterminated the dodo. The same animal is the most mortal foe of venomous serpents.

In many districts the browsing of cattle will prevent the growth of trees. With the trees an end is put to the insects which depend upon the trees, to the birds which feed upon the insects, and to the small mammals which live upon the fruits, seeds, leaves or roots. Insects, moreover, have the most wonderful influence on the range of mammals. In Paraguay a species of fly destroys new-born cattle end horses. Hence neither of these animals run wild in that country, although they abound in the adjacent regions. This leads to a great difference in the vegitation of Paraguay, and through that to a difference in its insects, birds, reptiles, and wild mammals. The extinction of this fly would change the whole face of the country. So in South Africa, in the districts infested by the tsetse fly, no horses, dogs, or cattle can live. Yet it has no effect on asses, zebras, or antelopes.

Mr. Darwin's often quoted case of the cats and clover afford an apt illustration of the points in question. It is known that in England both red clover and wild heartsease are fertilized only by the visits of bumble bees. But bumble bees are largely kept down by field mice, which destroy their combs and nests. Field mice in their turn are kept down by cats. If there were no cats there would be no red clover or wild heartsease. For in that case there would be no check on the field mice, which would multiply so abundantly as to destroy all bumble bees. There would be nothing to fertilise the red clover and heartsease, and the two plants would produce no seed and become extinct.

SOMEBODY'S HINTS AS TO BEAUTY.

There is nothing more unfavorable to female beauty than late hours. Women who, either from necessity or choice, spend most of the day in bed and the night in work or dissipation, have always a pale, faded complexion and dark-rimmed weary eyes. Too much sleep is almost as hurtful as too little, and is sure to give the person unwholesome fat. Diet also has a marked influence upon personal beauty. A gross and excessive indulgence in eating and drinking is fatal to the female charms, especially when there is a great tendency to "making flesh." Regularity of time in the daily repast and good cooking are the best means of securing not only good health, but good looks. The appetite should never be waisted during the intervals between meals on pastry, confectionary, or any other tickler of the appetite which gratifies the taste but does not support the system. Exercise is, of course, essential to female beauty. It animates the whole physical life, quickens the circulation of the blood, heightens the color, develops the growth, and perfects the form of each limb and the entire body. It also gives beauty and grace to each movement.

Chilton County Courier.

BY BROOKS AND MARTIN.

CLANTON ALA. FEBRUARY 16 1877.

EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

RETURN OF JEWS TO PALESTINE.

From the Cincinnati Commercial.

The year 1877 is likely to do more than the astrologers find promised in its two lucky figure sevens; it will probably witness the birth of several new nations. They may be born amid the pangs of war, though today the signs are more auspicious; but they will be born. Not only will one, more probably two, constitutional and maternally protected nations be born within the limits of Ottoman sovereignty, but Egypt will be remade by England. The scheme of widening the Suez Canal really means the colonizing of Egypt with many of the ablest Englishmen and the renovation of the Khedive's Government. The keen instinct of the Jews has forefelt what is coming. I wrote you some time ago that a remarkable emigration to Palestine was going on among that people, and that the signs of it were observable in many closed Jewish homes in London. A traveler who has just returned here writes in today's Times that he found the region from Dan to Beersheba crowded with emigrants from all parts of the world. Whatever may have caused the gathering of the Jews to Palestine, the fact is certain. And the traveler who has remarked it no doubt represents the hope he found among them in his intimation that England might well assist in the restoration of Jerusalem and the foundation there of a Jewish republic, or other liberal Government. The proposition is one likely to spread like wild-fire. The average orthodox Christian world will at once recognize the Divine hand stretched forth to fulfil prophecy, and any amount of money could be raised here for such a purpose. When Egypt and Syria are taken in hand it will become at once necessary to reduce Arabia to order. The world has been so absorbed in nearer Turkish affairs as hardly to have noticed that Arabia is at present the arena of civil war.

IF PURMAN had been *pure man* he would have declared his convictions as to the result of Florida while yet such a declaration might have affected some results. As it is he only intensifies the disgust of the people at the partizan decision of the Commission. His is only corroborative evidence that the four votes of Florida were stolen for Hayes.—Montgomery Advertiser.

CLOTHING!

Having returned from New York with a large and select stock of

CLOTHING,

I now offer it for sale at such low prices as to

Defy Competition.

Call and see me and I guarantee satisfaction.

H. C. DAVIDSON,
Montgomery Ala.

RUBY SALOON!

Open Day and Night,

No. 4 Court Sq. West Side.

MONTGOMERY

Alabama.

Country Merchants take Notice.

S. ENGELHARDT,

MONTGOMERY ALA.

Wholesale and Retail Grocer and Dealer in

Farmer's Supplies!

All Goods Warranted as Represented!

and delivered at depot

FREE OF DRAYAGE!

Goods sold at the lowest market price. All orders from the country will be given prompt attention. Call or send order before purchasing elsewhere.

S. Engelhardt.

tf

A. Haardt & Brother

DEALER IN

OYSTERS, FISH, FRUIT GAME

VEGETABLES,

and all kinds of *Western and Country Produce*

MONROE STREET,

MOTGOMERY, ALABAMA.

PRICES CHEAP FOR CASH.

☞ Send for Price List. ☜

F. HINDERER'S
(OUR FRITZ,
SALOON.

Choice Wines, Liquors and Cigars
CAN ALWAYS BE FOUND AT THE BAR.
FRESH CINCINNATI LAGER ON DRAUGHT
4 COURT STREET, } **Montgomery** ALA.

STEWART AND CO.

STEWART AND CO.

Dry Goods and Groceries,

CLANTON,

CHILTON COUNTY, ALABAMA.

STEWART AND CO.

By virtue of an execution issued by the Circuit Court of Chilton County, State of Alabama, in favor of J. W. Foshe against E. McGlawn, I will proceed to sell between the legal hours of sale at public outcry on Monday March 5 h 1877. before the Court House door at Clanton to the highest bidder for cash the following described real estate levied on as the property of E. McGlawn to wit:

S ½ of sw ¼ Section 29 T 21 R 14 ne ¼ of nw ¼ and se ¼ of nw ¼ sw ¼ of sw ¼ and sw ¼ of Section 32 T 21 R 14 and se ¼ of se ¼ and e ½ of se ¼, less 20 acres Sec. 1 on 31 T 21 R 14.

3t W. L. Campbell Sheriff.

Jesse B. Hardy Complainant } In Chancery at
vs. } Clanton, Chilton
Roberta Hardy Respondent. } Co. State of Ala.

In this case it is made to appear to the Register by the affidavit of W. A. Collier, Complainant Solicitor that the said Roberta Hardy is a non resident of this State, and that her particular of Residence is in the State of Texas, and further that in the belief of said affidavit, the defendand is over 21 years of age. It is therefore ordered by the Register that publication be made in the Chilton County Courier; a newspaper, published in the town of Clanton in said county for three successive weeks, requiring her (the said Roberta Hardy), to answer or Demur to the bill of Complaint in this case by the 5th day of March, A D 1877, or in thirty days thereafter a Decree pro confesso may be taken against her. Done at this office this fifth day of February 1877.

W. A. Jones Special Register.

3t

E. LIEBENSTEIN,
RESTAURANT
—AT THE—
RUBY BAR. MONTGOMERY ALABAMA.

All delicacies of the season furnished at all hours (day and night.)
A Bar of the Choicest Liquors attached to it. Polite and Prompt Attendance Guaranteed.

CAMPBELL and COOK.

DEALERS IN

WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

Clanton, Ala.

BARBER SHOP.
MONTGOMERY ALA,

Having opened a nice and neat shop opposite the Market House, on Monroe street, a few doors below J. A. Diaz & Co.'s Ice House, I am prepared to wait upon all with dispatch and neatness. I have four first-class barbers and warrant satisfaction.

JACK ABERCROMBRIE. 1yr

PERFECTION
ATTAINED AT LAST!
A TRIAL will INSURE ITS POPULARITY EVERYWHERE.

WHITE SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE.
When once used will retain its place forever.

WE EXCHANGE MACHINES.

Send your old-fashioned, cumbersome, heavy-running, woman-killing machine to us, and we will allow you $30 for it, as part payment for one of ours.

IT IS CELEBRATED FOR ITS ADVANTAGES. IN THAT IT IS ONE OF THE LARGEST SEWING MACHINES MANUFACTURED.—ADAPTED ALIKE TO THE USE OF THE FAMILY OR THE WORK-SHOP. IT HAS THE LARGEST SHUTTLE, WITH A BOBBIN THAT HOLDS ALMOST A SPOOL OF THREAD.

THE SHUTTLE TENSION IS ADJUSTABLE WITHOUT REMOVING THE SHUTTLE FROM THE MACHINE.

THIS MACHINE IS SO CONSTRUCTED THAT THE POWER IS APPLIED DIRECTLY OVER THE NEEDLE, THUS ENABLING IT TO SEW THE HEAVIEST MATERIAL WITH UNEQUALED EASE. IT IS VERY SIMPLE IN ITS CONSTRUCTION, DURABLE AS IRON AND STEEL CAN MAKE IT. ALL ITS WEARING PARTS CASE-HARDENED OR STEEL, AND INGENIOUSLY PROVIDED WITH MEANS FOR TAKING UP LOST MOTION, SO WE ARE JUSTIFIED IN

Warranting Every Machine for 3 Years.

IT IS THE LIGHTEST AND EASIEST-RUNNING MACHINE IN THE MARKET. IT IS, ALSO, THE MOST ELABORATELY ORNAMENTED AND PRETTIEST MACHINE EVER PRODUCED.

WITH ALL THESE ADVANTAGES, IT IS SOLD FROM $15 TO $25 LESS THAN OTHER FIRST-CLASS MACHINES.

EXCLUSIVE CONTROL OF TERRITORY GIVEN TO AGENTS.

EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS OFFERED FOR CASH OR ON CREDIT.

SEND FOR CIRCULARS AND TERMS TO

White Sewing Machine Co.,
358 Euclid Avenue,
AGENTS WANTED. } **CLEVELAND, O.**

ZYKALZYO!

We are now prepared to furnish permanent situations for a large number of persons, male and female

Out of Work! Parties

here sent free on application. Address, with stamp, SOUTHERN CO-OPERATIVE Co., Nashville, Tenn.

ZYKALZYO!

Chilton County Courier.

BY BROOKS AND MARTIN.

CLANTON ALA. FEBRUARY 16 1877.

EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

THIS PAPER IS ON FILE WITH

DEARBORN ADVERTISING AGENCY OF PAPER ROWAKL

Where Advertising Contracts can be made.

Terms of Subscription.

Per Annum.....$1 00

LOCAL.

Mr. May has opened a Novelty shop in Clanton.

Every business house in this place is now occupied.

Mr. John May, recently of Prattville, Ala., has made Clanton his home.

Mr. H., *alias* Brown wished to pass a few licks with Mr. B., at the depot yesterday morning, but after a few words from Mr. B., he declined.

We return our thanks to J. G. Edwards Esq., who, during our absence from Clanton, occupied the editorial chair of the Courier.

We have before us a copy of the "Florence Gazette," Edited by Mr. Jno. J. Mitchel, who at one time lived in this place and for whom our people still retain a high regard.

We have heretofore neglected to notice that Mr. William Lee has been appointed Superintendent of Education of Chilton county.

We learn that Capt. C. W. Norton will sell twelve or fifteen building lots in Verbena on the 22nd of this month. Excersion Tickets can be procured from Montgomery for 75cts.

Mr. Bowden has moved his shop from the Post Office Building to the house occupied by Mr. May, at which place he will be glad to receive orders for work.

Mr. W. B. Strock of Verbena has purchased Hallman's rapid process of tanning. All who wish to buy rights can do so by calling on or addressing him at Verbena.

There is much complaint among the farmers of Lowndes County against sheep and goat-killing dogs. Mr. J. T. Middleton had in a short time, 30 goats killed by them.

The mill at this place known as Randolph's mill which has been idle for some time past has again steamed up and gone to work. Mr. W. W. Wadworth is now managing it.

Tell us, angelic host ye messengers of love, shall swindled printers have no redress above? The shining angel's band replied: "To us is knowledge given; delinquents on the printer's book can never enter Heaven."

We understand that arrangements are being made to have the Baptist Church at this place completed. We are glad to hear this and hope there will soon be services at one of the churches at least, every Sabbath.

Mr. Parish stood on the doorstep and nervously pulled the bell. Consternation! Her father comes and opens the door, and slams it back in Mr. Parish's face. "Ah!" quoth the unwelcome visitor, "another Parish thrown out by the returning board!"

Two smugglers adopted the ingenious plan of building a store at Trout river, just on the Canada line. One door opened into Canada and the other into New York State. Through this domicile it is charged that they brought large quantities of goods, for which they are now on trial.

X Watch out for the big X written or printed near the number of each paper. Four subscription will expire with the next number thereafter, and we hope you will immediately renew it, or notify us to discontinue. tf

Stoves, Iron, Tinware, Manufacturer and dealers in all kind of Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware, Stoves, Block tin, cooking utensils, Lead and brass pipes, pumps, &c. John H. Engelhardt.

A large stock of Metal goods, Sheet Zinc, Bath tubs &c. Roofing and Guttering done on short notice, and all work warranted. Next to the First Baptist Church, Court Street Montgomery Alabama. 1yr

Mardi Gras day came near slipping by unnoticed in Montgomery this year. There was but little preparation made to recieve King Rex, and he doubtless felt mortified at the indifference shown him by his heretofore loyal subjects in the Capital City. He thinks the Presidental Question was the cause of his not being more heartily welcomed.

We have had a few days of fine weather, a great many have commenced gardening. Our Probate Judge has a great many vegetables up, and we have been trying to persuade him to build a fire around them, but he says that he is bound to stick his peas like they do in Montgomery, he wants to buy five-hundred laying hens for which he will pay the highest market price.

Campbell and Cook have erected a street lamp in front of their store which has doubtless prevented many from walking into the washes in our streets. The town should now place one near the Court House and also one at the depot. The people's necks would then be comparatively safe.

The town authorities are now engaged in making a road and otherwise increasing the facilities for reaching the Broadlove Mineral Spring. The water of this Spring is attracting largely of public attention. Many invalids have been using it with happy results and several strangers visiting the town have borne emphatic testimony to its medical efficacy.—Macon Mail

On yesterday a negro had an idea that he could stop one of the cars on Jackson, Morris and Co.'s tramroad by holding a piece of timber on the track; the car was brought to a standstill, and the negro brought to the ground, as he was arising he was heard to say: "I tell you dat was a dangious 'speriment and de nex' time I hold a piece of scantlin' on dat trak I jus gwine to lay it down an git off 'bout a hundred yards and wait til de ocasion is gone."

The Advertiser of the 14th says 'We are authorized to state, officially, that the new Union Depot, foot of Commerce Street, will be opened on Thursday, February the 15th, at 6 a. m., and that on and after that time, all passenger trains of the South and North, Mobile & Montgomery, Western, and Montgomery and Eufaula Railroads, will arrive and depart therefrom, as per their present schedule.'

J. W. HALE,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST,

No. 5 Market Street,

MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA,

has constantly on hand a full and complete stock of Medicines, etc., which will be sold at the lowest market prices.

nov1 3m

William A. Collier,

ATTORNEY AT LAW

Clanton Alabama.

☞ OFFICE IN THE COURT HOUSE ☜

Will practice in the various Courts of Chilton and adjacent counties, and in the Supreme court of the State.

A. L. BROOKS. H. L. MARTIN

BROOKS AND MARTIN.
Attorneys At Law,
CLANTON ALA.

Will practice in the Courts of Chilton and adjacent counties, and also in the higher Court's of the State.

☞ OFFICE AT THE COURT HOUSE ☜

NEW ENTERPRISE
Begins with the New Year!

I take pleasure in announcing that I have reopened, with the intention of making it a permanent business,

A Broom Factory at 41

—MARKET STREET, MONTGOMERY ALA.—

The best of stock and workmen employed. The trade will be supplied at prices that will warrant purchases in making their purchases at home. Orders promptly and satisfactory filled.

☞ Remember it is a home Enterprise ☜ S. Schuessler. 3m

1877 NEW YORK 1877

The different editions of The Sun during the next year will be the same as during the year that has just passed. The daily edition will on week days be a sheet of four pages, and on Sundays a sheet of eight pages, or 56 columns; while the weekly edition will be a sheet of eight pages of the same dimensions and character that are already familiar to our friends. The Sun will continue to be a strenous advocate of reform and retrenchment, and of the substitution of statesmanship, wisdom and integrity for hollow pretence, imbecility, and fraud in the administration of public affairs. It will continue for the government of the people by the people and for the people, as opposed to government by frauds in the ballot-box and in the counting of votes, enforced by military violence. It will endeavor to supply its readers—a body not far from a million of souls—with the most careful complete and trustworthy accounts of current events, and will employ for this purpose a numerous and carefully selected staff of reporters and Correspondents. Its reports from Washington, especially, will be full, accurate, and fearless; and it will doubtless continue to deserve and enjoy the hatred of those who thrive by plundering the Treasury or by usurping what the law does not give them, while it will endeavor to meet it the confidence of the public by defending the rights of the people against the encroachments of unjustified power.

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RELIGIOUS NEWS.

As the result of the interest created in Chicago by Mr. Moody's preaching, the churches of that city are receiving large accessions to their members. On a recent Sunday the first Presbyterian, of which the Rev. A. E. Kittridge is pastor, added to its roll of members one hundred and sixty-one persons. This is but one instance. Churches of other denominations show like signs of prosperity.

The question whether the basis of fraternity adopted by the northern and southern joint commissions last summer, and which was so acceptable in the north, would be equally acceptable in the south, is by this time definitely settled. The southern conferences, as they successively meet, express approval with great unanimity. The North Georgia conference declares its "profound gratitude to God for endowing His servants the commissioners with wisdom to formulate the existing sentiments of fraternity in language at once honorable to both churches and acceptable to this conference."

The clergy of Prussia have a social duty imposed on them which is peculiar to that kingdom. It is that of reconciliation, if practicable, of parties who contemplate applying to the courts for divorce. Every demand of legal divorce must be preceded by an appeal to this peace tribunal. The law on this subject dates from 1844, and has been a practical success. In the seven old Prussian provinces, which have a population of 17,000,000, there was in 1873 7,325 couples that desired separation; in 1874 there were 7490. In 1873 there were, out of the whole number, 2329 couples reconciled; in 1874, 2683. These reconciliations appear to be mostly permanent; in 1873 only about six hundred couples appeared before clergymen for the second time; in 1874, about five hundred. In every case the parties first appear separately before the clergyman, and afterward together.

Mr. Lewis E. Jackson, who has for years given close attention to the religious statistics of New York, has compiled the following table: The Baptists of the city number thirty-nine churches and 12,351 communicants; the Congregationalists, five churches and 1206 communicants; the Episcopal Methodists, fifty churches and 10,668 communicants; the Protestant Episcopalians, sixty churches an 16,568 communicants: the Presbyterians, forty churches and 17,994 communicants; the Reformed (Dutch), fourteen churches and 5299 communicants. Missions, and other protestant churches represent about 9300 communicants. There are in New York three hundred and ninety-six protestant churches and missions. The protestant population of the city hardly exceeds 500,000.

The progress of christianity in India receives a fresh illustration in the fact that the Methodist Episcopal church has organized there a second conference, the south Indian. It consists of twenty-four preachers, and takes in both Bombay and Calcutta. The public meetings of the conference, held at Bombay in November, were attended by Hindoos, Parsees, Mohammedans, and christians.

A religious body not much known, but very active, is the church of the seventh-day adventists. They have at Battle Creek, Michigan, a publishing house college, and health reform institution. Another publishing house is located at Oakland, California. In circulating the issues of their press the adventists display an unusual degree of energy.

Bishop Whipple, in a letter to the Churchman of January 13, complains of our new treaty with the Sioux Indians as a flagrant breach of national faith. Being a member of the Sioux commission, he speaks with authority. The chief points of the new compact are, that, when placed on their reservation, these Indians shall labor or have no government rations, that each one who complies with the necessary conditions shall have a title to his land, and that they shall be governed by the laws of the United States. The bishop charges the last Indian war to our own disregard of our promises. We make treaties only to break them at pleasure. Sitting Bull was not included in the agreements of 1868, but might have been kept peaceful had therenot been great blundering. Dr. Whipple, whose whole heart is enlisted for the Indians, thus concludes his story: "The peace policy would have been a perfect success if the system had been reformed. Even without government, without law, without personal protection in property and life, it has done more than was done in any previous period of our history. One thing I beg of all christian men; to pray God to incline the heart of the nation to deal righteously with the scattered remnant of the Indian nations under their charge. I ask brethren in the ministry to preach such a revival as the old prophets preached, 'to undo the bands of wickedness.'

Of the 60,000 Chinese in San Francisco, about seven hundred and fifty attend the evening mission schools. Three hundred have joined churches. Seven hundred are members of christian societies and are studying christian doctrines. Nearly 1,000 regularly attend Sunday school.

AN OPERA BOUFFE IMPRESSION OF AMERICA.

It must be confessed that there are no women more charming than the Americans. First, they are pretty in proportion wholly unknown in Paris. Out of a hundred women who pass by ninety are attractive. Besides, they know how to dress themselves. Their toilet is perfect in taste, full of tact and truly elegant. One would think they had come from Worth. I will only criticise one thing in their costumes; it is the pocket placed at the height of the knee. This pocket has an exclusive use. It carries the pocket handkerchief. At a distance, when the corner of the white cambric is seen in this opening, one asks nimself if the beautiful lady is not the victim of an accident, and if it is not a very particular *vement* that is seen through the rent. These young girls may be seen setting out at midnight and entering alone elegant restaurants, where they take their lunch with as little inquietude as an old bachelor in Europe. Others wait at the corner of Fifth Avenue, or some other place where they have appointed to meet their carriage, to take a drive in Central Park. Strange thing, for a depraved Parisian who loves to follow women; no one in New York or any other town in the United States would permit himself to take a significant step behind a yankee girl, and still less to address a word to her, even to offer his umbrella. To offer her this object an introduction is necessary. But don't imagine that the formalities of an introduction are very terrible to fulfill. If no mutual friend can be found, an advertisement in the Herald suffices. The first time I saw Central Park was in company with an American well known at New York. At every step he met some of his friends. I remarked that he saluted certain persons very profoundly, while to others he scarcely raised his hat. I asked him the explanation of this. He answered me in the most serious manner. "That gentleman I just saluted so respectfully is a very important man in New York society; he is worth one million dollars. This one who is now passing is worth only one hundred thousand dollars: so he is not so much thought about as the other. I salute him with less ceremony. These are the distinctions observed in America, where there is no other aristocracy than that of labor and the dollar." The newspapers in America enjoy a much greater importance than in Europe. We must not conclude, however, that it is any freer in the "new world than in the old." With us it is the government which exercises supervision and controls the newspapers; over there it is the religious sects and political coteries that exert their tyranny on the editors. The latter, it must be said, easily accept this servitude, and know how to profit by it. The offices of the newspapers are easily discovered. If you seek a journal during the day, raise your eyes and look for the tallest house and enter boldly. If at night, open your eyes. The best lighted edifice, the one that sheds its light over the neighborhood is precisely the one you seek. Behind sparkling glasses you see the journalists at work. Sometimes in France newspapers are figuratively called beacons. In America it is the proper word to apply to them.—*Offenbach's Book.*

THE GERMAN IN NEW YORK.

Germans appear to be the order of the day. We had one at the house of Co'. Van Buren, the other night, and the figures were beautiful. No wonder the young ladies who have learned to dance the German prefer it to all other dances, although to papas and mammas, and indifferent spectators, it presents objectionable features, but not more than any of the round dances. The favors were particularly handsome and the dance admirably conducted. One figure, "Troubled Waters," was very beautiful. The waving of the various hues of tarletan held by the various couples, as they passed in and out, and under, had a bewildering effect. The May pole figure was also fine. The toilettes were as exquisite as the women who wore them, and all went "merry as a marriage bell" until two in the morning, when the last of the guests departed. Some of the ladies had come immediately from an afternoon German, but seemed to feel no whit fatigued; indeed, several, after their beef tea, appeared so invigorated they might have gone through another night of it. One lady had twenty-eight engagements on hand to be fulfilled in less than a week, and others were not far behind her.—*N. Y. Letter.*

GAME BIRDS OF CALIFORNIA.

About the first thing noticed by an eastern sportsman upon arriving at San Francisco during the season allotted to the pursuit of game is the immense flocks of ducks, teals and mergansers which dot the surface of the bay in every direction or fill the air with the flutter and whir of wings. Accustomed, as he has been, to long and wearisome tramps for the sake of obtaing a beggarly number of birds or to wearisome lying in wait by bay or river for the flocks that never come, the gunner from the Atlantic states feels an unaccustomed exhiliaration and stir of blood, to say nothing of a peculiar itching of the fingers, when he sees the "food for powder" which crowds our harbor and its inlets. There are over twenty varieties of ducks, either residents of or visitors to our bay, and at no season are its waters free from some of them. In the summer, however, few are seen, for most of them are away at the breeding grounds occupied with family cares. But they soon return with augmented numbers, and when fall and winter come again they are in prime condition, fat and plump, and fatted to grace the table of many a nabob and epicure. Next to the gulls, whose beautiful plumage and airy flight make them one of the most pleasing objects in nature, there are no birds so well known to all people as the ducks, or which receive so much attention from the crowds which daily cross our ferries, as they ride at quiet anchor on the waves, apparently enjoying their motion to the utmost, or rise in long trailing lines before the vessel's bows.—*San Francisco Post.*

SAILS SUPERCEDING STEAM.

A remarkable change in the character of the ship building on the Clyde has for some time been going on, and during last year it reached very large proportions. This is the substitution of iron sailing ships for iron steamers and the change is ascribed in some measure to the increase of late years in the price of coal, an increase which makes it difficult to run steamships at a profit. In 1873 there were built on the Clyde one hundred and twenty-five iron screw-steamers of 218,000 tons, and only twelve iron sailing ships of 19,000 tons were launched. But in 1876 only eighty-three iron screw steamers were built, while ninety-seven iron sailing ships of 96,000 tons were constructed. This is an increase of more than eightfold in three years. The change is one which will be welcomed by sail-makers and sailors who generally dislike steamers for reasons of their own.

The freemasons of England support three charities, one of which pays annuities to the aged masons and widows, while the other two are schools for children of masons, one for boys and one for girls. The sum contributed last year for their support was over $195,000.

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During the last winter of the Crimean war, two yachts belonging to Mr. Scott Russell suddenly appeared in the tranquil waters of Poole harbor. They brought with them two naval officers deputed by the war office and a singular and wonderful submarine engine, resembling an inverted boat, which it is now no secret to state was an invention destined to penetrate, like the Trojan horse, into Cronstadt harbor, and there bring terror and destruction to the Russians. The said machine was filled with compressed air, and lowered by weights, while it was fashioned to contain a crew of twelve men, who were to push it along the bottom of the sea, and then when inside the wished-for haven to raise it by a peculiar mechanical arrangement. It is perhaps needless to say that the trial was a complete fiasco, th crew being unable to propel the submarine vessel any distance, while the weights failed to work properly, and thirteen of her majesty's subjects were almost drowned, albeit they remained over half an hour under water without suffocation. This experiment cost the country about £8,000.

The second Alabama regiment will hold its annual drill at Troy, May 20.

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WE notice that the Agricultural papers all over the country recommend the use of Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders.—*Exchange.*

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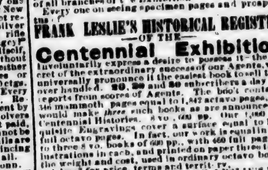

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AGENTS Six $10.00 Chromos FREE. J. M. MUNYON & CO., Chicago, Ill.

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WANTED Men to sell to Merchants. Salary $75 a month & liberal Expenses paid. Gem Mfg. Co., St. Louis, Mo.

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$350 a Month.—Agents wanted. 20 best selling articles in the world. Samples free. Address Gleason & Co., Marshall, Mich.

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$10 Made fast and easy. Four samples and full particulars sent post paid for 10cts. Address WHITNEY SMITH, Box 847 Troy, N. Y.

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$600 A Year and Expenses to good Agents who are wanted every where, to sell a staple article. Legitimate and pleasant business. Particulars free. Address J. WORTH & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

$10 to $1,000 Invested in Wall Street Stocks makes fortunes every month. Book sent free explaining everything. Address Baxter & Co., Bankers, 17 Wall St., N. Y.

OPIUM HABIT OURED AT HOME. No publicity. Time short. Circulars free. Dr. Marsh, Quincy, Mich.

We Give the Social Visitor, Largest and Best Mus. Paper in the country, 1 month on trial, and 1 Pair Elegant Gold Plated Sleeve Buttons, 1 Set Studs and Collar Button, for 25 cts. Address VISITOR CO., Box 2449, So. Bos., Mass.

WANTED MEN to travel and sell to Dealers our new universal cable class chimneys and lamp goods. No 2% selling. Entire line of business permanent. Box 2 travel expenses paid. Sterling Glass Co., 102 West Main St., Louisville, Ky.

MONEY Made rapidly. Canvassing. Five to ten dollars per day guaranteed. Free Outfit. No Capital. Address JAS. T. WILLIAMSON, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Hacker's Universal Cough Syrup has become one of the leading cough remedies in our trade. We have known it as a sure relief in the first stages of Consumption, and are satisfied that it is one of the best medicines of its kind. HACKER, SWIFT & CO., Sterling Place, N. Y.

A BOOK for the MILLION. MEDICAL ADVICE A 32 page Pamphlet on Special and Chronic Diseases. Causes, Cures, Symptoms, Opinions of Physicians, Testimonials of cures, &c. Sent free. Address Dr. Butts' Dispensary, 128 N. 9th st., St. Louis, Mo.

VIOLIN STRINGS! Genuine Italian Violin Strings also for Ba. Joe or Guitar, 15 and 20c. each, or $1.50 and $2 a doz. Sent by mail on receipt of price. Desired Prof. card for catalogue. J. RAUNO & Bro. Importer of Musical Instruments and Strings, 304 Chamber st., New York.

$250 EXTRA and no Immovable Case, Cover or Crystal. Extra Size, Extra Finish, Extra Movement, Extra Everything. Sent on trial. Send for Circular. Address P. O. Box 1887, New York. Mention this paper.

Frost, Hall's Magic Compound is the only preparation ever discovered that will force a new growth of hair (without injury) in a few days. It is unrivalled for restoring gray hair to its original color. Price $1. Sold by druggists. Send for circular. HALL'S HAIR RENEWER CO., Nashua, N. H.

EMPLOYMENT. A PERSON of ordinary intelligence can make living by canvassing for the Illustrated Weekly. Experience is not necessary—the only requisites being a determination to work, and a willingness to follow instructions. Address, with stamp, Chas. Clarke, 2 Co., 16 Warren St., New York.

OPIUM MORPHINE HABIT speedily cured by Dr. Beck's only known and sure Remedy. NO CHARGE for treatment until cured. Call on or address DR. J. C. BECK, 129 John Street, CINCINNATI, OHIO.

To Continental and Security Life Insurance Co.'s Policy Holders.

Mr. Shee and Hannah, Actuary of New York, offers the benefit of his experience in the settlement of the affairs of the above to any policy holders who may desire it. Call or send and will settle matters up in a few hours. If you live in Maine, Illinois, Iowa or Kansas, write to my address H. H. FRIEND, Berlin, Ala.

AGENTS WANTED FOR HISTORY OF THE CENTEN'L EXHIBITION

It contains 250 fine engravings of Buildings and scenes in the Great Exhibition, and is the only authentic and complete history published. It treats of the grand buildings, wonderful exhibits, noble edifices, great events, etc. Very cheap and sells at sight. One Agent sold 18 copies in one day. Send for our extra terms to Agents and a full description of work. Address National Publishing Co., St. Louis, Mo.

CAUTION. Unreliable and worthless books on the Exhibition are being offered. Do not be deceived. Ours is the only one that contains 400 pages and 250 fine engravings.

$12 a day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and Address, Maine.

"How much did he leave?" inquired a gentleman of an acquaintance; on learning the death of a wealthy citizen. 'Every thing,' responded the truthful man, 'he didn't take a dollar with him.'

A Land agent in Colorado remarked to an inquiring emigrant, that all that was needed to make the place a paradise was a comfortable climate, water and good society. "That is all that is lacking in hell" was the reply.

One night we were sitting out of doors in the moonlight, unusually silent, almost sad. Suddenly some one—apoetic looking man, with a gentle, lovely face—said in a low tone: "Did you ever think of the lesson the stars teach us?" We gave a vague, appreciative murmur, but some soulless clod said: "No; what is it?" "How to wink," he answered, in a sad, sweet voice.

A dog-story from the French: 'One day, on the Boulevard Pereire, Paris, a mad dog started in persuit of a velocipede, mounted by a boy of 14, named Dupraty, living in the Boulevard, No. 16. The chase was a terrible one, and ended in the fall of the boy. Happily it was in the iron of the velocipede wheel that the teeth of the mad bulldog closed.

There ended the first act of the drama. The second follows. In an impulse of passionate joy on seeing her son saved from so great a danger Mme. Dupraty pressed her lips to the wheel of the velocipede. Some hydrophobic virus had remained on the iron, and after an agony of a fortnight the poor mother died, raging mad."

Power of the Human Eye.—The power of the human eye as exercised by woman over man is doubtless irresistible, but when a man imagines that his own eye can exert the same influence over the lower creation, and that he has only to gaze fixedly on a wild beast to subdue its ferocity, he occasionally miscalculates his chance.

Thus, a professor in Vermont, who was a believer in the power of the human eye, realized the truth of the doctrine to his sorrow. Determined to convince the skeptics of its truth, he selected a ferocious bull, who was the terror of the neighborhood, as the object of his experiment. The result was not altogether successful. Surrounded by a retinue of disbelievers, the scientific gentleman sauntered into the pasture where the thoughtful bull was peacefully grazing. He fixed upon the bull his eager eye, but the ferocious old animal quailed not, neither did it retire in melodramatic order, but the last thing seen of that professor was his archæological form tossed 27 feet into the air and coming down on the other side of the fence. His physical injuries were slight, but his faith in scientific mesmerism as illustrated in bulls has been greatly weakened.

APTITUDES IN MEN.

It is very certain that no man is fit for everything; but it is almost as certain, too, that there is scarcely any one man who is not fit for something; which something nature plainly points out to him by giving him a tendency and propensity to it.

Every man finds in himself, either from nature or education (for they are hard to distinguish), a peculiar bent and desposition to some peculiar character; and his struggling against it is the fruitless and endless labor of Sisyphus. Let him follow and cultivate that vocation, he will succeed in it, and be considerable in one way at least; whereas if he departs from it, he will at best, be inconsiderable, probably ridiculous.

AN ACT.

For the relief of officers and teachers of the public schools.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama, That in all cases in which trustees of the public schools have made contracts with persons to teach public schools in their respective townships since the first day of October, 1874, and before the notice of the amount which was apportioned to their respective townships was received by said trustees, and where the said persons taught said school pursuant to said contracts, such persons shall be entitled to receive from the county superintendents of the counties in which they taught, the amounts which accrued to them under their said contracts, to be paid out of any fund in the hands of said county superintendents which were apportioned to the respective townships, and to the race for which they taught and in the year for which they taught; but no payments shall be made on any such claims, except out of money which may now be in the hands of the county superintendents, and which was apportioned to the respective townships and for the race for which the persons taught in the year in which the service was rendered.

Section 2. Be it further enacted, That all laws in conflict with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

Approved February 9, 1877.

Mary Madox Estate of } The State of Alabama Chilton Co. } Probate Court

Special term. Jan. 29 1877.

This day came J. W. Maddox, Administrator of of said Estate, and filed his petition in writing and under oath praying for an order to sell the following property to-wit: A Land Warrant, belonging to said Estate. It is ordered by the Court that the first day of March, A. D. 1877 be set as a day to hear said application, at which time all persons interested in the same can appear and contest the same if they think proper. H. J. Callen Judge of Probate.

GOOD NEWS!

OLDTIMES RENEWED!

HALL, EZEKIEL & Co. 98 Commerce

STREET, MONTGOMERY ALABAMA.
DEALERS IN
HARDWARE, IRON, STEEL, CUTLERY, &c.

ARE SELLING GOODS CHEAPER THAN HAS EVER BEEN SOLD BEFORE.

Read for yourself, and when you come to MONTGOMERY call and see for yourself. We are selling a first-class Grangers Axe warrasted for 90 cents that any man may well be proud of.

BAR IRON	3 cents per pound.
PLOW STEEL	6½ " "
TRACE CHAINS	60 cents per pair
WELL-BUCKETS	40 " each
GRINDSTONES	40 & 50 " "
SPADES AND SHOVELS	85 "
A FIRST-CLASS HEAVY CAST COOK STOVE	$17.00

Complete with all furniture for use.

Hubs Spokes and Rims cheaper than were ever sold in this market.

☞To country merchants. We offer special inducements, and they will find it to their interest to call and examine our stock before buying elsewhere. Don't forget the number, 98 Commerce St., Montgomery Ala.

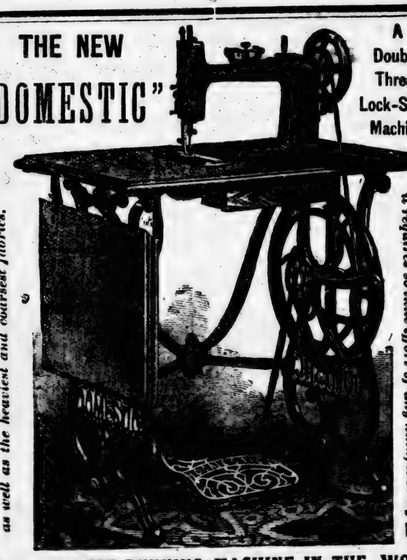
L. A. THORNTON AND CO.,

"OLD FOGY" So-Called.

Now have their stock full and complete, and choose this method of extending a cordial invitation to all to stopin and get what they want. Cow-hides, potatoes, wool, flour, chickens, cotton, corn, meal &c. &c, taken in exchange for goods; and we will also take a few dollars in greenbacks just for *change*.

Motto, as ye would have men do unto you, do ye even so to them.

THE NEW "DOMESTIC"



A Double-Thread Lock-Stitch Machine.

It sews with great facility the lightest and finest as well as the heaviest and coarsest fabrics.

PHYSICIANS RECOMMEND IT as a machine that can be used without harm by any one, because it requires so little effort of any kind, it being

THE LIGHTEST-RUNNING MACHINE IN THE WORLD.

With our printed directions, no instruction or mechanical skill is required to operate it.

The construction of the machine is based upon a principle of unique and unequalled simplicity, comprising simple levers working upon centres. The bearings are few, and they are hardened and polished.

The machines are made at our new works in the city of Newark, N. J., with new special (patented) machinery and tools, constructed expressly to accomplish what we now offer.

Every machine fully warranted.

"DOMESTIC" SEWING MACHINE CO.,
New York and Chicago.

FASHIONS

SAVINGS.—By using the "Domestic" Paper Fashions the most stylish and perfect-fitting costumes can be produced, at a large saving in MONEY to those who choose to make, or superintend the making of, their own garments. With the highest talent and the best facilities in all departments, and the best ideas of the most skilled modistes, both at home and abroad, we are enabled to attain results far above the reach of the average dress-maker. Our styles are always the latest and best. Our elegantly-illustrated catalogue mailed to any lady sending five cents with her address. Agents wanted everywhere.

"DOMESTIC" SEWING MACHINE CO.,
New York and Chicago.

Chilton County Courier

New Series CLANTON, ALA. FRIDAY., FEBRUARY 23 1877 Vol-1 No 37

Chilton County Courier.

By BROOKS and MARTIN.

Clanton Ala. February 23 1877.

EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

OFFICIAL RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

Giving arrival and departure of all trains at Montgomery. Reported and corrected expressive for the Chilton Courier, by Messrs. John M. Reason General Ticket Agent. Office under Exchange Hotel, where any information as to rates, connections or distances can be obtained.

A full supply of Excursion Tickets kept to Philadelphia and New York. Any information concerning the same will be cheerfully given.

☞Tickets sold to all points Norrth South East, and West.

Reduced rates furnished to parties emigrating West.

South & North R. R.

GOING SOUTH.	No 2, Mail	No 4, Express
Leaves Montgomery	6:55 A M	7:55 P M
Calera	9:12 " "	10:20 P M
Birmingham	10:31 " "	11:15 P M
Decatur	2:30 P M	2:30 A M
Nashville	7:30 " "	7:55 " "
arrive at Louisville	3:45 A M	3:40 P M
Accommodation.		
Leaves Montgomery	4:00 P M	
Calera	10:10 " "	
Arrives at Birmingham	5:00 A M	
COMMING SOUTH		
	No 1, Mail	No 3 Epress
Leaves Louisville	10:15 P M	12:40 A M
Nashville	7:15 P M	8:45 " "
Decatur	12:45 A M	2:15 P M
Birmingham	3:55 " "	6:48 " "
Calera	5:46 " "	7:31 " "
Arrives at Mont'gy	8:15 " "	9:55

Robert Meek Sup.

C P, Atmore Gen. Pass and Ticket

TWO DIFFERENT MEN.

A greater contrast than Senator Ferry and Speaker Randall is seldom presented, when they sat together on the day of the count. The Speaker stood smiling as a May morning, waiting for the presiding officer of the Senate to come with the votes, so that his ball might begun. He came, stiff, sombre, and painfully conscious of a high collar, followed by the red box containing the returns. As they sat together, the difference of their appearance was striking. Randall is smooth shaven and of classical beauty, while Senator Ferry has a long, brown beard that covers the lower part of his face, and the general air of a theological student. He is a rich lumber merchant, independent of his Senatorship, and, being unmarried, has for a long time been in the market. All sorts of rumors have been prevalent concerning him, and each winter he is reported as engaged to a different young lady. At one time gossip had settled on a certain lady, but it was soon dispelled by the rumor that, she being a Catholic, and he of the other faith, there were church objections to the union. Then the daughter of a [illegible] was settled upon, but she soon left Washington and married some one else. The last report, and this I heard in the ladies' gallery on the day of the count, and consequently must be so, is that the honorable Senator is engaged to a Buffalo lady, who will neither marry nor release him, but keeps his letters so that he cannot address any one else. Whenever his attentions in any quarter become marked, a letter or a visit warns the fair one, and the Senator is again out in the cold. The love affairs of prominent men being more interesting than their public deeds, society will wait to see if events will prove this last rumor.

ENEMIES.

Have you enemies? Go straight on, and mind them not. If they block up your path, walk around them and do your duty regardless of their spite. A man who has no enemies is seldom good for anything; he is made of that kind of material which is so easily worked, that every one has a hand in it. A sterling character—one who thinks for himself, and speaks what he thinks—is always sure to have enemies. They are as necessary to him as fresh air; they keep him alive and active. A celebrated character, who was surrounded with enemies, used to remark—"They are sparks which, if you do not blow, will go out of themselves." Let this be your feeling while endeavoring to live down the scandal of those who are bitter against you. If you stop to dispute, you do but as they desire, and open the way for more abuse. Let the poor fellows talk; there will be a reaction if you perform your duty, and hundreds who were once alienated from you will flock to you and acknowledge their error.

This fellow was selling stuff in bottles, which he warranted would make anything stick unto death and everlasting. We bought a bottle and poured it all over McGuinee's goat on the levee. A boy came along and jumped aboard that goat for a ride. The goat kicked, rolled, turned summersaults, did everything to get the boy off, but he stuck on and yelled "murder!" The goat tried to scrape him off against a cartwheel but he stuck to the wheel.

The mother of that boy came out, cut him out of his clothes, put her apron around him, and took him home. The fellow drove off with the cart, the goat stuck fast to the wheel, and the boy's clothes hanging to the goat. At last accounts the cart was in the river, the goat under the water, and the driver [illegible] was waiting for the river to soak the goat loose from that wheel. A negro bought a bottle yesterday, ate a five-cent, three-year-old pie, then swallowed the contents of the bottle to make it stick.—Ex.

Buying Fruit Trees.—Valuable suggestions are often published in agricultural papers to guard farmers against imposition in purchasing fruit trees, and it is to be regretted that comparatively but few of those most liable to be imposed upon by irresponsible nurserymen and tree-dealers, read such papers to keep themselves posted in such matters; and hence they are just ready to be victimized by the first designing one into whose hands they fall. Those who did not plant out fruit-trees last fall will find it important to look well to this matter without delay. Go or send to a reliable nursery of known good fruits and make selections to suit your soil and climate, and be sure to get such a variety as will give you a supply of choice fruit all along through the year.—[Rural Sun.

Floating Melon Gardens.—In the beautiful Valley of Cashmere, among the Himalayan mountains, lies a lonely lake called Dal. Floating about on its surface, sometimes carried by the winds from one end of the lake to the other, are numerous small islands, on which grow the finest cucumbers and the most luscious melons known. The way in which these floating gardens are made is very curious. All about the main shores of the lake grow quantities of reeds, sedges, and water lilies. When these grow very thickly together people cut them from the roots which hold them near the shore. The leaves of the plants are then spread out over the stems, making a sort of trestle-work to support the soil with which it is next to be covered. After this has been done the seeds are planted and the floating garden is left to care for itself until the fruits are ready for picking.

The Springfield (Mass.) Union says: "An incident illustrating the ferocity of butcher birds and their tenacity of life, recently occurred in this city. A gentleman saw one of these cruel creatures take a sparrow, impale him on the sharp twig of a tree, and then peck at him, seemingly with almost fiendish delight. Seizing a gun, the man fired at the butcher bird, and clipped off one of his legs. Undismayed by the report of the gun, and apparently thinking that the sparrow had wounded him, the butcher, [illegible]-led fury, when the gentleman fired again, and both birds fell lifeless, as he supposed, on the snow. But before he could pick up his gun, the butcher bird had come to life, picked up the poor, little dead sparrow, and fluttered away."

A Sullen Guest.—No matter what happens, some people are never contented. Clouds and darkness are over their heads, alike, whether it rain or shine. To them every incident is an accident, and every accident a calamity. Even when they have their own way, and, indeed, consider their most voluntary acts as matters of compulsion. A child about three years old was crying because his mother had shut the parlor door. "Poor thing!" said a neighbor, compassionately, "you've shut the child out." "It's all the same to him" said the mother; "he would cry if I called him in and then shut the door. It's a peculiarity of that boy, if he is left rather suddenly on either side of a door, he considers himself shut out; and rebels accordingly." There are older children who take the same view of things.

The following is an illustration of the development of English spelling in the Punjab. It is a verbatim copy of a letter received by a schoolmaster in the north from a householder in his locality: "Our, ass, you are a man of no legs and I wish to inter my sun in your skull." The obscurity and seeming offensiveness of this address disappear on translation. What was intended to be written was: 'Sir, as you are a man of knowledge, I wish to enter my son at your school.

Insect Sting.—If stung or bitten by insect, snake or animal, apply spirits of hartshorn very freely with a soft rag, because it is one of the strongest alkalies, and is familiar to most persons. The substance which causes the so-called poison from bites or stings is, so far as it is ascertained, generally acid. Hence the hartshorn antagonizes it in proportion to the promptitude with which it is applied.

Subscribe for the Chilton County Courier.

THE COURIER.

CLANTON. . . ALABAMA.

CURRENT PARAGRAPHS.

In the event of a war Russia will have a hard financial row to hew. Her present debt is about $2,000,000,000, or nearly as large as our own. In addition to this, she has on hand a currency amounting to nearly $600,000,000, one-fourth per cent. of which is worthless, and is, therefore, to be added to her recognized debt. With a population of 86,000,000 she owes, or will owe of less than $400,000,- interest on the public debt—$45,000,000 being paid in gold to foreign creditors. Forty per cent. of the whole tax is taken from the peasantry and poor class of the population. Turkey can afford to be a little impudent.

Mr. George Francis Train thus describes himself in his own paper: "I receive no callers, talk with no adults, make no speeches, visit no theaters, concerts, lyceums or churches; enter no hotels, restaurants, courts, or public places; see no interviewers, attend no dinners, balls or private parties; make no calls, give no Christmas presents, make no charitable donations, attend no weddings or festivals; shake no hands, belong to no club, society or party; court no sympathy, ask no favors, need no money, desire no friendship, seek no office; have no wish, possess no aspirations."

A schoolmaster in Lucknow, India, has recently died a martyr to the theory that "discipline must be maintained." A boy returned to the school after playing truant for several days. The schoolmaster locked him up in a small room in which there was a largesnake. The child cried, "A snake! a snake!" and begged him to open the door. The schoolmaster kept the door closed. About noon the boy's father came to inquire after him, and on opening the door beheld the snake near the neck of the dead child. This little incident created so strong a prejudice against the schoolmaster that his loyalty to the principles of school-room discipline was forgotten, and he was promptly hanged.

Sour laughable letters from people wrote to the centennial managers have just been published in the Philadelphia Inquirer. One of the writers signs his name "Collumbus——," and remarks in a postscript: "I ant certain whether one of or two belongs to my name." Another, with a fine conception of the duties of United States marshals, writes: "Dear Sirs: I am wishing *information* about centenial Ex. and management, also how the people will be governed 'will it not be essential and proper to have a number of men appointed'—or *U. S.* marshals to preserve peace and see that the rites and laws of our own nation are not trampled on. I should feel much favored to *act* in *some* position at *Phila.* during centen. Ex.," etc., etc.

The English are going wild over American beef and mutton. Of late years these items of the Briton's bill of fare have been too expensive for the majority of people; and the efforts to import rabbit meat and beef from Australia, and cattle and beef from Brazil, have failed either to bring prices down or give satisfaction in any form. American beef and mutton exactly meet the need of the hour in every way. They reach England in splendid condition, and sell for from 4d. a pound for bits to 9d. a pound for choice pieces, which is 2d. or 3d. less than the prices of the home article. Connoisseurs declare that American beef and mutton bear evidences of being better fed. The press is in rhapsodies, and can not mention the subject without quotations from Virgil and Dickens. The trade is growing very large, seven hundred tons sometimes arriving at Liverpool in one day. It sells immediately, and is now marketed in London, Liverpool, Manchester, Sheffield, Birmingham, Nottingham, and many other towns.

And now comes another use for petroleum. Consul Stevens, in his report on the trade of Nicolaieff during the past year, states that that part of south Russia continued free from cattle plague. But his attention was drawn in summer to the [illegible] of sudden holidays of oxen and cows, and the loss of tails and manes among horses. He recollected that a former servant of his, prematurely bald, had got the habit, when trimming the lamps, of wiping his petroleum-be-smeared hands in the scanty locks which remained to him, and the result was a much finer head of black, glossy hair than he ever had before. At the consul's suggestion the owner of several black cattle and horses affected as above mentioned tried the remedy, and found that it effected a quick and radical cure. The consul observes that the petroleum should be of the most refined American qualities, and be rubbed in vigorously and quickly with the palm of the hand at intervals of three days, six or seven times in all.

CURRENT MENTION.

Fifty thousand grape-cuttings were shipped to France from Thomasville, Ga., last week.

The annual report of the bank of Italy shows that the pope has $32,000,000 in that institution.

Twenty-five thousand acres of land in Woodson county, Kansas, has been purchased for a Mennonite community.

Two hundred and eighty-one thousand feet of hewn pitch-pine lumber has recently been shipped from Savannah to Bristol, England.

Sixty-seven of the inmates of the Illinois deaf and dumb asylum were borns of parents of consanguineous origin, and forty-eight of these were children of first cousins.

The new suspension bridge over the Mississippi at Minneapolis has been so far completed as to allow the passage of street-cars over it. It will be ready to bear general traffic shortly.

The Yankee has at last appeared who wants the right to distribute advertising sheets at Moody and Sankey Boston meetings.

Rev. Josiah Miller, secretary of the London City Mission, estimates the number of Jews in Europe at 5,000,000. Several protestant societies in England and on the continent are working for the conversion of Jews to protestantism.

The combined capital of the Rothschilds is stated by Emile Burnout, the well known publicist, to have attained in the past year to the almost incalculable sum of seventeen billions of francs, or $3,400,000,000.

Paris is to have a system of underground railways like those of London, their total length being about sixteen miles, and cost 160,000,000 francs. A double tunnel, lined with brick, will be employed, and the central station will be twenty-one feet beneath the level of the Palais Royal garden.

About one fourth of the inhabitants of Whitby, England, are supported by the trade in jet ornaments, the manufacture of which gives direct employment to more than 1,500 persons.

A steamboat is now under construction at Paris for use during the exposition, which is expected to have a motive power of forty-three miles per hour. The author is M. Gillard, a celebrated French aeronaut.

There are only about fifty Chinamen at Beaver Falls, Pa., now. These are all engaged in the cutlery works. The others who were there completed their labor contracts, and have gone elsewhere in search of emp'oyment.

The Berks county agricultural society of Pennsylvania has a membership of 5,620.

The population of Paris is officially announced as 1,986,748. In 1872 it was 1,-852,792.

Boston has one hundred and seventy-five miles of sewers; nearly ten miles were built last year at an expense of [illegible]

G. W. Adair appeals to the people of Atlanta to raise $100,000 in cash to start the cotton factory.

The new state bar association has three hundred and sixty-five members, and two hundred more lawyers have proposed for membership.

The citizens of Raleigh, N. C., are to vote in May upon the question of "license" or "prohibition."

The recent depreciation in California mining stocks has caused a depreciation in values amounting to $58,484,000.

The first bees imported into California arrived there in March 1853, and what were left of them, one hive, finally found their way to San Jose.

At Clapham Junction, near London, no less than nine hundred and fifty-two trains pass daily, their rate of succession, during the business part of the day, being seventy-five trains per hour, or one every forty-eight seconds.

The fleet of vessels in port at Boston is very small, consisting of only three steamers and fourteen barks, and business is very dull in all commercial quarters; but nearly one hundred vessels are now on their way from foreign ports, among them twenty-five East Indiamen.

J. L. Haynes has instituted suit against the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis railroad for the sum of $100,-000 damages alleged to have been sustained by the killing of his son while in the employ of that road, some time since.

Baltimore is educating fifty thousand children in the public schools of that city. Two night schools were established in 1875, and they were so useful that the number has been increased to seven—three white and four colored—which have been attended by 1,266 pupils.

Forty miles of freight-trains were recently reported as blockaded by the snow between Buffalo and Albany.

Lord Palmerston was offered a narrow strip of land at the entrance of the Suez canal when it was opened for $4,000. He refused to bury such a pile of money in a stretch of sand. It has been bought very recently by English captalists for $102,000, and they think they have got a big bargain too.

Mansfield Island, in lake Erie, has been bought by a man who intends to stock it with black cats, and kill their progeny for their fur. He will feed them at first on fish caught off the shore by men who will live on the island; but after the enterprise is well started he will utilize the meat of the slaughtered cats as food for the living cats.

Jefferson Davis intends taking up his abode for the time on the beautiful Mississippi coast, near Mississippi City, in order to engage in writing the reminiscences of his public career, which he has consented to do at the earnest solicitation of his friends.

Why Suffer from Cold in the Head? Dr. J. H. McLean's Catarrh Snuff soothes and cures. Infallible for Catarrh and any Sores in the Nose. Trial Boxes 50 cts., by mail. Dr. J. H. McLean, St. Louis.

TRUTHS AND TRIFLES.

..Among the attractions at a church fair at Baltimore is a walk under the sea, guided by a girl who personates a mermaid as closely as nature and decorum will permit. Price, ten cents.

.."Good morning, Donnelly! I hear your daughter has a baby; is it a boy or a girl?" "Shure, Miss, and its myself as doesn't yet know for the life of me it I'm a grandfather or a grandmother, bedad."

..A little girl philosopher who is taking lessons on the piano, illustrates the rule of home government by saying, "Ma, she works the pedals, but pa he makes most of the music."

..A lazy fellow, falling a distance of fifty feet and escaping with only a few scratches, a bystander remarked that he was "too slow to fall fast enough to hurt himself."

..It is well to know that the caustic effect of lime accidentally introduced into the eye may be entirely neutralized by the use of cold sugar-water. The lime and sugar form a compound that has no action upon the eyes.

..The objection to insuring his life made by a veteran gambler, "I don't like to play a game where I've got to die to win," is thus delicately paraphrased by a fastidious writer: "Men instinctively dislike the contemplation of a contract in which death is a necessary incident to give it value to their estate."

..Now that Duke Alexis has come, where is the beautiful American girl with whom he is to fall in love, while the royal father, on hearing of it, gets very angry and goes around tearing his robes and throwing his crown at the heads of the trembling courtiers? There must be one somewhere. There always is one. It's in the piece and cannot be left out.

..Speaking of slang, a girl, thirteen or fourteen years old, was heard yesterday calling to a boy across the street: "Say, Johnny! We've got the boss society a our school now. It's just bully, and don't you forget it." And yet she was a member of one of the highest departments of the public schools.—*Norwich Bulletin.*

.."Jake," said the blushing damsel to a lover that her father had forbidden the house, "I don't care if your feet are big; I love you just as much." "Wall, Sally, I don't mind so much about the size of my own feet, but I wish your dad'a were a little smallar; I should feel a little more confident, you know, about staying."

..A tramp was arrested in New Jersey last week, taken before a magistrate, and sentenced for three months. The justice, in explaining the sentence remarked that, while there was no evidence that the prisoner had been guilty of any crime, he thought it prudent to commit him, as he had the wild, haggard look of a man about to start a newspaper.—*Brooklyn Argus.*

..Mr. Dorkins hurried into the house and exclaimed: "I've got another, my dear—a good one! If you were on the top of a church spire, on the back of a goose, how would you get down?" Mrs. Dorkins thought she'd jump down, slide down the lightning conductor, fly down on the goose, fall down, and then give it up. "Why, if you wanted to get down, you could pick it off the back of the goose," and Mr. Dorkins exultantly.

..They are taking evidence in a divorce case for cruelty. The husband is under examination. His wife, prostrated with grief, is weeping bitterly, covering her face with her handkerchief. "Now," says the judge, "are you not ashamed to have thus brutally treated your wife—a tender young woman of twenty-five?" The wife suddenly raised her head. "I beg your pardon," she sobs, "twenty-four only." And she again gives way to her grief.

A HOME.

What is a home? A guarded space
Wherein a few, unfairly blest
Shall sit together, face to face,
And lack and purr and be at rest?

Where cushioned walls rise up between
Its inmates and the common air,
The common pain, and pad and screen
From blows of fate or winds of care?

Where Art may blossom strong and free,
And pleasure furl her silken wing,
And every laden moment be
A precious and peculiar thing?

And past and future, softly veiled
In hiding mists shall float and lie,
Forgotten hall, and unassailed
By either Hope or Memory.

While the luxuriant Present weaves
Her perfumed spells untired, untrue,
Braiders her garments, heaps her sheaves,
All for the pleasure of a few?

Can it be this—the longed-for thing
Which wanders on the restless foam,
Unshe tered beggars, birds on wing,
Aspire to, dream of, christen "Home"?

No. Art may bloom, and peace and bliss;
Grief may refrain and Death forget;
But if there be no more than this,
The soul of home is wanting yet.

Dim imags from far glory caught,
Fair type of fairer things to be,
The true home rises in our thought,
As beacon for all men to see.

Its lamps burn freely in the night;
Its fires flows unchidden shed
Their cheering and abounding light
On homeless folk uncomforted.

Each sweet and secret thing within
Gives out a fragrance on the air—
A beautiful breath, sent forth to win
A little smile from others' care.

The few, they back in closer heat;
The many catch the farther ray.
Life higher reems, the world more sweet,
And hope and heaven less far away.

So them old miracle anew
Is wrought on earth and proven good,
And crumbs appointed for a few,
God-blessed, suffice a multitude.

—*Susan Coolidge*, in *Independent.*

LAND-OWNERS IN ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The total number of land-owners in the United Kingdom has already been shown to be under 200,000. Of these five hundred and twenty-three years own between them one-fifth of the total area of the three countries exclusive of manorial wastes and woods of which they may be possessed; 5,000 persons own about two-thirds of the whole area, averaging 10,000 acres each, and 10,000 persons own about three-fourth, averaging 5,000 acres each. Dividing the owners of land into four classes, there are 5,000 large proprietors, averaging 10,000 acres each; 12,000 medium sized proprietors or squires, with from five hundred to 2,000 acres each; 52,000 persons owning from fifty to five hundred acres each, and 120,000 owning less than fifty acres each. The proportions of these classes vary very much in the three countries. In Scotland more than half the land consists of mountain and moor, of very little agricultural value, and held in immense blocks. The remaining half is owned by a very small number of persons—the classes of yeoman and peasant proprietors do not exist there. The same must be said of Ireland, where, notwithstanding the effects of the encumbered estates act, under which, since 1848, upwards of one-sixth of the country has been sold, the number of land-owners is most conspicuously small. In England the number is proportionately larger than in the other two countries. The class of yeoman still exists in some parts of it, and there is also a certain number of smaller proprietors. These, however, cannot be ranked as a class of peasant proprietors. Such a class does not exist in England. The small properties are for the most part in the neighborhood of towns, where they consist in villas, market gardens, or other small plots.

In France an area of about half as large again as the United Kingdom is owned by nearly 5,500,000 proprietors of agricultural land, of whom 5,000,000 of peasants farmers own one-third of the whole area, with what result is every day becoming better known and more fully recognized in this country. The industry and thrift of these peasant owners are marvelous and spread their effect through the whole society of France. The gross farming produce per acre of France may not be so great as in England, but this is equally observable when comparing the large farms of France, of which there are more than 130,000, with the large farms of this country. As compared with the small farmers of France, hiring the land of others, the small owners unquestionably are vastly better in every respect, and they hold their own even beside the large farmers. There may be some defects in the system of small owners; the process may be carried too far in France; but at least it has raised the status of the lower classes there, has almost abolished pauperism in the rural districts, and has endowed the people with such universal habits of thrift as are almost unknown in the people of the same class in this country. It is not the fact, as commonly stated, that the peasant proprietors of France are loaded with debt; the average mortgages on these farms are known to be no more than ten per cent. on their value; while the best evidence that they are able to accumulate money is to be found in the fact that the peasants have been the main subscribers to the great loans which have been raised in France, and that at the present time the French debt to the amount of £1,000,000,000 of our money is held by 4,000,000 of persons, while British consuls to the amount of £700,000,000 are held by not more than 250,000 persons. It will be said, of course, that the climate and soil of France differ from England so much that no comparison can be drawn between them. This may be admitted as regards the central and southern parts of France where the cultivation of the vine and olive is specially suited to peasant owners; but its northern and western provinces are in no way different from the greater part of England. The garden of France is unquestionably Normandy, the climate and soil of which differ in no essential quality from those of the south of England, and which especially resemble such counties as Kent and Somersetshire. In Normandy there is a greater variety in the ownership of property than in any other part of France; large estates with resident owners are numerous; but still more so are small properties; there are an immense number of peasant proprietors, but they do not monopolize the land as in some parts of France. "If I had to point out the happiest part of France," says Monsieur de Lavergne, "I should not hesitate to select Normandy. Population there increases slowly in proportion to wealth; while its wealth has increased fourfold since 1789, its population has increased by one-third only. In many rural communes there is not a single pauper." The writer adds: "La plupart des Normands n'ont pas lu Malthus, mais ils pratiquent instinctivement ses conseils." The case of Normandy is especially instructive, as it shows what is the result of a happy combination of every variety of large owners and small owners of land, farmed by tenants, and of peasants farming their own land. In the more northern provinces of France property is even more divided, and gives admirable results, though perhaps the net produce after taking into account the number of cultivators is not so great.

Why should Lear have complained of his daughters? The atoms of a man's body, king or slave, are not faithful for an hour to the structures of which they form a part. That which was accretion yesterday is decretion to-day, and to-morrow is in remote and changing alienation: a passing part of all earthly forms and substances, with no enduring fidelity to any.

A STATE RECEPTION IN THE KHEDIVE'S HAREM.

The following extract from a private letter describing the state reception of the harem of the khediv of Egypt on the occasion of the recent Kurban Bairam, the great Mohammedan feast of the year:

"This morning we went with a friend to the harem reception at Abdeen Palace—a modern square built building, with a large central court. In front of it the soldiers were drawn up in line, and in the court were black regiments, beside other soldiers, and a military band. As we came to the entrance-hall some eastern ladies were leaving the palace. Their flowing drapery was gorgeous in color and rich with embroidery. Their thin muslin veils, which they seemed merely to hold over their mouths, did not in the least conceal their features, which were delicate. They startled me by the whiteness of their faces and blackness of their eyes and eyebrows. How this effect was produced I could not see, as they passed us so quickly. Coming suddenly into the subdued lights of the vestibule, with the glowing radiance of the dresses of so many ladies and attendants, seemed like entering a tent when a flower show was displayed.

"We followed out Egyptian friend upstairs—Arab ladies on the stairs and landings every where as we passed. Their costumes were always brilliant and rich in the extreme; but we saw nothing purely Oriental except in the dresses of the visitors who were leaving as we arrived. The ladies of the palace wore mostly long flowing dresses, loose in make, and fastened with a sash round the waist. In every case they had a thin turban of the same color as the dress, placed on the back of the head like a Parisian bonnet. The hair was almost always gathered up on the top of the head. We passed on till we came to the reception room of the khedive's chief wife. Before entering we heard an extraordinary noise, which proved to be the singing and playing of six slave girls. They set in a row, dressed alternately in orange and violet silk. The instruments were a double pipe held in either hand by the performer and placed together on the lips (as in Fra Angelico' pictures), a violin, a lute, a sort of zither and two tambourines. Two of these girls were very merry, and sometimes could scarcely sing for laughing. Their singing and playing sounded like a strange weird chant sung very quickly.

"The khedive's chief wife sat upon the sofa attired in light-greenish satin, embroidered with gold and diamonds. She rose to receive us with much friendliness, and made the usual Arab salutation, kissing her hand and touching her forehead. We were then invited to sit down, and coffee and cigarettes were handed round, and we were all expected to drink and smoke. A younger princess, on another sofa, was fair, with light hair, and looked elegant in white satin ornamented with gold and diamonds. Both dresses were made in the way I have described. It was generally remarked that the jewels were few compared with last year. The mistress of the ceremonies spoke French, as did one of the princesses; otherwise we heard nothing but Arabic.

"The room were furnished in French style with gilding and looking-glasses everywhere, only the beautiful eastern carpets showed oriental taste. There were two or three pictures in one room—French, but of no particular merit. They were hung high, as wall decorations. There was no piano, and I did not see anywhere a single book, or any other sign of culture. The ladies struck me as pleasing, gentle and dignified; only one looked ill and unhappy. But for the most part their faces were insipid, and had none of that look of intelligence which cultivation lends to the dullest English woman. They all looked very much alike upon a first view, having generally dark complexions and short noses. We saw no one as handsome as the lady visitors we met on entering. We stayed about half an hour and then left. When we re-entered the entrance hall, sherbet was handed to us in gold cups, wrapped in an embroidered napkin.

"After all, to English eyes, the palace was a gilded prison, and the mixture o western with the other eastern ways has robbed the harem system of its oriental charm. Europe has come with its gaudy silks and satins and angular furniture. It seems hard that it should not come with its education also."—*London Times.*

WANTED—EXAMPLES OF PLAIN LIVING.

A letter to the editor of the New York Sun says: This is what we need: That our wealthy people, whether enriched by inheritance, good fortune, or honorable industry and frugality, should make the not very difficult or self-denying sacrifice of living in the community in such a way as will commend itself to all for its simplicity, its economy, and, at the same time, for its elegance and refinement, thus presenting the highest social station as a thing easily within the reach of all honorable and honest people. This would produce a healthy, hopeful striving for the station which is ever allied into genuine moral development and progress.

But, instead of this, set an example, by their style of living, which reacts upon the great body of the people, exciting a restless, despairing envy that finds consolation only in the hope of vying with it by means of some lucky hit, or in gloating with unhealthy relish over the daily-recurring instances of the financial and moral wreck and downfall of some hitherto envied neighbor. These instances show that the so-called upper class is so impregnated with the qualities of rascality and intamy that it is only a question of time, and that short, how soon the whole vicious thing will come down with such a crash and ruin, accompanied by such a blow on the great moral nerve of the land, as will render forever hateful the very name of social station as now misapplied and abused.

EATING VS. DRINKING.

If you would keep from drinking so great a quantity of ardent spirits, eat more. Eat nutritious food. Eat something whenever you take a drink. The drunk, in all cases, comes from the stomach full of whisky and no food. There is a fact yet to be learned by many, and that is, they do not eat enough of real blood, bone, nerve and tissue making food. You may half starve to death on salt fish, potatoes, cabbage, turnips, fried liver, stewed kidney, and a score of other dishes that please the taste, but add little or nothing to the body force. Eggs, the best of steak, mutton and bread are what one requires for strength. It is this unconscious, half starved condition which causes so much of the craving for a temporary increase of strength, and that quickest gained through a glass of whisky, that gives, for a few moments, spasmodic impulse to the wheels of life, sending them whizzing and spinning around for a few moments; then comes reaction, and they turn more sluggish than ever. The best spirits in the world reside in good blood, and worst in bad. It is that which sends false imaginations and despondencies to the brain.

..Milan, in Italy, has 275,000 inhabitants, about half the number of Brooklyn, and maintains twenty-two theaters, all of which more than pay ex-

Chilton County Courier.

BY BROOKS AND MARTIN.

CLANTON ALA. FEBRUARY 23 1877.

EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

Terms of Subscription.

Per Annum.....$1 00

The Montgomery *Advertiser* of the 21st says: "The Democrats have been outreached by the Radicals." Truth, too. The leaders of the Democratic party have been pretty highly euchred and the "eight to seven" Commission have proved the patriotism of the day; that patriotism consisting in fidelity to party, the first principal, and the weal and welfare of the Nation entirely a secondary consideration. Sad, indeed it is, that men occupying positions of such high trust as Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, places where of all others there should be no narrow-mindedness or partisan spirit, but where Justice should reign uppermost in the mind regardless of party or party feeling and where "ye are all bought with a price," should have no application. But alas! the evil days are upon us, and no man saveth, 'I had rather be right than President of the United States." Fraud, yea grievous frauds have been committed and admitted by this exemplary "eight to seven" Commission, and yet they declare there is no law to reach it. 'Tis indeed time that our law makers should bestir themselves and see that the people are protected in the free choice of their Chief Executive, and the sanctity of the ballot box preserved. If those fellows of this Commission, belonging to the United States Supreme Court continue in the course thus far pursued, why Hayes will inevitable be the next President, unless the Democrats employ the time until the inaugural day passes and thus compel another election. But in the event that Hayes is declared President on the 4th of March coming, we anticipate no trouble relative to his inauguration, but afterward, simply from the fact that he will not be respected as President from the manner in which he attained the Presidency and the injustice of his occupying the Presidential Chair. The future will unfold its mysteries, and we shall see the things that are now hidden.

"Give a portion to seven and also to eight, for thou knowest not what evil shall be upon the earth."—*Eccles. xi. 2.*

The foregoing passage of Scripture is quoted in his paper by Field Murat Halstead of Cincinnati. We are willing to give a portion to seven and also to eight; but it is an outrage when eight steal every part of the portion of seven. In such case, there shall surely be evil upon the earth.—*New York Sun.*

A. Haardt & Brother

DEALER IN

OYSTERS, FISH, FRUIT GAME

VEGETABLES,

and all kinds of *Western and Country Produce*

MONROE STREET,

MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA.

PRICES CHEAP FOR CASH.

Send for Price List.

F. HINDERER'S

(OUR FRITZ,

SALOON.

Choice Wines, Liquors and Cigars

CAN ALWAYS BE FOUND AT THE BAR.

FRESH CINCINNATI LAGER ON DRAUGHT

4 COURT STREET, **Montgomery** ALA.

STEWART AND CO.

DryGoods and Groceries,

CLANTON,

CHILTON COUNT. ALABAMA.

STEWART AND CO.

By virtue of an execution issued by the Circuit Court of Chilton County, State of Alabama, in favor of J. W. Foshee against E. McGlawn, I will proceed to sell between the legal hours of sale at public outcry on Monday March 5th 1877. before the Court House door at Clanton to the highest bidder for cash the following described real estate levied on as the property of E. McGlawn to-wit:

S½ of sw ¼ Section 29 T 21 R 14 ne ¼ of nw ¼ and se ¼ of nw ¼ sw ¼ of sw ¼ and sw ¼ of Section 32 T 21 R 14 and se ¼ of se ¼ and e ½ of se ¼, less 20 acres Section 31 T 21 R 14.

3t W. L. Campbell Sheriff.

Jesse B. Hardy Com'l't v s Roberta Hardy Respondent.	}	In Chancery at Clanton, Chilton Co. State of Ala.

In this case it is made to appear to the Register by the affidavit of W A Collier, Complainant Solicitor that the said Roberta Hardy is a non resident of this State, and that her particular of Residence is in the State of Texas, and further that in the belief of said affidavit, the defendant is over 21 years of age. It is therefore ordered by the Register that publication be made in the Chilton County Courier; a newspaper, published in the town of Clanton in said county for three successive weeks, requiring her (the said Roberta Hardy), to answer or Demur to the bill of Complaint in this case by the 5th day of March, A D 1877, or in thirty days thereafter a Decree pro confesso may be taken against her. Done at this office this fifth day of February 1877.

W. A. Jones Special Register.

3t

RUBY SALOON!

Open Day and Night,

No. 4 Court Sq. West Side.

MONTGOMERY

Alabama.

Country Merchants take Notice.

S. ENGELHARDT,

MONTGOMERY ALA.

Wholesale and Retail Grocer and Dealer in

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All Goods Warranted as Represented!

and delivered at depot

FREE OF DRAYAGE!

Goods sold at the lowest market price. All orders from the country will be given prompt attention. Call or send order before purchasing elsewhere.

S. Engelhardt.

tf

A. L. BROOKS. H. L. MARTIN

BROOKS AND MARTIN.

Attorneys At Law,

CLANTON ALA.

Will practice in the Courts of Chilton and adjacent counties, and also in the higher Court's of the State.

OFFICE AT THE COURT HOUSE

NEW ENTERPRISE

Begins with the New Year!

I take pleasure in announcing that I have reopened, with the intention of making it a permanent business,

A Broom Factory at 41

—MARKET STREET, MONTGOMERY ALA.—

The best of stock and workmen employed. The trade will be supplied at prices that will warrant merchants in making their purchases at home. Orders promptly and satisfactory filled.

Remember it is a home Enterprise

S. Schuessler. 3m

E. LIEBENSTEIN.

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—AT THE—

RUBY BAR. MONTGOMERY ALABAMA.

All delicacies of the season furnished at all hours (day and night.)

A Bar of the Choicest Liquors attached to it. Polite and Prompt Attendance Guaranteed.

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DEALERRS IN

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Clanton, Ala.

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MONTGOMERY ALA.

Having opened a nice and neat shop opposite the Market House, on Monroe street, a few doors below J. A. Diaz & Co.'s Ice House, I am prepared to wait upon all with dispatch and neatness. I have four first-class barbers and warrant satisfaction.

JACK ABERCROMBRIE. 1yr

PERFECTION

ATTAINED AT LAST!

A TRIAL will INSURE ITS POPULARITY EVERYWHERE.

WHITE SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE.

When once used will retain its place forever.

WE EXCHANGE MACHINES.

Send your old-fashioned, cumbersome, heavy-running, woman-killing machine to us, and we will allow you $35 for it, as part payment for one of ours.

IT IS CELEBRATED FOR ITS ADVANTAGES, IN THAT IT IS ONE OF THE LARGEST SEWING MACHINES MANUFACTURED,—ADAPTED ALIKE TO THE USE OF THE FAMILY OR BLIND WORK-SHOP. IT HAS THE LARGEST SHUTTLE, WITH A BOBBIN THAT HOLDS ALMOST A SPOOL OF THREAD.

THE SHUTTLE TENSION IS ADJUSTABLE WITHOUT REMOVING THE SHUTTLE FROM THE MACHINE.

THIS MACHINE IS SO CONSTRUCTED THAT THE POWER IS APPLIED DIRECTLY OVER THE NEEDLE. THUS ENABLING IT TO SEW THE HEAVIEST MATERIAL WITH UNEQUALED EASE. IT IS VERY SIMPLE IN ITS CONSTRUCTION, DURABLE AS IRON AND STEEL CAN MAKE IT. ALL ITS WEARING PARTS CASE-HARDENED OR STEEL, AND INGENIOUSLY PROVIDED WITH MEANS FOR TAKING UP LOST MOTION, SO WE ARE JUSTIFIED IN

Warranting Every Machine for 3 Years.

IT IS THE LIGHTEST AND EASIEST-RUNNING MACHINE IN THE MARKET. IT IS, ALSO, THE MOST ELABORATELY ORNAMENTED AND PRETTIEST MACHINE EVER PRODUCED.

WITH ALL THESE ADVANTAGES, IT IS SOLD FROM $15 TO $25 LESS THAN OTHER FIRST-CLASS MACHINES.

EXCLUSIVE CONTROL OF TERRITORY GIVEN TO AGENTS.

EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS OFFERED FOR CASH OR ON CREDIT.

SEND FOR CIRCULARS AND TERMS TO

White Sewing Machine Co.,

358 Euclid Avenue,

AGENTS WANTED. **CLEVELAND, O.**

ZYKALZYO!

We are now prepared to furnish permanent situations for a large number of persons, male and female

Out of Work! Parties

here sent free on application. Address, with stamp, SOUTHERN CO-OPERATIVE CO., Nashville, Tenn.

ZYKALZYO!

Chilton County Courier.

BY BROOKS AND MARTIN.

CLANTON ALA. FEBRUARY 23 1877.

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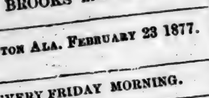
THIS PAPER IS ON FILE WITH



Where Advertising Contracts can be made.

LOCAL.

A dancing school will be opened at this place next Monday night.

We learn that quite a number of gentlemen from Montgomery attended the sale of land at Verbena on yesterday.

"Ah, parson, I wish I could carry my gold with me," said a dying man to his pastor. "It might melt," was the consoling answer.

Mr. C. H. Williams was thrown from his buggy on last Sunday and had his collar-bone dislocated. We are sorry to hear of this accident and hope he will soon recover from his injuries.

When you are in Rome you must do as the Romans. If you go to Turkey, you must gobble. It therefore follows that when you come to Clanton, you must do as the Clantonians do; they always price the goods of Stewart & Co., before purchasing elsewhere. Go thou and do likewise.

Who will be our County officers? The election does not come off until August, but there are already a number of candidates in the field; this is good news, we will doubtless have a lively County election.

Gov. Albert Trimble respectfully states to the good people of Chilton that, if the Local Returning Board will permit him, he will be a candidate for deputy Sheriff of Chilton County.

We deeply sympathize with that young man who came into our office a few days since and dropping into a chair, muttered: "I truly loved the lady fair, with cerulean eyes and flaxen hair, but *drat the luck* my hopes sank low as I saw that poetry given to her *other* beau!" Ladies take care how you pass around your poetry.

If the South and North Railroad Company will meet Col. Bass, on fair grounds, we see no obstacle in the way of building the Wetumpka Railroad, and we hope to see this year's cotton crop moved from this place by rail.—*Nu-Joan.*

A Returning Board has been organized at this place with the view of saving the expense to the candidates for county offices of sending for the United States Returning Board. All communications should be addressed to the President of the Local Returning Board, Clanton Alabama.

A young fellow who indulges in the use of strong drink says, at night he feels as if he owned all the property in the world, in the morning as if he owned none, and was in arrears for his taxes on what he owned the night before.

Chilton County has received $250 under Section 654 of the Revised Code, to replace it's record books that were destroyed by fire when the Court House at this place was burned in 1870.

The Walter county (Ga.) Vidette says there was a shower of stones in that county on last Friday. The stones varying in size from as large as a hen's-egg to that of a man's two fists. The shower was very brief and extended over not more than four acres of ground, and followed and explosive sound not unlike cannonading.

One of our red whiskered men had his hair cut and his face scraped the other day, and upon looking in a glass fell deeply in love with himself. He now carries a small looking glass in his pocket which he frequently consults. We fear he will prove a second Narcissus.

During the past five weeks 70 persons have been added to the membership of the First Baptist Church of Montgomery, either by baptism or by letter.

Mr. W. B. Strock of Verbena has purchased Hallman's rapid process of tanning. All who wish to buy rights can do so by calling on or addressing him at Verbena.

X Watch out for the big X written or printed near the number of each paper. Your subscription will expire with the next number thereafter, and we hope you will immediately renew it, or notify us to discontinue. tf

Stoves, Iron, Tin-ware, Manufacturer and dealers in all kind of Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware, Stoves, Block tin, cooking utensils, Lead and brass pipes, pumps, &c, John H. Engelhardt.

A large stock of Metal goods, Sheet Zinc, Bath tubs &c. Roofing and Guttering done on short notice, and all work warranted. Next to the First Baptist Church, Court Street Montgomery Alabama. 1yr

Brown now occupies the back room in the Post Office building; he has fitted it up in the most approved style and invites loafers to make it their head-quarters. Comfortable chairs furnished free of charge.

—A widow aged fourteen recently took a second husband in Alton Illinois.

It seems that Tuskegee was disappointed in the balloon ascension and show at that place on the 15th. The *News* and *Mail* both pronounce it a humbug.

The ladies of Montgomery sent a petition to the legislature praying the passage of a law to prevent freight trains from running on Sunday.

Major Marion Banks, of Tuskaloosa, Colonel W. G. Clark, of Mobile, and Col. N. H. R. Dawson, of Selma, have been reappointed by Gov. Houston Trustees of the University of Alabama.

A young lady of Bellevue, Ohio, bet a young man a kiss that Tilden would be elected—he to pay if Tilden won, she to pay if Hayes was elected. On the morning of the 8th of November he called and paid the bet; on the 9th he called and took it back. That evening she paid the bet. Next morning she took it back and he paid; then she paid, and he paid, and so they have been kept busy by the contradictory dispatches ever since, and both declare their willingness and ability to hold out until Congress decides the question. They don't like the new electoral law. They think it is unconstitutional.

STATE NEWS.—The Alabama Press Association meets in Mobile in April.

—Argus- Selma is 10,000 bales short of her cotton receipts to the same date last year.

—Birmingham has received 5,000 bales of cotton.

—Gazette: Mrs. Laura Williamson cut her throat with a razor in Tuskaloosa a few days ago, from the effects of which she died. No cause given.

—The Tuskegee Female College has 85 pupils, with the promise of a larger number in the fall.

—Mrs. Rowe, an old lady in Greenville, in indigent circumstances has fallen heir to a large fortune, from a relative in Georgia.

—The people of Cullman are rapidly pushing their new county forward to a complete organization.

—Mortgages have so accumulated in the Probate Office here that there is at least six weeks' steady writing to record them. We were shown a very large bundle of mortgages by the accommodating Clerk.—*Tuskegee News.*

William A. Collier,

ATTORNEY AT LAW

Clanton Alabama.

OFFICE IN THE COURT HOUSE

Will practice in the various Courts of Chilton and adjacent counties, and in the Supreme court of the State.

1877 NEW YORK 1877

The different editions of The Sun during the next year will be the same as during the year that has just passed. The daily edition will on week days be a sheet of four pages, and on Sundays a sheet of eight pages, or 56 columns; while the weekly edition will be a sheet of eight pages of the same dimensions and character that are already familiar to our friends. The Sun will continue to be a strenuous advocate of reform and retrenchment, and of the substitution of statesmanship, wisdom and integrity for hollow pretence, imbecility, and fraud in the administration of public affairs. It will continue for the government of the people by the people and for the people, as opposed to government by fraude in the ballot-box and in the counting of votes, enforced by military violence. It will endeavor to supply its readers—a body not far from a million of souls—with the most careful compilete and trustworthy accounts of current events, and will employ for this purpose a numerous and carefully selected staff of reporters and Correspondents. Its reports from Washington, especially, will be full, accurate, and fearless; and it will doubtless continue to deserve and enjoy the hatred of those who thrive by plundering the Treasury or by usurping what the law does not give them, while it will endeavor to merit the confidence of the public by defending the rights of the people against the encroachments of unjustified power.

The price of the daily Sun will be 55 cents a month or $6.50 a year, post paid, or with the Sunday edition seven dollars and seventy cents a year.

The Sunday edition alone, 8 pages, $1.20 a year, post paid.

The Weekly Sun, eight pages of 56 broad columns, will be furnished during 1877 at the rate of $1 a year, post paid. The benefit of this large reduction from the previous rate for the weekly can be enjoyed by individual subscribers without the necessity of making up clubs. At the same time, if any of our friends choose to aid in extending our circulation, we shall be grateful to them, and every such person who sends us ten or more subscribers from one place will be entitled to one copy of the paper for himself without charge. At one dollar a year postage paid, the expense of paper and printing are barely repaid; and, considering the size of the sheet and quality of its contents, we are confident the people will consider the weekly Sun the cheapest newspaper published in the world, and we trust also one of the very best.

THE SUN,
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THE NEWS WITHOUT POISON.

The NEW YORK OBSERVER claims to publish the *best family newspaper*, and repudiaters all unsound or objectionable teaching. Even its advertising columns are free firm all quackery and dangerous advertisements, and the whole paper, both in its religious and secular department, is filled with pure and entertaining reading. While we commend the position of the OBSERVER in this matter we also endorse it as one of the most desirable periodicals for any household. The price, $3.15 a year post paid, can hardly be made to retain as much good spent in any other work. *S. I. Prime & Co., 37 Park Row, New York.*

BEGIN THE NEW YEAR WITH A PAPER FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

The year 1877 will be marked by more important events than any of its predecessors. The Montgomery ADVERTISER, as heretofore, will be devoted to the Democratic and Conservative cause and will be unsparing in its efforts to uphold the government in the State and Union. It is offered at the following rates:

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KING COTTON.

America's Important Part in the Economy of Commerce—In Interesting Interview with Judge Hilton.

News flashed across the ocean yesterday from Manchester to the effect "that at a meeting of the chamber of commerce of that city the president had said that the export of Manchester goods to the United States, which formerly afforded an excellent market, were now nil, and that there was considerable trade in Manchester in cotton fabrics manufactured in America." A Herald reporter was instructed to call upon Mr. Hilton, of A. T. Stewart & Co., to gain his opinion on the subject, and this is what he said in reply to questions:

"The English government limits duty to the importation of a very few articles, and our goods enter British ports free. In the United States, however, the duty on English and French printed cotton dress goods and chintz will run from thirty-five to sixty per cent., according to value. A safe estimate of the average would be about fifty per cent. You see that we have this great advantage of tariff over our Manchester competitors, and can pour our goods into their markets. The English manufacturers ship largely to Australia and the East Indies, but we are beginning to compete very seriously with them there. In several parts of the world the Manchester men have obtained a bad name for their cotton goods by weighting them with size, which gives them a strong solid appearance, but when washed and the size removed, they are seen to be light and flimsy and transparent enough to allow a New England primer to be read through the texture. It is no vain boast to say that our American cotton goods bear the best reputation in the east, and importers there would not change them for the British products. When cotton is high on the other side, as it is to-day, it does not pay us to export, although some of our larger cotton manufacturers are overloaded. Mill owners do not want to stop their mills, as it always has a prejudicial effect. They willingly sacrifice ten or fifteen per cent. on the price of their goods sooner than stop manufacturing. Percale is sold in New York at fifteen cents a yard, which compares favorably in appearance with English and French prints at forty-five cents a yard.

"The last six months have been terribly dull in our trade, particularly the last three. The uncertainty and insecurity of the presidency has had much to do with it. Southern trade is entirely stopped, and jobbers are holding back for a falling market. I cannot tell you the class of communications we receive from the south, but will only say the sooner the presidential question is settled, the better.

"West of England broadcloth we cannot successfully imitate. The best quality here realize $10 per yard, German broadcloth $5 and American $2.20. This remark still applies to a good many other articles. Of course importations have to pay duties more or less high. You see these samples of woolen dress goods on my desk, made of silk, camel's hair and wool, and containing twenty-five, fifteen and ten per cent. of silk respectively. We used to buy this class of goods from France, where they made them of camel's hair spun with wool. In Mr. Stewart's lifetime we agreed to buy up all the camel's hair we could find in the United States, and cleaned out the market, obtaining altogether some 40,000 pounds. To cut a long story short, we are now manufacturing these goods and shipping them to Paris and other European centres, and sell them at half the price we did the same style of goods we formerly imported from France. Another thing we cease to import is woolen blankets. In conclusion, I maintain that since 1873 this country has advanced fifty per cent. in excellence, at least, in the manufacture of woolen goods."

HORSES FOR EUROPE.

The results of the shipments of fresh beef from the United States and Canada to England have been so satisfactory as to suggest the propriety of turning attention to the raising of live animals for the English market. The fresh meat shipped from this country went to Liverpool, London, Manchester, Birmingham and Sheffield, and was sold at prices considerably lower than the native beef, and the people of these cities are now counting on the United States and Canada as sources from which a large portion of their future supply of meat is to be drawn. It seems almost incredible that cattle should be driven and hauled fifteen hundred or two thousand miles from Missouri, Kansas and Texas to the Atlantic coast, and carried three thousand miles further in ocean steamers, and sold for less than English cattle. But the explanation is to be found in the great difference between the cost of feeding and grazing in this country and that. Here grazing costs next to nothing, and winter feeding with corn at fifteen to twenty-five cents a bushel is trifling compared with prices in England, where lands rent for twenty-five dollars per acre. But if slaughtered animals can be shipped to England at a profit, why may not live animals also? The question is already being asked on the other side, for the Manchester Examiner says: We can look to the fertile pastures of the states and Canada to give us horses much cheaper than they can be raised here." This seems reasonable enough when we think of it. Horses are cheap in the west, and can, if need be, be raised in abundance. We ship them now to the eastern cities, where they are sold at good prices. They might go further and seek a market in the English cities, where the prices are still better. Of course only choice animals and they adapted to English service—heavy draught horses, roadsters and hunters—the latter requiring some admixture of warm blood, would be demanded; but when it should be determined exactly what kinds of horses are wanted, it would be easy enough for breeders to cultivate these kinds; and so in the end we should build up a profitable business in shipping back to the sources of our thoroughbred cattle and horses the descendants of our short-horns, Clydesdales and Normans

A SIX-YEAR-OLD BOY'S SUICIDE.

A six-year-old son of Dr. A. R. Eaton, of Elizabeth, N. S., committed suicide, on Saturday, by shooting himself in the breast. It seems the little fellow has been very despondent during the last few weeks, owing to the death of a sister who had been his constant companion, and on more than one occasion threatened to kill himself. His parents endeavored to cheer him and divert his thoughts, but to their efforts he replied that he wanted to be an angel and live with his little sister. On Saturday morning his mother chided him for something, whereupon he went away apparently much affected. Shortly after this Mrs. Eaton heard the report of a pistol, and rushing up the stairs was met by her son, who, pointed to the bullet wound in his breast, said: "Don't cry, mamma: I won't die; the bullet didn't hit my heart." He retained his consciousness until the bullet was extracted, when he died.—*Boston Globe.*

BEES AND HOLLY-BERRIES.

Several of your correspondents have noticed the scarcity of holly-berries in different parts of the country, and the same thing may be observed to a remarkable extent in my neighborhood. Your correspondents account for the facts by spring frosts, but it must be remembered how hardy a plant the holly is, being found in Norway as far north as the 62° of north latitude (Lecoq "Geographic Botanique," vii., p. 370); another explanation seems to be more probable.

Bees of all kinds were, in this neighborhood extraordinarily rare during the spring. I can state that positively, and wished to observe a particular point in their behavior in sucking the common red clover, and, therefore, often visited the fields where this plant was growing; but I could see very few bees. I was so much struck by this fact that I examined several meadows abounding with flowers of all kinds, but bees were everywhere rare. Reflecting, in the course of the summer, on this extraordinary scarcity, it occurred to me that this part of England would be temporarily in the same predicament as New Zealand before the introduction of hive bees, when the clovers (which, as I know by trial, require the aid of bees for perfect fertilization) would not set seed.

By an odd chance I received the very next morning a letter from a stranger in Kent, asking me if I could assign any reason for the seed crop of clover having failed in his neighborhood, though the plants looked vigorous and healthy. Now the holly is a dioecious plant, and during the last forty years I have looked at many flowers in different districts, and have never found an hermaphrodite. Bees are the chief transporters of pollen from the male to the female tree, and the latter will produce but few berries if bees are scarce.

In my "Origin of Species" I state that, having found a female tree exactly sixty yards from a male tree, put the stigmas of twenty flowers taken from different branches under the microscope, and on all, without exception, there were a few pollen grains, and on some a profusion. As the wind had set for several days from the female to the male tree, the pollen could not have thus been carried. The weather had been cold and boisterous, and therefore not favorable; nevertheless every female flower which I examined had been effectually fertilized by the bees, which I saw at work, and which had flown from tree to tree in search of nectar.

Therefore, as I believe, we cannot decorate our christian hearths with the scarlet berries of the holly because bees were rare during the spring; but what caused their rarity I do not in the least know.

DON'T BE A LOAFER.

Young man! pay attention. Don't be a loafer; don't keep loafers' company; don't hang about loafing places. Better work than sit around day after day, or stand about corners with your hands in your pockets—better for your own health and prospects. Bustle about, i. you mean to have anything to bustle about for. Many a poor physician has obtained a real patient by riding after an imaginary one. A quire of blank paper, tied with red tape, carried under a lawyer's arm, may procure him his first case, and make his fortune. Such is the world: "To him that hath shall be given." Quit dreaming and complaining; keep busy and mind your chances.

SPECULATIONS ON THE COMMISSION ACTION.

The principles on which the electoral commission will proceed are closely discussed here by eminent lawyers. The main question, of course, is whether the commission will go back of the regular certificates given by governors of states. It is known that Mr. Morton has held that the governor's certificate is final. Mr. Frelinguysen is understood to have held, in his speech on the electoral bill, that the commission could not go behind the certificates, and there may be a majority of this view in the commission. It is believed, however, that the memorial of the Florida legislature would hardly be refused consideration if it were brought before the commission, because it is a prayer of the constituted authority and voice of the state, complaining of fraud in the very matter to be considered, and asking for justice. Hence, probably, the vehement opposition of the memorial to the house.

It is the belief of some prominent lawyers here, too, that the commission will not, in any case, change the recorded or certified vote of a state; but if manifest fraud should be shown, will prefer to cancel the vote of the state. Thus these gentlemen believe that, on the whole, it is probable that if the Florida memorial were before the commission, and if the matter charged were considered and should be proved, the commission would still hold that it could only decide that the vote of the state was forfeited, and not that it should be given to the democratic side. This on the ground that though fraud be established it would require a complete investigation of the returns and the vote to establish the extent and the exact bearings of the fraud, and that the state, having mismanaged its affairs, must suffer the consequences by losing its vote.

Concerning the Oregon case, the general opinion of the lawyers is that if the commission hold that it can not go behind the face of the certificate it must except Gov. Grover's with the rest, but that it may and probably will hold, even then, that the governor had no right to appoint a new elector, but that the constitution having forbidden the people to choose a federal officer to be an elector, the votes cast for Postmaster Watts were null and void and that the state is, by its own fault, entitled to but two electoral votes.

Of course these are but speculations, and there are people who hold that the commission will act in the capacity of an equity court and will strive to look into the rights of the questions brought before them, but it is seen that if it should attempt to do this its labors would be greatly prolonged.

PUSHING THE COTTON CROP TO MARKET.

Our special correspondents are giving us each in their turn some valuable statistics relative to the amount of cotton left on the plantations, and the estimate made by our Galveston agent to-day of 55,000 for Texas will be a great surprise to those, leaning to 4,500,000 as the probable out-turn of the crop. We firmly believe that in no other season before has such energy been used by planters to send their crops forward, the extraordinary facilities of transportation and the moral fear, entertained at the commencement of the season, of the low prices to be accepted, having stimulated shipments to a greater extent than any previous year.—*New York Cotton Record.*

The young man who is still keeping up his dairy has the weary hopeless look of a tramp who has reached a town that don't issue soup and has no station house

MILITIA FORCE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Abstract of the militia force of the United States (organized and unorganized), according to the latest returns received at the office of the adjutant general:

States.	Organized.	Unorganized.
Maine	875	78,376
New Hampshire	1,134	36,324
Vermont	535	30,182
Massachusetts	6,666	217,498
Rhode Island	2,043	40,699
Connecticut	2,434	61,502
New York	19,479	888,183
New Jersey	3,836	134,297
Pennsylvania	10,583	356,302
Maryland	1,276	80,244
Mississippi	655	105,178
Louisiana	826	113,209
Texas	1,276	74,456
Arkansas	11,700	85,175
Kentucky	4,630	217,044
Ohio	2,864	329,726
Michigan	2,519	169,118
Iowa	836	46,000
Nebraska	1,936	60,000
Kansas	2,538	101,957
California	3,000	
Virginia	6,949	77,010
South Carolina	3,274	
Illinois	200	
Missouri	1,737	
Wisconsin	160	
Minnesota		2,576,469
Grand aggregate	90,865	

No returns have been received from Delaware, West Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Tennessee, Indiana, Nevada and Oregon.

PERSONS requiring purgatives or pills should be careful what they buy. Some pills not only cause griping pains, but leave the bowels in a torpid, costive state. Parsons' Purgative Pills will relieve the bowels and cleanse the blood without injury to the system.

IS THERE ONE reader of this paper suffering from rheumatism? If so, write to Helphenstine & Bently, Druggists, Washington, D. C., for a circular of Durang's Rheumatic Remedy. This medicine is taken internally, and will positively cure any case of rheumatism on the face of the green earth. Price, one dollar a bottle.

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WEEKLY MARKET REVIEW.

MEMPHIS.			
Flour	$4 00	@	8 50
Wheat	1 10	@	1 12½
Corn	60	@	62
Oats	50	@	52
Lard	12½	@	13
Bacon—Clear Sides	9	@	—
Hay—Best	20 00	@	22 00
Whisky—Common	1 00	@	1 15
Robertson County	1 75	@	3 00
Bourbon	5 00	@	5 50
Lincoln County	1 75	@	3 00
Highwines	1 13	@	1 15
Cotton—Ordinary	10	@	10½
Good Ordinary	11½	@	—
Low Middling	12	@	—
Seeds—Clover	8 50	@	9 50
German Millet	60	@	65
Missouri Millet	1 75	@	2 00
Hungarian	1 75	@	2 00
Buckwheat ₱ bush	1 75	@	2 00
LOUISVILLE.			
Flour	$5 25	@	8 75
Wheat—Red and Amb'r	1 35	@	1 40
Corn—Sacked	43	@	45
Oats	37	@	40
Hay—Timothy	9 00	@	10 00
Pork—Mess	17 50	@	18 00
Lard	12	@	13½
Bacon—Clear Sides	10	@	10½
Wool	33	@	35
Potatoes—Irish, ₱ bbl	1 60	@	1 65
Cotton—Middling	12	@	12½
Ordinary	9	@	9½
NEW ORLEANS.			
Flour	$6 75	@	8 50
Corn	70	@	—
Oats	48	@	50
Hay	24 00	@	—
Pork	19 50	@	—
Sugar	9½	@	10½
Molasses	40	@	60
Whisky	1 05	@	1 10
Cotton	12	@	12½
ST. LOUIS.			
Flour	$4 75	@	6 00
Wheat	1 49½	@	1 49½
Corn	40	@	40½
Oats	32	@	32½
Mess Pork	17 25	@	—
Lard	11	@	11½
Whisky	1 00	@	1 07

THE GOSPEL OF MERIT.

Where there is so much rivalry as in the manufacture of family medicines, he who would succeed must give positive and convincing proof of merit. This is an age of inquiry. People take nothing for granted. They have long ago passed the "I think" and "I guess" before acknowledging the superiority of one article over another. Among the few preparations that have stood the test, those manufactured by R. V. Pierce, M. D., of the World's Dispensary, Buffalo, N. Y., have for many years been foremost. The truth of any statement made concerning them can be easily ascertained, for Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy and Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery are now prescribed by many physicians in curing obstinate cases of Catarrh and incipient Consumption. The Discovery has no equal in curing Coughs, Colds, Bronchial and Nervous Affections. It allays all irritation of the mucous membrane, aids digestion, and when used with Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets readily overcomes torpid liver and Constipation, while the Favorite Prescription has no rival in the field of prepared medicine in curing diseases peculiar to females. If you wish to "know thyself" procure a copy of "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser," an illustrated book of nearly 1,000 pages, adapted to the wants of everybody. Price $1.50, postage prepaid. Address the author, R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

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$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine.

$20 per day. HOW TO MAKE IT, sent free by mail. COE, YOUNG & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

$55 to $77 Week to Agents. $10 Outfit free. P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Me.

$40 Sample FREE. FELTON & CO., 119 Nassau St., New York

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine

$25 A DAY to Agents. Samples free. Send for Catalogue. L. FLETCHER, 11 Dey St., N. Y.

REVOLVER Value $12.00, 70 styles. 10 Cts' Fun, Waterbury Gun Works, Chicago, Ill.

$350 NEW DEPARTURE, Agents wanted. 20 best selling articles in the world. One sample free. Address J. W. MILLER & CO., Alton, Ill.

Send 2c. stamp for Catalogue of Two Hundred Gold, Silver and Chromo Cards. All for 50 cts. post-paid. These are not colored but metallic. Address F. C. SMITH, Bridgeport, Conn.

MONEY Made rapidly. Canvassing. Five articles just issued. Five Outfit. No Capital. New Business. JAS. F. WILLIAMSON, Cincinnati, Ohio.

$10 to $25 A day sure made by Agents selling our Crayon, Picture and Chromo Cards. 12th Year. Sample, worth $5, and terms to Agents, 10 cts. J. H. BUTLER & SONS, BOSTON, MASS.

$3 WATCHES. A Great Sensation. Sample Watch and Outfit free to Agents. Better than Gold. Address C. "SULTANA" & CO., Chicago.

MONEY Easily made with our Stencil Dies and Key Check outfit. Circulars free. H. M. & Arthur Stafford, 105 Fulton St., N. Y.

KIDDER'S PASTILLES Cure relief ASTHMA. Price 25 cts. Sold by Druggists. Sent by mail. Kidder & Co., Charlestown, Mass.

WANTED Salesmen to travel and sell to Dealers. Salary liberal. All traveling expenses paid by firm. Address S. C. ROWELL & CO., Cincinnati, Ohio.

AGENTS WANTED.—Twenty Gold Mounted Chromos for $1. Sample, by mail, post-paid, 25c. Continental Chromo Co., 37 Park Row, New York.

$600 A year and Expenses to Good Agents, to travel and introduce our goods. Permanent and legitimate business. Particulars free. Address J. WORTH & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

ROSE GROWER'S COMPANION and FLORAL GUIDE Tells you how to grow Roses, Geraniums, Bulbs, Plants, Seeds, &c. Mailed for 10 cts. Send for it. T. V. PEAS & CO., Richmond, Ind.

$100. REWARD. $100. The above REWARD will be paid by the undersigned for the arrest and conviction of any person found stealing my Photographs without the name of P. Gallagher, Artist, Galveston, Texas, printed on the back. P. GALLAGHER.

IF YOU will agree to distribute some of our circulars for us, we will send you a package of fine gilt Jewelry, and a 16-page, 64-column illustrated paper free for 3 months. Income to be very large. Agents Wanted. Kendall & Co., Boston, Mass.

WANTED MEN to travel and sell to Dealers our new subscribable glass chimney and lamp goods. No Peddling. Very liberal salary. Business permanent. Hotel travel's expenses paid. Monitor Glass Co., 24 Main St., Cincinnati, O.

$250 REWARD for an Incurable Case of Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Biliousness, Sick Headache, Constipation, Dizziness, Nervousness, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Loss of Appetite, Bad Breath, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, Back or Limbs, Female Irregularities, Impure Blood, Low Spirits, Malaria, Kidney Complaints, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Erysipelas, Boils, Humors, Scrofula, Ulcers, Fever and Ague, Piles, Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Consumption, or any disease caused by Disordered Liver, Stomach or Blood, that Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery will not cure. Sold by druggists. See wrapper.

Free, Hall's Magic Compound is the only preparation that will positively restore gray hair to its original color. Without injury to the hair, scalp or health. Sold by druggists. Price 50 cts. R. P. HALL & CO., Nashua, N. H.

A BOOK for the MILLION, MEDICAL ADVICE A 32-page Pamphlet, containing valuable information for the Afflicted, Diseases of Women, Spermatorrhœa, Impotency, Nervousness, Debility, Premature Decay, &c. By Physicians. Sent by mail, free. Address Peabody Medical Institute, No. 4 Bulfinch St., Boston, Mass.

D. W. HAVEN & CO., I have used your Universal Cement by repairing three rears. It gives good satisfaction, and I have no hesitation in recommending it. It is equal if not superior to anything. Yours truly, A. M. BULLOCK, D. D. S. P. S.—I have used your Universal Cement more than any other—quick remedy.

$12 a day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine

WE ARE WRITING TO ADVERTISERS who do not keep your name on file, or who do not wish to be annoyed. A. N. K.

To Continental and Security Life Insurance Co.'s Policy Holders.

The Continental Life Insurance Company of New York, after the payment of two assessments, will proceed to pay policy holders at the rate of $1,000 for each $1,000 insurance. Those who have not received their policies will please call at the office of the company, 257 Broadway, New York, or address H. B. STILLMAN, Secretary.

'I can't pass you to-night,' said the doorkeeper of a concert-room, to an inveterate dead-head, 'Well, I don't want you to pass me,' said the dead-head. 'You just stay where you are, and I'll pass you.

I have herd a great deal ced (remarks Josh Billings) about, "broken hartes," and there may be a fu of 'em; but mi experience is that next to the gizzard the harte is the tuffest piece of meat in the whole critter.

"HAIR gittin' little thin, sir," said the barber. 'Young man," said John Henry, looking down upon him from the height of a solemn experience; 'young man, when you are married you will never allude in that thoughtless manner to domestic afflictions. No; don't apologize. My feelings are blunted. But is there not some mysterious ungent—some soft, seductive compound, that makes the hair more slippery to the grasp?

A correspondent of the Practical Farmer comes out strongly in favor of the 'despised skunk." He has watched its habits for twenty years, and finds its natural food to be insects. The animal also destroys mice, as well as crickets, grasshoppers and grubworms. He had a field of corn eaten by the white grub. He afterwards found numerous small round holes where these insects were taken out by the skunks and devoured. He found the same result at other times. He thinks the skunk stands first on the list of insect destroyers. What animal will not have a friend after this?.

The late Lord Tweedale was a fine swordsman, and in the Peninsula he had a special sabre made for him of extra length and weight, wherewith he slashed away in a very heroic fashion. He was a great boxer, too. One day when he was driving, a gigantic costermonger, riding, as is their wont, upon a barrow behind the most diminutive donkey possible, stopped the way. On being called upon to move, he flatly refused, and jeeringly offered to fight for the road. Lord Tweedale, nothing loth, got down, and fought him there and then, according to science, and in five minutes reduced him to a pitiable state. The costermonger then gave in, and, wiping the blood from his face, said, "Well, I'm blessed if I thought that there was anybody but Lord Twiddle as could lick me!"

"Ah," replied his lordship, who by this time had remounted his box, "I am Lord Tweedale." "Then, it isn't fair. If you'd said that at first, I'd have let you pass."

THE DEBATE IN SECRET SESSION ON THE FLORIDA CASE.

I am told by a gentleman who was present during the discussion in private session on the case that it was intensely exciting. Now that it is over, I suppose there is no wrong done in telling of something that occurred. Thurman and Abbott had the discussion on the Democratic side—Morton and Garfield on the part of the conspirators. The parties in the heat of debate got somewhat beyond parliamentary etiquette. The three indecent old men of the Supreme Court who not only refused to inquire into the charge of fraud in the so-called electoral return, but endeavored to so frame the decision as to cover in advance the Louisiana fraud, were regarding neither law nor equity in their haste to aid their party. Judge Thurman said that he had some knowledge of law and no little experience in its administration, & he had no hesitation in stigmatizing the finding proposed as simply monstrous. Should such prevail, he said there would be no security in any relation of life calling for legal interference. It removed all barriers to wrong and destroyed the very foundations of justice.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

An Affecting Story!

San Francisco Mail)

An affecting story comes to us from Oakland. It appears that a wealthy, middleaged Englishman had become somewhat jealous of his young and pretty wife, a not uncommon accident, we are sorry to say, in the lives of wealthy middle-aged men in this part of the globe. A young New Yorker, with engaging manners and a cutaway coat, was the cause of this disquietude, so the disturbed Benedict concluded to try the threadbare dodge of ostensibly going up to Sacramento for a week. The second day, however, he quietly returned and let himself quietly into the house as a domestic smelling committee of one.

In the library were several coats of mail brought over from the shore of Albion's ancestral home. It struck him as a happy idea that he should hide in one of these, which he managed to do with great difficulty, as the armors were clamped upright to the floor, and he had great trouble in letting himself down into one, and then screwing everything all snug and tight afterwards. This done, he awaited developments. This was in the afternoon. To his great astonishment; 9 o'clock passed without any one calling, or his wife coming down stairs. About 1 a. m., he fell asleep through fatigue, and began snoring. The butler thought he heard burglars about, so he came down stairs in his night gown, with a double-barrelled gun under his arm. The jealous gentleman had just begun to dream he was an iron-clad when a handful of quail shot took him in the breast-plate, and, amid his terrified shrieks, the butler promptly put the other load into the piorglass, under the impression that another burglar was drawing a bead on him. After the whole neighborhood was aroused the mistake was discovered, and the batterrd party extracted by aid of a blacksmith. Amid the snickers of the entire assembly the chagrined man crawled up to his bed-room. A small note was sticking on the pin-cushion. His wife had eloped the morning before!

GOOD NEWS!

OLDTIMES RENEWED!

HALL, EZEKIEL & Co. 98 Commerce

STREET, MONTGOMERY ALABAMA.
DEALERS IN

HARDWARE, IRON, STEEL, CUTLERY, &c.

ARE SELLING GOODS CHEAPER THAN HAS EVER BEEN SOLD BEFORE.

Read for yourself, and when you come to MONTGOMERY call and see for yourself. We are selling a first-class Grangers Axe warranted for 90 cents that any man may well be proud of.

BAR IRON	3 cents per pound.
PLOW STEEL	6½ " "
TRACE CHAINS	60 cents per pair
WELL-BUCKETS	40 " each
GRINDSTONES	40 & 50 " "
SPADES AND SHOVELS	85 "
A FIRST-CALSS HEAVY CAST COOK STOVE	$17.00

Complete with all furniture for use.
Hubs Spokes and Rims cheaper than were ever sold in this market.
☞To country merchants. We offer special inducements, and they will find it to their interest to call and examine our stock before buying elsewhere. Don't forget the number. 98 Commerce St., Montgomery Ala.

L. A. THORNTON AND CO.,

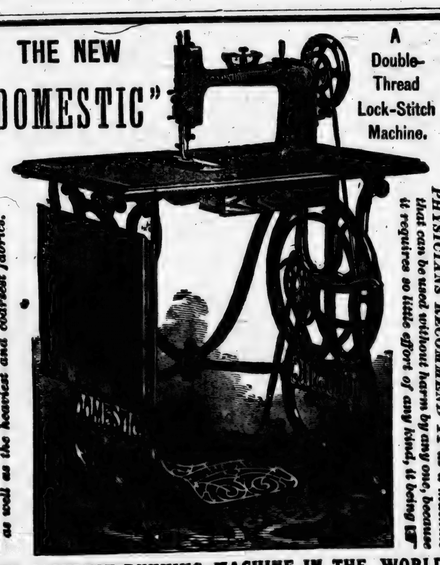
"OLD FOGY" So-Called.

Now have their stock full and complete, and choose this method of extending a cordial invitation to all to stepin and get what they want. Cow-hides, potatoes, wool, flour, chickens, cotton, corn, meal &c. &c, taken in exchange for goods; and we will also take a few dollars in greenbacks just for *change*.

MOTTO, as ye would have men do unto you, do ye even so to them.

THE NEW "DOMESTIC"

A Double-Thread Lock-Stitch Machine.



It sews with great facility the lightest and finest as well as the heaviest and coarsest fabrics.

PHYSICIANS RECOMMEND IT as a machine that can be used without harm by any one, because it requires so little effort of any kind, it being EASY

THE LIGHTEST-RUNNING MACHINE IN THE WORLD.

With our printed directions, no instruction or mechanical skill is required to operate it.
The construction of the machine is based upon a principle of unique and unequalled simplicity, comprising simple levers working upon centres. The bearings are few, and they are hardened and polished.
The machines are made at our new works in the city of Newark, N. J., with new special (patented) machinery and tools, constructed expressly to accomplish what we now offer.
Every machine fully warranted.

"DOMESTIC" SEWING MACHINE CO.,
New York and Chicago.

FASHIONS

SAVE MONEY.—By using the "Domestic" Paper Fashions the most stylish and perfect-fitting garments can be procured, at a large saving in MONEY to those who choose to make, or superintend the making of, their own garments. With a highest talent and the best facilities in all departments, and the best ideas of the most skilled modistes, both at home and abroad, we are enabled to obtain notions far above the reach of the averaged dress-maker. Our Styles are always the latest and best. Our elegantly-illustrated catalogue mailed to any lady sending five cents with her address. Agents wanted everywhere.

"DOMESTIC" SEWING MACHINE CO.,
New York and Chicago.

Chilton COUNTY Courier

New Series | CLANTON, ALA. FRIDAY., MARCH 2 1877 | Vol-1 | No 38

Chilton County Courier.

BY BROOKS AND MARTIN.

CLANTON ALA. MARCH 2, 1877.

EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

Terms of Subscription.

Per Annum.....$1 00

OFFICIAL RAILROAD TIME TABLE

Giving arrival and departure of all trains at Montgomery. Reported and corrected expressive for the Chilton Courier, by Messrs. John M. Benson, General Ticket Agent. Office under Exchange Hotel, where any information as to rates, connections or distances can be obtained.

A full supply of Excursion Tickets kept to Philadelphia and New York. Any information concerning the same will be cheerfully given.

☞Tickets sold to all points North South East, and West.

Reduced rates furnished to parties emigrating West.

South & North R. R.

GOING NORTH.

	No 2, Mail.	No 4, Express
Leaves Montgomery	6:5 A M	7:55 P M
Calera	9:12 " "	10:20 P M
Birmingham	10:37 " "	11:15 P M
Decatur	2:10 P M	2:50 A M
Nashville	7:50 " "	7:55 " "
Arrive at Louisville	3:45 A M	3:40 P M
Accommodation.		
Leaves Montgomery	4:00 P M	
Calera	10:10 " "	
Arrives at Birmingham	3:00 A M	

COMMING SOUTH.

	No 1, Mail	No 3 Express
Leaves Louisville	10:15 P M	12:40 A M
Nashville	7:15 P M	8:45 " "
Decatur	12:45 A M	2:15P M
Birmingham	3:55 " "	6:45 " "
Calera	5:46 " "	7:31 " "
Arrives at Montgy.	8:15 " "	9:55

Robert Meek Sup.
C P, Atmore Gen. Pass and Ticket

INTERESTING DECISION IN A MULE CASE.

A colored granger living in the county yesterday bought a dilapidated mule from a Richmond darkey, and tied him in a lot until he made some purchases and got ready to return to his "plantash'n." The mule wasn't a very comely one, but as the vendor had guaranteed him, saying: 'dat mule has seen hard times, but he'll mend powerful fas.'

He's sorter like a singed kitten; he's a heap better'n he look." The farmer thought he would buy him & give him a couple of months pasturing. He accordingly paid $15 for him, and tied him as above mentioned. He started home with him about an hour later, and hadn't gone more than a square when 'muley' gave a grateful glance muleheavenward, heaved a mighty groan, fell to mother earth, and 'ceased.' The purchaser went for the vendor and claimed his money back as the mule had expired eleven hours before the statute of limitation governing such cases. The former owner eyed him scornfully, and said: "Nigger, you bought dat mule for better or wus, an' he's your'n dead or live. I didn't know nuth'n tall bout it; but dis I does know: Ef a man buy a mule and pay for him widout putt'n down a bill of *nisy dius*, which mean cep'm he die, don de mule is his'n forever. Why the mule may haul off and kick your brains out, and you could not recoverate. So you need not sputify no longer; de mule's your'n and de money's mine. What I knows I knows. I scratches de back of my head an' find de law dar, an' it's on my side, Good eve'n.—Richmond Dispatch.

HENS VS. HOGS.

Poultry has its fanciers and the swine its breeders. Those engaged with either branch of the business are largely enthusiasts in that direction, and to an extent ride a hobby. This is natural and right; in fact, were it not so, the results attained would never be reached, it is the thorough wedding to an occupation that makes it succeed, but the question is, are the hens supplanting the hogs? It is stated on authority that if the same quantity of food is given out to chickens that is fed to a hog, they will produce more pounds, and return greater margins of profit than the pork, to say nothing of the se and largely produced, and they will pay fe leading cegrain. Pigs from the timwest, and debreathe, are calling for food icularly pleased amount consumed in gr more, of the railfattening a hog is surpris turally to the iron when we consider the ests, thus adding a greater value there is that is known as one meat over pork for pro ms in the iron econ and muscle, is it not f ibits in the Governthat poultry will make one which deserved pork, and we shall fin it would naturally feeding more on chick average sight-seeing on piggy? the Patent Office De

WONDER WHA DO NE

a model, illustrating in the construction of tentiaries, invented and Messrs. Cook & Heath, of ey have developed a comprison construction, covpoint alone, but all the other evening, told the customary methods to a big audinence a themselves incomplete and ora House here, and chief point arrived at is phrase into the mout with economy, while at apolians that has k the system is designed to perfection in warming ever since. It i and healthful arrangesailors and a poll-par admit of the finest archipression of the parrot of exterior. The system perfectly the effect in presenting so many imdecission by the Ele which are quite original, and sion upon the Democrats. Upon the inventors lors who had a parrot with ught and the ey which ping it.

Cincinnati Commer

The negro minstr went into a magicians' show, in an upper room, in some foreign city. The three constituted the entire audinance. After each feat of the magician one of the sailors would remark, "That's pretty good; wonder what they'll do next." Finally one of the sailors asked permission to smoke, which the magician granted, forgetting that in the next room beneath was stored an immense quantity of gunpowder. The Jack tars and the parrot continued to enjoy the show, one sailor adding the pleasure of his pipe and the other remarking after each trick, That's pretty good; wonder what they'll do next."

A spark from the smokers pipe chanced to drop through a crack in the floor into the powder and something suddenly occurred. Sailors magicians, parrot and all, "rose above party predjudice," and were all blown to kingdom come in a million fragments. All except the poll parrot. He landed in a heap of bruised flesh and burnt feathers on a potato patch three miles away. He was terribly demoralized, and with took him some moments to rec himself, and when he h done so he hopped limmediately make a hole fence rail and pass a man; but more pretty good; times that amount of iron must next." ed through to make a hole large The ugh in the cast window. Moreover, the cast iron can be chilled so that the best steel saw will not cut it.

But the most important and novel improvement, and the one which promises to be the crowning point of success in the hollow wall filled with dry sand or other mobile material which will run rapidly through even a small hole, and effectually prevent any operation beyond the first shell. To wall out a body of mobile material so as to allow of working beyond the hollow space is an operation the difficulty of which can be appreciated only by those who have had some experience with loose sand. In addition to the difficulty of getting through a body of loose sand, weights are placed within it, connected with a suitable alarm, so that as soon as the sand begins to settle from running out, the alarm is given, and proper attention to the prisoner follows. The alarm may be placed at a distance in the office of the highest official, and any attempt to escape frustrated in spite of inefficient or corrupt subordinates.

These hollow walls may even be made of wood, easily cut through, and the sand filling will still afford an insurmountable barrier to escape, as well as a certain tell-tale on any such attempt. But when the inner and outer shells of the hollow wall are made of cast-iron, put together in the secure manner previously described, the space filled with sand, the floor and ceiling being constructed in the same manner, and a sufficient quantity of sand placed in reservoirs or hoppers above the walls, and arranged to run into the spaces as fast as they can be emptied below, with also an effective alarm connection, we have a prison wall

'I was requested to see you, sir, by your lovely daughter. Our attachment ——' "Young man," interrupted the parent, briskly, 'I don't know what that girl of mine is about. You are the fourth gentleman who has approached me, this morning, on the subject. I have given my consent to the others, and I give it to you; God bless you."

In the Chinese quarter of San Francisco there is a fine Maltese cat that has developed the habit of indulging in opium smoking. She makes her headquarters at one of the principal dens of the locality, and perching herself in front of the recumbent smoker, eagerly inhales the smoke escaping from his nostrils and mouth. She will keep her position for two or three hours, until, overcome by the fumes, she rolls herself up in ball a and sleeps off the effect of the drug.

A correspondent of THE ENGINEER AND MECHANIC gives an opportunity to inspect the cells, without permitting the occupants to look from one cell into another.

Altogether the method of prison construction which has been developed by Messrs. Cook & Heath seems to be far in advance of the methods heretofore developed, in security, in healthful arrangement, in economy, and in adaptation not only to every form of structure designed for the confinement of persons, but also to bank vaults and safe deposits, where property is to be secured from outside attacks.

The gratitude of the public is due to those who have placed in the hands of Justice a tool so efficient as a prison from which there is, practically, no escape. As a preventive of crime such a prison is worth more than a thousand sermons. The county that has a perfect prison will be given a wide berth by the professional criminal, and the prospect of inexorable confinement will offset many a temptation. The dignity of the law is preserved, and the highest respect is accorded to the authority that is able to enforce, to the utmost, the punishment it has decreed.

A number of prisons have already been built by the inventors of this system, and its completeness thoroughly tested.

Parties who can appreciate the workings of this prison system will do well to correspond with Messrs. Cook & Heath, Memphis, Tennessee.

We have seen it stated in various papers throughout the country, that Agents for the sale of *Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders* were authorized to refund the money to any person who should use them and not be satisfied with the result. We doubted this at first, but the proprietors authorize us to say that it is true.

Johnson's Anodyne Liniment is, without doubt, the safest, surest, and best remedy that has ever been invented for internal and external use. It is applicable to a great variety of complaints, and is equally beneficial for man or beast.

Coughs and Colds.

Sudden changes of weather are sources of *Pulmonary and Bronchial affections*. Take at once *"Brown's Bronchial Troches,"* let the Cold, Cough or Irritation of the Throat be ever so slight.

Conundrum for St. Valentine's day:
WHAT NT. VALENTINE
A VARNISH MAKER?

Chilton County Courier.

By BROOKS AND MARTIN.

A PROFITABLE HOG.

The following description of a profitable hog was reported by the committee of swine-breeders' convention at Indianapolis, Ind., He must have a small, short head, heavy jowl and thick, short neck, ears small, thin and tolerably erect, not objectionable if they droop slightly forward; must be straight from the neck back to flank; must be let well down to the knees in brisket; of good length from head to tail; broad on the back; ribbed rather barrel-shaped; must be slightly curved or arched in the back from the shoulder to the setting in of the tail; tail small; long in the ham from back to letting off the loins, shoulder not too large to give symmetry to the animal; ham broad and full; hair smooth and evenly set on; skin soft and elastic to the touch; legs short, small and well set under; broad between the legs; good depth between bottom and top of the hog; with quiet disposition; should not weigh more than 300 to 400 pounds gross, at twelve or eighteen months old, according to keep; color black or white, or a mixture of the two. The above described hog will measure as many feet from the top of the head to setting on of tail as he does around the body, and will measure as many inches around the leg below the knee as he does feet in length around the body; depth of body will be four-fifths of his height. —Exchange.

FAST WALKING HORSES.

It has been shown in these columns that the production of thoroughbred and trotting horses has been largely in excess of the death rate, that as a necessary sequence the stock in the country is increasing from year to year, and that unless a foreign demand be created prices must inevitably decline.

Breeders should therefore turn their attention more to the production of fast-walking horses, both for the saddle and general draught. The business would pay handsomely, for the utility and value of such horses properly appreciated, thus creating a steady demand, which would not likely diminished, for the next half century at least. On the farm a slow-walking horse does not do half the work that a rapid walker is able to accomplish. In towns and cities where draught horses are used in the truck, cart, dray, &c., it is the same; not half the work is performed by the slow walker, who crawls along at a snail's space, and, when drawing a load, cannot be galvanized into rapid motion. As a traveler, both under saddle and in harness, the slow walker is a nuisance. No matter what work he is engaged in, time and money are lost to his owner every day that he lives.—Ex.

RUBY SALOON!

Open Day and Night,

No. 4 Court Sq. West Side.

MONTGOMERY

Alabama.

Country Merchants take Notice.

S. ENGELHARDT,

MONTGOMERY ALA.

Wholesale and Retail Grocer and Dealer in

Farmer's Supplies!

All Goods Warranted as Represented!

and delivered at depot

FREE OF DRAYAGE!

Goods sold at the lowest market price. All orders from the country will be given prompt attention. Call or send order before purchasing elsewhere.

S. Engelhardt.

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A. L. BROOKS. H. L. MARTIN

BROOKS AND MARTIN.

Attorneys At Law,

CLANTON ALA.

Will practice in the Courts of Chilton and adjacent counties, and also in the higher Court's of the State.

☞OFFICE AT THE COURT HOUSE☜

NEW ENTERPRISE

Begins with the New Year!

I take pleasure in announcing that I have reopened, with the intention of making it a permanent business, **A Broom Factory at 41** —MARKET STREET, MONTGOMERY ALA.— The best of stock and workmen employed. The trade will be supplied at prices that will warrant merchants in making their purchases at home. Orders promptly and satisfactory filled.

☞ Remember it is a home Enterprise ☜

S, Schuessler, 3m

GOOD NEWS!

OLDTIMES RENEWED!

HALL, EZEKIEL & Co. 98 Commerce STREET, MONTGOMERY ALABAMA.

DEALERS IN

HARDWARE, IRON, STEEL, CUTLERY, &c.

ARE SELLING GOODS CHEAPER THAN HAS EVER BEEN SOLD BEFORE.

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BAR IRON	3 cents per pound.
PLOW STEEL	6¼ " "
TRACE CHAINS	60 cents per pair
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GRINDSTONES	40 & 50 " "
SPADES AND SHOVELS	85 " "
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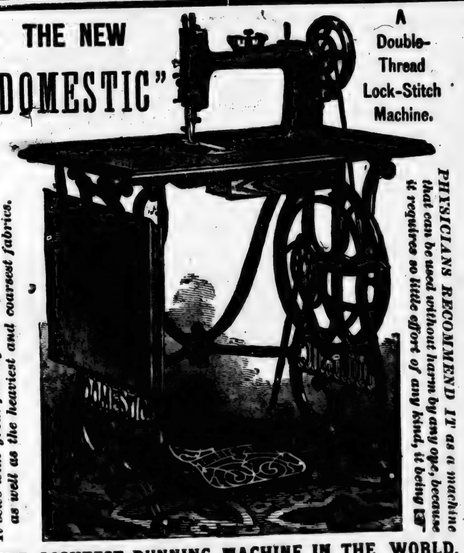
MOTTO, as ye would have men do unto you, do ye even so to them.

THE NEW "DOMESTIC"

A Double-Thread Lock-Stitch Machine.



It sews with great facility the lightest and finest as well as the heaviest and coarsest fabrics.

PHYSICIANS RECOMMEND IT as a machine that can be used without harm by any age, because it requires so little effort of any kind, it being

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COUNTY

Chilton Courier

New Series CLANTON, ALA. FRIDAY., MARCH 2 1877 Vol-1 No 38

Chilton County Courier.

By BROOKS AND MARTIN.

CLANTON ALA. MARCH 2, 1877.

EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

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OFFICIAL RAILROAD TIME TABLE

Giving arrival and departure of all trains at Montgomery. Reported and corrected expressive for the Chilton Courier, by Messrs. John M. Benson, General Ticket Agent. Office under Exchange Hotel, where any information as to rates, connections or distances can be obtained.

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GOING NORTH.

	No 2, Mail.	No 4, Express
Leaves Montgomery	6:55 A M	7:55 P M
Calera	9:12 " "	10:20 P M
Birmingham	10:37 " "	11:15 P M
Decatur	2:10 P M	2:50 A M
Nashville	7:50 " "	7:55 " "
arrive at Louisville	8:45 A M	8:40 P M
Accommodation.		
Leaves Montgomery	4:09 P M	
Calera	10:10 " "	
Arrives at Birmingham	3:00 A M	

COMING SOUTH.

	No 1, Mail	No 3 Epress
Leaves Louisville	10:15 P M	12:40 A M
Nashville	7:15 P M	8:45 " "
Decatur	12:45 A M	2:15 P M
Birmingham	3:55 " "	6:45 " "
Calera	5:46 " "	7:31 " "
Arrives at Mont'gy.	8:15 " "	9:55 " "

Robert Meek Brop.

C P, Atmore Gen. Pass and Ticket

INTERESTING DECISION IN A MULE CASE.

A colored granger living in the county yesterday bought a dilapidated mule from a Richmond darkey, and tied him in a lot until he made some purchases and got ready to return to his "plantash'n." The mule wasn't a very comely one, but as the vendor had guaranteed him, saying: 'dat mule has seen hard times, but he'll mend powerful fas.'

He's sorter like a singed kitten; he's a heap better'n he look." The farmer thought he would buy him & give him a couple of months pasturing. He accordingly paid $15 for him, and tied him as above mentioned. He started home with him about an hour later, and hadn't gone more than a square when 'muley' gave a grateful glance muleheavenward, heaved a mighty groan, fell to mother earth, and 'ceased.' The purchaser went for the vendor and claimed his money back as the mule had expired eleven hours before the statute of limitation governing such cases. The former owner eyed him scornfully, and said: "Nigger, you bought dat mule for better or wus, an' he's your'n dead or live. I didn't know nuth'n tall 'bout it; but dis I does know: Ef a man buy a mule and pay for him widout puttin down a bill of *nisy dins*, which mean cep'm he die, don de mule is his'n forever. Why the mule may haul off and kick your brains out, and you could not recoverate. So you need not sputify no longer; de mule's your'n and de money's mine. What I knows I knows. I scratches de back of my head an' find de law dar, an' it's on my side, Good eve'n.—Richmond Dispatch.

HENS VS. HOGS.

Poultry has its fanciers and the swine its breeders. Those engaged with either branch of the business are largely enthusiasts in that direction, and to an extent ride a hobby. This is natural and right; in fact, were it not so, the results attained would never be reached, it is the thorough wedding to an occupation that makes it succeed, but the question is, are the hens supplanting the hogs? It is stated on authority that if the same quantity of food is given out to chickens that is fed to a hog, they will produce more pounds, and return greater margins of profit than, the pork, to say nothing of the eggs produced, and they will pay for the grain. Pigs from the time they breathe, are calling for food, and the amount consumed in growing and fattening a hog is surprising. Then, when we consider the immensely greater value there is in poultry meat over pork for producing brain and muscle, is it not fair to suppose that poultry will make inroads upon pork, and we shall find ourselves feeding more on chickens and less on piggy?

WONDER WHAT THEY'LL DO NEXT?

Cincinnati Commercial]

The negro minstrel, Thatcher, the other evening, told a ludicrous story to a big audinence at the Grand Opera House here, and put a catch phrase into the mouth of the Indianapolians that has kept them laughing ever since. It is all about two sailors and a poll-parrot, and the expression of the parrot will illustrate perfectly the effect of the Florida decission by the Electoral Commission upon the Democrats. Two sailors who had a parrot with them, went into a magicians' show, in an upper room, in some foreign city. The three constituted the entire audinance. After each feat of the magician one of the sailors would remark, "That's pretty good; wonder what they'll do next." Finally one of the sailors asked permission to smoke, which the magician granted, forgetting that in the next room beneath was stored an immense quantity of gunpowder. The Jack tars and the parrot continued to enjoy the show, one sailor adding the pleasure of his pipe and the other remarking after each trick, That's pretty good; wonder what they'll do next."

A spark from the smokers pipe chanced to drop through a crack in the floor into the powder and something suddenly occurred. Sailors magicians, parrot and all, "rose above party predjudice," and were all blown to kingdom come in a million fragments. All except the poll parrot. He landed in a heap of bruised flesh and burnt feathers on a potato patch three miles away. He was terribly demoralized. It took him some moments to recollect himself, and when he had partly done so he hopped limpingly upon a fence rail and remarked. "That's pretty good; wonder what they'll do next."

The happiness of life consists, like the day, not in single flashes of light, but in one continued mild serenity. The most beautiful period of the heart's existence is in this calm equable light, even although it be only moonshine or twilight. Now the mind alone can obtain for us this heavenly cheerfulness and peace.

The entire cost of moving the obelisk called Cleopatra's needle from Egypt to London, is to be borne by an eminent English surgeon, Mr. Erasmus Willson. He has made the necessary arangements with Mr. Dickson, the civil engineer at an estimate cost of $50,000. The obelisk will be surrounded with water-tight and air-tight casing of boiler plates, will have a wooden keel and an iron deck, and will be towed through the Mediterranean by a powerful steamer.

A country apothecary, not a little distinguished for his impudence, in the hope of disconcerting a young clergyman whom he knew to be a man of singular modesty, asked him, in the presence of a large company at a public assembly, 'Why did the patriarchs of old live to such an old age?' To which the clergyman replied, 'I suppose the ancient patriarchs took no physic.'

'I was requested to see you, sir, by your lovely daughter. Our attachment ——.' "Young man," interrupted the parent, bruskly, 'I don't know what that girl of mine is about. You are the fourth gentleman who has approached me, this morning, on the subject. I have given my consent to the others, and I give it to you; God bless you."

In the Chinese quarter of San Francisco there is a fine Maltese cat that has developed the habit of indulging in opium smoking. She makes her headquarters at one of the principal dens of the locality, and perching herself in front of the recumbent smoker, eagerly inhales the smoke escaping from his nostrils and mouth. She will keep her position for two or three hours, until, overcome by the fumes, she rolls herself up in ball a and sleeps off the effect of the drug.

A correspondent of THE ENGLISH MECHANIC gives the following directions for the preservation of shoe-leather: 'A solution of an ounce of solid paraffine in a pint of light naphtha, to which six drops of sweet oil have been added, is put cold—say eighteen degrees C—on the soles until they will absorb no more. The same solution without the oil confers immortality on an umbrella.'

MIGHTY AND BEAUTIFUL.—Labor—honest labor—is mighty and beautiful. Activity is the ruling element of life, and its highest relish. Luxuries and conquests are the results of labor; we can imagine nothing without it. The noblest man of earth is he who puts hands cheerfully and proudly to honest labor. Labor is a business and ordinance of God. Suspend labor, and where are the glory and pomp of earth—the fruit, fields, and places, and the fashioning of matter for which men strive and war? Let the labor-scorner look to himself, and learn what are the trophies. From the crown of his head to the sole of his foot, he is the debtor and slave of toil. The labor which he scorns has tricked him into the stature and appearance of a man. Where gets he garmenting and equipage? Let Labor answer.

Labor—which makes music in the mines, and the furrow, and the forge—oh, scorn not labor, you man, who never yet earned a morsel of bread? Labor pities you, proud fool, and laughs you to scorn. You shall pass to dust, forgotten; but labor will live on forever, glorious in its conquests and mouvements.

☞ Subscribe for the Courier.

THE COURIER.

CLANTON. . . ALABAMA.

CURRENT PARAGRAPHS.

The San Francisco Alta says that, from causes not easily explained, California, and perpaps San Francisco in particular, furnishes more cases of paralysis than does any other section of the country, if not of the world.

A woman in the Johnson county, Iowa, poor-house has given birth to nine children during her stay there, and the distressed authorities have been compelled to exile her from the society of the institution.

The use of chloroform in dentistry is said by the Medical Record to be always dangerous. "No surgeon," says the writer, cares to assume the responsibility of giving chloroform unless he knows that the stomach of the patient is empty, that the circulatory apparatus is in good condition, and the lungs free from disease. A previous inquiry into these conditions is as much a part of the administration of any anæsthetic as is the placing of the napkin to the nose."

Journalism and letters are steadily looking up in the old world. One "gentleman of the press," now a nobleman of politics, Disraeli, rules England as Earl of Beaconsfield and Premier. Another "gentleman of the press," Jules Simon, political editor of the Siecle, has been made prime minister of France: and even in Germany the "prince of blood and iron" has confessed the power of pens and ink by promoting his right hand in the press, Lothar Bucher, to the rank of a "genuine excellency, and by calling up another journalist of mark to be undersecretary of state and chief of the finances of the empire.

Blue glass has gone up. The "treatment" whereof it is an auxillary has not yet gone up, but is in its tentative period. Crystal of all cerulian shades has risen three hundred per cent. There may be something in the claims made for it, and then, again, there mayn't be. The fierceness of the blue-glass campaign recalls to cautious observers the tulip rage, the *morus multicaulis* fever, the eucalyptus insanity, and various other emotional fashions that have swept across the land from time to time. The claims made for the blue glass are extravagant. It is not likely they will all be realized. A very profitable and sensible thing would be to wait a while and see. It is possible that a good deal of second-hand glass will be for sale cheap after a few weeks.

BAD FOR THE SOLDIERS.

A late Havana paper announces the return to Spain to the remnant of one celebrated regiment, the Chasseurs Andals, which has been serving in Cuba for the past seven years. It says: "These one hundred and eighteen heroes are the sole remnant of the second expeditionary legion, which arrived on these shores as soon as Spain learned of the cry of Yara. Of the 1,200 soldiers with which this battalion reached Cuba, those who have survived the fever, the black vomit, lockjaw and the steel of the enemy, sum up only one hundred and eighteen." Remnants of other celebrated regiments which all show about the same list of casualties, are being shipped from Cuba to Spain at the rate of from two to three hundred in each mail steamer. No wonder Gen. Campos in dists upon still heavier re-inforcement

YOUNG FOLKS.

A Little Child's Fancies.

BY MRS. L. C. WHITON.

I think that the world was finished at night,
Or the stars would not have been made;
For they wouldn't have thought of having the light,
If they hadn't first seen the shade.

And then, again, Later my mind,
And think perhaps it was day,
And starry night was only designed
For the little child tired of play.

And I think that an angel, when nobody kn ,
With a window pushed up very high,
Let some of the seeds of the flowers fall through,
From the gardens they have in the sky.

For they couldn't think here of lilies so white,
And such beautiful roses, I know;
But I wonder, when falling from such a height,
The dear little seeds should grow!

And then, when the face of the angels was turned,
I think that the birds flew by,
And singing to us the songs they learned
On the opposite side of the sky.

And a rainbow must be shining below
Of a place in Heaven's floor that is thin,
Right close to the door where the children go,
When the dear Lord lets them in.

And I think that the clouds that float in the skies
Are the curtains that they drop down,
For fear when we look we should dazzle our eyes,
As each of them put on their crown.

I do not know why the water was sent,
Unless, perhaps, it might be
God wanted us to know what is meant
When we read of the "Jasper Sea."

A Street-Car Incident.

Scene, a Highland street railway car; time, a little after three o'clock. The car in question was on its outward-bound trip, and contained but nine passengers. When near Dover street, an additional passenger got on, who, as he opened the rear door, pleasantly hailed the conductor, and the latter's remark set the former into a very pleasant frame of mind, his face, as he took a seat beside a Globe reporter, betrayed his recent acquaintance with the customary Thanksgiving turkey. He was a young man, not exactly handsome, but pleasant-looking, was well dressed, even to the fashionable beaver which he wore. He was in a very happy frame of mind, as was quite evident from the pleased expression which played unconsciously about his mouth. Sitting still was evidently not his general custom, and, suddenly thrusting his hand deep into his pantaloons' pocket, he pulled out a whole handful of bright silver coins, out of which he selected the necessary change with which to pay his fare to the conductor, who then passed by. With his face still wearing that unhappy look which almost proved infectious to other passengers, his eyes rested lingeringly on a little bundle of humanity fast asleep, curled up in the opposite corner, who, with one of her dimpled hands resting on her cheek for support, instinctively grasped with the other hand a little basket again the young man's hand went deep into his pockets, and selecting a quarter of a dollar, he laid it carefully on the cover of the sleeping girl's basket. He was apparently not satisfied. Another quarter went where the first had gone. Again he seemed perturbed. A third visit to the little stranger, and this time two "halves" was the result. Again he returned to his seat, but this time only to go back with two more "halves." Meanwhile his generosity had attracted the attention of all the passengers. The young man appealed to a fellow passenger for charity, saying: "She is undoubtedly a poor girl! Thanksgiving comes but once a year. Please give me a quarter that I may put it beside that shining silver already on her basket, and when she awakes you will have the pleasure of seeing her utter surprise." The gentleman yielded to his entreaty. The sleeping little girl now had at least three dollars. The gentleman who had contributed the last quarter told the generous young man to awaken the little girl. This he did. It was a long time before she could realize that she was the possessor of so much money. At last the young man left his seat and seated himself beside her, asking her at the same time how much money she had, and who gave it to her. All eyes were upon her great wandering eyes as she said: "I don't know sir; it is like the fairy stories which mamma has told me. Why (busily counting), I have three dollars and fifty cents. I wish I knew who gave it to me. I bless her, and I know mamma will when she sees all this money." The young man suggested that perhaps the mild-eyed lady, who had just got out, had given all this money. "Oh, I know," said the little girl, suddenly, when the young man looked into her face and laughed; "you can't fool me any longer, you are the fairy;" and then she clapped her hands in such a happy, pleased sort of way that the young man acknowledged the generous spirit which had temporarily taken possession of him, and evidently becoming more and more interested in her, took out his pocket-book, which was stuffed with bank bills, took back all the silver which he and the unknown friends had contributed, and gave her a five dollar bill in exchange.

"Oh, oh, oh," said the little girl, "all this for me? Oh, won't mamma be happy; won't she bless you!"

The car had pretty nearly reached the young man's destination, and again taking from his pocket-book a bank bill, he arose, stepped to the door, opened it, and when, quicker than thought, he threw the bill into the girl's lap, and was off the car before she knew it. The bank bill proved to be ten dollars, which added to the other, made fifteen dollars. The young man's parting injunction will probably ring in her ears, till next Thanksgiving. It was this: "Try and remember me the next time you see me. Mind, don't forget." And her answer, which every one heard in the car, was: "Oh, no, sir! I guess I shan't"—*Boston Globe.*

NOTHING NEW UNDER THE SUN.

Some terrible bookworm has been telling the Saturday Review what he knows about modern inventions, and it is really dreadful to notice the way in which he pulls to pieces most of those very discoveries in which we most pride ourselves. It is not pleasant, for instance, to be told that centuries before the world ever heard of Simpson, or the introduction of chloroform, that Dioscorides, Theophratus, Pliny, and we don't know how many other fusty old Solons, had dwelt upon the anæsthetic properties of mandragora, during the swing or burning of a limb; or that the Marquis of Wocester, in his "century of inventions," is thought to have given the first hint of the steam engine. The ancients were thoroughly acquinted with water power; they had their water organs during the Roman empire, before seventy-nine A. D. Stenciling can be traced back to the emperor Justinian; short-hand or stenography was known to Cicero; and the atmospheric railway and the leviathan steamship was predicted and anticipated long before they were tested by experiment In the matter of games, draughts and checkers claim a Greek and Latin antiquity, and the ancients were adapts with gloves. The now fashionable game, polo, can be traced back to Byzantium. Capt. Boynton's now famous swimming dress, or one very similar to it, was used by Dardanus in Deucalion's flood; so at least, we learn from Lycopron; the Alexandrian iambic poet, who flourished about two hundred and sixty B. C. We shall not be in the very least degree surprised some day to hear that pork and beans were the favorite dish of Solomon, or that cocktails and eggnog were perfectly familiar beverages to Ham and his father, Noah.

The Banner of Light, the Spiritualist newspaper, goes to the expense of cable dispatches about the Slade case, and the New York Sun wants to know why some obliging spirit doesn't bring over the news free of cost.

TRUTHS AND TRIFLES.

..Said the little pet of the household on her birthday; "It's a lovely doll, dear grandpa and grandma. But—but—I'd been hoping it would be twins!"

..A crusty old bachelor says that Adam's wife was called Eve because when she appeared, man's day of happiness was drawing to a close.

Rain, formerly very rare in lower Egypt, has become frequent in Alexandria and Cairo, owing to the extensive planting of the mulberry in that vicinity.

..Recorder Hackett, of New York, said, in the course of a recent trial for burglary: "I have never known perents to fail to commit perjury when it was requisite in defense of their children."

Lou Leubrie, the celebrated Count de Noces, and originator of the Memphis Carnival, has been invited by some of the prominent merchants of New York to take part in their carnival, which takes place on Easter Monday.

.."Mamma, have I any children?" asked a little creature six years old, "Why, no; what put such a notion in your head?" "Why, I was reading to-day about childrens' children, but I s'pose it meant our dolls," replied the sage little one.

..The following sentence was dictated by the late Lord Palmerston to eleven British cabinet ministers, not one of whom, it is said, spelled it correctly; "It is disagreeable to witness the embarrassment of a harassed peddler gauging the symmetry of a peeled potato."

..A poor old woman, who had worked and toiled for nearly three-score years, said if she didn't think she'd have rest in the next world she'd tie a mill-stone round her neck and jump into the river, and go to the bottom, and stay there as long as she lived.

..A meek-eyed married man offered a test at a spiritual seance that the medium name the articles in his wife's upper bureau drawer. The medium said the spirit would repeat the contents of Webster's dictionary, or any other light task, but that life was too short to attempt the task proposed, and the rash proposer was hustled out of the hall.

..Our poor young men can continue right along marrying heiresses, with the consciousness of having committed no wrong. A country debating society, after a protracted discussion, has decided that "it is justifiable to marry for money." Unfortunately the decision comes too late to be of any benefit to us."

..There is something refreshing in the absolute astonishment that visitors to a printing office sometimes display at the commonest things. "What is that black loooking thing standing up in that corner?" is sometimes asked by an unsophisticated observer, and the nearest typo answers, "That is the printing office towel. We always stand up in the corner."

..Alexander Stephens sat up in his bed this afternoon with the bright clear eyes of a convalescent, and listened while his clerk read a column and a half obituary of himself in a Baltimore paper. "Well," said the old man, as he rubbed his emaciated chin with his bony hand, and his eyes twinkled merrily as he spoke: "They've written worse than that about me when I was living."—*Philadelphia Times.*

..A Piedmontese and a Neapolitan were discussing the relative charms o their countries. "Naples!" said the former. "Naples is the dirtiest city in the universe. You can't set foot on its streets without getting ankle deep in filth." "Well, but look at our sky—that carpet of the gods—so beautiful, so eternally blue." "Yes, that carpet of the gods is passably clean, I admit, but that is only because you can't spit on it."

AMERICANS AT WORK.

Mining [illegible] can hardly be accepted as a business for a lifetime pursuit, but many one to turn their hands to for the time being, and for trying their "luck."

This "trial of luck" during the past twenty-five years, but more especially the past fifteen, has made a large body of Americans good miners and good experts as well; and it can be said, further, that the first-class American miner is more complete in his money-making operations than the average foreigner who has been reared from childhood to the work. While the latter mines from old rules, the American miner makes a rule suited to the surrounding circumstances. He can turn more short corners and do more with less money. His work is never so substantial; it does not "hold forever," and he never worries if it does not. He does not work for his grandchildren, but for the present, calculating his children will have the same privileges. Two men pounding at one drill does not suit his notions of economy, therefore the idea is suggested of doing the work single-handed, and with his giant explosive doubles the execution at half the expense.

The American miner, in fact, is getting tired of even single-handed drilling, and is about concluding for the future to stand by, "bose" the machine and save his muscle. He is an average mechanic, studies [illegible] and wonders how to get rid of [illegible] work, and by his genius in the coming future, close by, we are going to mine wholly by machinery. In fact, we can do it now, both on a large and a small scale, by the universal adoption of the Burleigh, Ingersoll & Slater drills.

The same spirit which seeks expedition and cheapness in mining, applies equally as strongly in milling the ore. When it is upon the surface he wants the bullion from it in his safe before night, and to that end has it dumped into the mill, at will unlocks his safe, and "presto change," there is the metal. This life and expedition of our mining operations has not been equalled on the face of the globe. It is purely American, and a condition of mining activity which every country is readily falling into and which every foreigner of snap loves. There is no pursuit Americans are so well adapted to as mining, and why do not more turn their attention to it. What will make greater prosperity for the whole union is for the American people to accept mining as a vastly important and legitimate business, as having as much reward for labor, caution and capital as trade, agriculture, commerce or manufacture.

We have in California, Nevada, Arizona, Oregon, Colorado, Montana and Idaho, millions of leads with millions piled on millions of wealth, much of which can be had simply by locating, only wanting the hand of labor and the favor of capital. We have also in the United States, east, west and south, a large, idle, yet industrious population crying for work and prosperity, and who could soon turn a ready hand to gathering these treasures, relieving their wants, and enriching all.

Mining in the past, and also in the present, has its parasites, which destroy its vigor, and this is stock-gambling. A distinction must be better drawn between mining as a business, and "mining" as a paper gamble. Let operations be conducted with the business vigor of manufacturing and success will be even more certain. Let capital be more trusty to the deserving, and seek to build up legitimate mining operations, which may be accepted as the precious bloods of business life. [illegible]

AT HOME OR ABROAD get Dr. J. H. McLean's Strengthening Cordial and Blood Purifier, recognized all over the World as the best tonic, invigorator and purifier of the blood. For puny and sickly children, or debilitate females, an absolute necessity. Dr. J. H. McLean, 814 Chestnut St., St. Louis.

SLOW BUT SAFE.

The wife of a [illegible] living near Topeka, Kan., reached Detroit on her way home from the east yesterday, finding herself short of funds, having lost thirty-five dollars at Niagara Falls. She went to a hotel and telegraphed her husband to forward her thirty dollars at once. He isn't the kind of a man to rush headlong into any financial enterprise, and he stopped to find out the cost of telegraphing money. When he had ascertained he waits till night, and sent a half-rate message saying that he would forward the money by mail. This wasn't entirely satisfactory to a wife paying three dollars per day for board, but she had to wait. In about three days she looked for letter arrived, and the wife was so mad that she came near swallowing her false teeth. The husband has enclosed the one-half portion of three different ten-dollar bills and explained in his letter:

If these reach you safely I will forward the other halves upon receipt of a telegram.

The way that little woman dusted over to the telegraph office and sent him bowie-knives and daggers and bullets made the stoical operator wonder if she was not some escaped lunatic. Over half the money will be used up for board by the time she gets it, and how she is to reach home on the balance is what puzzles her.—*Detroit Free Press.*

SYNOPSIS

From the Report of Joseph Barbiere, Vice President Tennessee State Commission Centennial Exhibition of 1876, on Cook & Heath's Prison Construction:

The following is a synopsis of the report of Vice-President Joseph Barbiere, of the Tennessee Centennial Commission, on the only invention a citizen of Memphis had at the Nation's Centennial. The report, while lengthy, is nevertheless a just one, due to the pluck and genius of the enterprising gentlemen who are introducing this valuable aid to the economy of our prison system. Messrs. Cook & Heath, in connection with the great works of Randle, Heath & Livermore, are doing a grand work for Memphis, in manufacturing, thus furnishing employment for our mechanic and laboring classes. This is the leading establishment of the Southwest, and deservedly so. We are particularly pleased to see our friend Livermore, of the railroad past, take so naturally to the iron manufacturing interests, thus adding a complete force to what is known as one of the strongest teams in the iron economy of the country:

"Among the exhibits in the Government Building was one which deserved more interest than it would naturally awaken in the average sight-seeing crowd. It was in the Patent Office Department; being a model, illustrating improvements in the construction of prisons and penitentiaries, invented and patented by Messrs. Cook & Heath, of Memphis. They have developed a complete system of prison construction, covering not one point alone, but all the points in which the customary methods have shown themselves incomplete and faulty. The chief point arrived at is perfect security with economy, while at the same time the system is designed to allow of the highest perfection in warming, ventilation, and healthful arrangement, and also admit of the finest architectural design of exterior. The system is remarkable in presenting so many improvements which are quite original, and reflects great credit upon the inventors for their pains-taking thought and the large amount of time and money which must have been spent in developing it.

The first noticeable feature of the invention is the predominating use of iron. In their initial plan for prisons the cell is made of plates of cast iron, so fastened together that no rivets or bolts are exposed to the operations of the prisoners from the inside. The floor of the cell is made of plates of cast iron, two feet wide, running across the cell, and each one supported by a lip on the edge of the next. The sides are constructed in the same manner, and in the partition walls one edge of each plate, which stands vertically, is let into a groove formed in the edge of the next; so that the first step in the construction of a cell is to build a cast-iron box, the top, sides and bottom of which are fitted into and support each other. Outside of this is built a solid bulkhead of wood, and the exterior of the building finished off in a very desirable manner with brick, stone, wood or iron outside of all, making, altogether, a compartment from which skilled mechanics, with the best tools and appliances of their profession, can cut their way out only with severe and protracted labor, and the job becomes quite an impossible one for prisoners under surveillance. Proper ventilation is also attained without impairing the security. Cast-iron windows and door frames of ample size are built into the walls in such a manner that they cannot be removed without actually taking the walls down. In the frames are inserted cast-iron windows and doors, three inches thick, perforated with holes large enough to admit an abundance of light and air, but still quite secure from any attempt to break through. The ordinary glazed window sash is placed inside of this cast window. Here the advantage of cast-iron over the usual wrought bars is strikingly apparent. The most effective tool which the prisoner is usually able to obtain is a saw, made from a case knife, a corset steel or watch spring, and with this a wrought iron bar may be cut off in a few hours. Two bars cut off and forced aside will generally make a hole large enough to pass a man; but more than ten times that amount of iron must be sawed through to make a hole large enough in the cast window. Moreover, the cast iron can be chilled so that the best steel saw will not cut it.

But the most important and novel improvement, and the one which promises to be the crowning point of success is the hollow wall filled with dry sand or other mobile material which will run rapidly through even a small hole, and effectually prevent any operation beyond the first shell. To wall out a body of mobile material so as to allow of working beyond the hollow space is an operation the difficulty of which can be appreciated only by those who have had some experience with loose sand. In addition to the difficulty of getting through a body of loose sand, weights are placed within it, connected with a suitable alarm, so that as soon as the sand begins to settle from running out, the alarm is given, and proper attention to the prisoner follows. The alarm may be placed at a distance in the office of the highest official, and any attempt to escape frustrated in spite of inefficient or corrupt subordinates.

These hollow walls may even be made of wood, easily cut through, and the sand filling will still afford an insurmountable barrier to escape, as well as a certain tell-tale on any such attempt. But when the inner and outer shells of the hollow wall are made of cast-iron, put together in the secure manner previously described, the space filled with sand, the floor and ceiling being constructed in the same manner, and a sufficient quantity of sand placed in reservoirs or hoppers above the walls, and arranged to run into the spaces as fast as they can be emptied below, with also an effective alarm connection, we have a prison wall which seems to be absolutely perfect. Incidentally it may be mentioned that the sand filling renders the wall impervious to dampness or heat, and also when put in partition walls is the best preventive of communication by sound from cell to cell.

The cast window and door frames are built in with the hollow wall as with the other. Even brick, which alone make the worst material for a prison wall, may be used with safety in the construction of the hollow wall.

An improvement in the lock must be noticed. The lock is fastened to the cast-iron door, not by bolts or rivets but by being slid into a dovetailed groove or recess, and this protects the criminal from the fury of the outside mob, which cannot, with a few blows of cold chisel and sledge, remove the lock and open the door, but must cut through the solid door, anywhere easier than around the lock.

The model on exhibition shows the cell stilted on hollow cast-iron columns, which plan, in some cases, may be advisable or necessary, as affording more complete security against any attempt to escape by cutting through the floor of the cell. It gives the watchman command at all times of the open space under the cells, and also allows repairs to the sewerage and water-pipes which pass through the columns, without destroying the floor or foundation of the cell. Communication between a series of stilted cells and the main building may be made by means of a draw-bridge, which can be raised and all connection cut off whenever desired.

An oblique door with perforated jamb is one of the improvements included in this system. It is designed to give ventilation and an opportunity to inspect the cells, without permitting the occupants to look from one cell into another.

Altogether the method of prison construction which has been developed by Messrs. Cook & Heath seems to be far in advance of the methods heretofore developed, in security, in healthful arrangement, in economy, and in adaptation not only to every form of structure designed for the confinement of persons, but also to bank vaults and safe deposits, where property is to be secured from outside attacks.

The gratitude of the public is due to those who have placed in the hands of Justice a tool so efficient as a prison from which there is, practically, no escape. As a preventive of crime such a prison is worth more than a thousand sermons. The county that has a perfect prison will be given a wide berth by the professional criminal, and the prospect of inexorable confinement will offer many a temptation. The dignity of the law is preserved, and the highest respect is accorded to the authority that is able to enforce, to the utmost, the punishment it has decreed.

A number of prisons have already been built by the inventors of this system, and its completeness thoroughly tested.

Parties who can appreciate the workings of this prison system will do well to correspond with Messrs. Cook & Heath, Memphis, Tennessee.

We have seen it stated in various papers throughout the country, that Agents for the sale of *Sheridan's Cavalry Campaigns* were authorized to refund the money to any person who should see them and not be satisfied with the result. We doubted this at first, but the proprietors authorise us to say that it is true.

Johnson's Anodyne Liniment is, without doubt, the safest, surest, and best remedy that has ever been invented for internal and external use. It is applicable to a great variety of complaints, and is equally beneficial for man or beast.

Coughs and Colds.

Sudden changes of weather are dangerous to *Pulmonary and Bronchial affections*. Take at once "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*." for the Cold, Cough or Hoarseness of the Throat before it is too late.

Conundrum for St. Valentine's Day:
Was St. Valentine
A Valerian Maker?

Chilton County Courier.

BY BROOKS AND MARTIN.

CLANTON ALA. MARCH 2, 1877.

EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

Terms of Subscription.

Per Annum.....$1 00

Before our next issue Hayes will, doubtless have been inaugurated as our President for the next four years. It would never have done for the Democrats to have gotten possession of the records of the different departments at Washington and shown the magnitude of the baseness of Republicans in high places. No, they needs must hold over another term, no matter by what means, in order that these peculations and thiefts may be covered over and hidden from the public view.

The American Republic, why it is in disrepute throughout every other nation. It is not what it was when it was composed of three millions of people, but a reduction to the grossest encroachments upon Goverament by the people, and the true principal of Republicanism. There is more of disgrace than aught else in being an American. Once there was a pride and an honor in being called an American. The glow of pleasure flushed the cheek and the light of freedom sparkled in the eye when it was said, there goes an American citizen. A nation of that land for whose independence the noble Washington fought. Oh! the change 'tis enough to make the "father of his country" turn over in his grave and utter an imprecation upon the base plunderers of the fair country to which he gave freedom. God grant that the present order of things may be changed, and we restored to our former purity and honesty in our government affairs.

THE effect of bright colors on the eyes is carefully discussed in Fraser's Magazine. The writer says:

"Highly-colored curtains are injurious when the windows are open, so that various brilliant and dazzling colors are flung about the room by the incoming breeze. A very bright carpet is an injurious thing, and when combined with a brightly-painted ceiling, madness. These things may be a merry life for the eyes, but they are a short one. A rich patterned, sober-toned carpet, and a soft sky-gray or stone-colored ceiling, are my own private fancy." Another bit of advice, sure to be disregarded by women, is that mirrors be banished from the rooms as much as possible.

THE BEST FRIEND—The most agreeable of all companions is a simple, frank man, without any high pretensions to an oppressive greatness; one who loves life, and understands the use of it, obliging alike at all hours; above all, of a golden temper, and steadfast as an anchor. For such a one we gladly exchange the greatest genius, the most brilliant wit, the profoundest thinker.—Lessing.

SOME THINGS YOU WILL NOT BE SORRY FOR.

For hearing before judging. For thinking before speaking. For holding an angry tongue. For stopping the ear to a tale bearer. For refusing to kick a fallen man. For being kind to the distressed. For being patient to all. For doing good to all men. For walking uprightly before God. For lending to the Lord. For laying up treasures in Heaven. For asking pardons for all wrongs. For speaking evil of no man. For being courteous to all.—*Ex.*

LISTNING TO EVIL REPORTS.—The longer I live, the more I feel the importance of adhering to the rule which I have laid down for myself in relation to such matters: 1. To hear as little as possible whatever is to the predjudice of others. 2. To believe nothing of the kind till I am absolutely forced to it. 3. Never to drink into the spirit of one who circulates an evil report. 4. Always to believe that, if the other side were heard, a very different account would be given of the matter.—Carus's Life of Simeon.

R. B. Thomas, the eminent colored barrister, has met with the misfortune of being debarred from the courts for the space of 12 months from the date of Judge Harrelson's order. Roderic wanted to be on both sides of a case at the same time, and for this purpose accepted a fee and retainer from both plaintiff and defendant in the same case. This was rather sharp practice, and brought the ex-judge and ex-clerk to grief. It is sad.—Selma Times.

Republican logic is a little confusing these days. We are told in one breath that for the Democrats to attempt, under any circumstances, to extricate themselves from the Electoral Commission trap would be bad faith and revolution. But in the next breath we are told that, if the House objects once too often to a Republican elector Mr. Ferry will go on and finish the count "all by himself," in the presence of the Republican Senate, and that the people —meaning the minority of them who voted for Hayes—will applaud him. In other words, that the act of Congress under which Bradley and Co., are manufacturing a Fraudulent President is sacred and inviolable as long as it operates to Republican satisfaction, and no longer. —New York Sun.

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DEALER IN

OYSTERS, FISH, FRUIT GAME

VEGETABLES,

and all kinds of *Western* and *Country* Produce

MONROE STREET,

MOTGOMERY, ALABAMA.

PRICES CHEAP FOR CASH.

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F. HINDERER'S
(OUR FRITZ,
SALOON.
Choice Wines, Liquors and Cigars
CAN ALWAYS BE FOUND AT THE BAR.
FRESH CINCINNATI LAGER ON DRAUGHT
4 COURT STREET, } Montgomery ALA.

STEWART AND CO.

STEWART AND CO.

Dry Goods and Groceries,

CLANTON,

CHILTON COUNT. ALABAMA.

By virtue of an execution issued by the Circuit Court of Chilton County, State of Alabama, in favor of J. W. Foshee against E. McGlawn, I will proceed to sell between the legal hours of sale at public outcery on Monday March 5th 1877. before the Court House door at Clanton to the highest bidder for cash the following described real estate levied on as the property of E. McGlawn to wit:

Se ¼ of sw ¼ Section 29 T 21 R 14 no ¼ of n w ¼ and so ¼ of nw ¼ sw ¼ sw ¼ and sw ¼ of Section 32 T 21 R 14 and se ¼ of se ¼ and e ½ of se ¼, less 20 acres Section 31 T 21 R 14.

3t W. L. Campbell Sheriff.

Jesse B. Hardy Complainant } In Chancery at Clanton, Chilton Co. State of Ala.
vs. Roberta Hardy Respondent.

In this case it is made to appear to the Register by the affidavit of W. A. Collier, Complainant Solicitor that the said Roberta Hardy is a non resident of this State, and that her particular of Residence is in the State of Texas, and further that in the belief of said affidavit, the defendant is over 21 years of age. It is therefore ordered by the Register that publication be made in the Chilton County Courier; a newspaper, published in the town of Clanton in said county for three successive weeks, requiring her (the said Roberta Hardy), to answer or Demur to the bill of Complaint in this case by the 5th day of March, A D 1877, or in thirty days thereafter a Decree pro confesso may be taken against her. Done at this office this fifth day of February 1877.

W. A. Jones Special Register.

3t

E. LIEBENSTEIN,
RESTAURANT
—AT THE—
RUBY BAR. MONTGOMERY ALABAMA.
All delicacies of the season furnished at all hours (day and night.)
A Bar of the Choicest Liquors attached to it. Polite and Prompt Attendance Guaranteed.

CAMPBELL and COOK.

DEALERS IN

WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS AND

TOBACCO.

Clanton, Ala.

BARBER SHOP.
MONTGOMERY ALA.

Having opened a nice and neat shop opposite the Market House, on Monroe street, a few doors below J. A. Diaz & Co.'s Ice House, I am prepared to wait upon all with dispatch and neatness. I have four first-class barbers and warrant satisfaction.

JACK ABERCROMBRIE. 1yr

PERFECTION
ATTAINED AT LAST!
A TRIAL will INSURE ITS POPULARITY EVERYWHERE.

WHITE SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE.
When once used will retain its place forever.

WE EXCHANGE MACHINES.

Send your old-fashioned, cumbersome, heavy-running, woman-killing machine to us, and we will allow you $25 for it, as part payment for one of ours.

IT IS CELEBRATED FOR ITS ADVANTAGES, IN THAT IT IS ONE OF THE LARGEST SEWING MACHINES MANUFACTURED—ADAPTED ALIKE TO THE USE OF THE FAMILY OR THE WORKSHOP. HAS THE LARGEST SHUTTLE, WITH A BOBBIN THAT HOLDS ALMOST A SPOOL OF THREAD.

THE SHUTTLE TENSION IS ADJUSTABLE WITHOUT REMOVING THE SHUTTLE FROM THE MACHINE.

THE MACHINE IS SO CONSTRUCTED THAT THE POWER IS APPLIED DIRECTLY OVER THE NEEDLE, THUS ENABLING IT TO SEW THE HEAVIEST MATERIAL WITH UNEQUALED EASE. IT IS VERY SIMPLE IN ITS CONSTRUCTION, DURABLE AS IRON AND STEEL CAN MAKE IT. ALL ITS WEARING PARTS CASE-HARDENED OR STEEL, AND INGENIOUSLY PROVIDED WITH MEANS FOR TAKING UP LOST MOTION, SO WE ARE JUSTIFIED IN

Warranting Every Machine for 3 Years.

IT IS THE LIGHTEST AND EASIEST-RUNNING MACHINE IN THE MARKET. IT IS, ALSO, THE MOST ELABORATELY ORNAMENTED, AND PRETTIEST MACHINE EVER PRODUCED.

WITH ALL THESE ADVANTAGES, IT IS SOLD FROM $10 TO $20 LESS THAN OTHER FIRST-CLASS MACHINES.

EXCLUSIVE CONTROL OF TERRITORY GIVEN TO AGENTS.

EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS OFFERED FOR CASH OR ON TIME.

SEND FOR CIRCULARS AND TERMS TO

White Sewing Machine Co.,
358 Euclid Avenue,
CLEVELAND, O.

AGENTS WANTED.

ZYKALZYO!

We are now prepared to furnish permanent employment for a large number of persons, male and female.

Out of Work! Parties

not employed will please send their address at once. Address, with stamp, SOUTHERN CO-OPERATIVE CO., Nashville, Tenn.

ZYKALZYO!

Chilton County Courier.

BY BROOKS AND MARTIN.

CLANTON ALA. MARCH 2, 1877.

EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

Terms of Subscription.

Per Annum.....$1 00

THIS PAPER IS ON FILE WITH

Where Advertising Contracts can be made.

LOCAL.

Love makes one hundred and twenty-eight pounds of girl feel no heavier than a feather on a fellow's lap.

An Irish lover remarks that it is a great comfort to be alone, "especially when yer swateheart is wid yer.

Sparkling Champaign Cider at Campbell & Cook's.

County warrants issued yesterday sold for eighty cents on the dollar. This is the best price they have commanded in a long time.—Adv.

If you have a good sister, love and cheerish her with all your heart. If you have none, why then love and cheerish the good sister of some other man with all your heart.

Campbell and Cook have just received a fresh and varied supply of whiskey and wines, they can "fix you up" any kind of a drink you may call for. If you wish a single drink or a quantity of liquor do not fail to give them a call.

It was amusing to hear lawyers in court last week accuse another of attempting to "bulldoze" him. If it had not been for the 'Returning Board' this expressive word might have remained unknown and our language always deficient by one word.

If you are going to run for a county office at the next election, come up like a little man and announce yourself a candidate. You cannot expect to be elected unless the people know you are a candidate. There is but one way to let them know it and that is through the paper.

We heard a few days since what we consider a good joke on our Probate Judge, but he tells us it is true. He was requested to go some distance in the country last Sunday to marry a couple; he put his marriage ceremony form in his pocket; mounted a horse and started, but the form was lost on the way and he did not miss it until he was within a short distance of his destination; he thought he would see the couple and tell them of his mishap, which he did, they looked a little blank, and did not appreciate the turn that this, to them, all important affairs had taken, but finally agreed to postpone it until next Sunday.

We do not know when the Circuit Court of this county will convene, it has heretofore met the second Monday after the fourth Monday in March, but the time will probably be changed, since this Circuit has been detached from 2nd, and attached to the 10th Judicial Circuit.

THE MANY FRIENDS OF W. F. CLAUGHTON, hereby announces his name as a candidate for reelection to the office of County Treasurer at the August election, to be held on the 6th day of said month.

We take pleasure in annoucing to the public, that W. F. Claughton has made a good and efficient officer; has properly expended the people's money as the law directs, and being thoroughly identified with the people; having been borned and raised in said County, we know of no just reason, why the people should not place him again in said office. His acts are open for inspection. We often find it to be the case when one has been removed, who thoroughly understands his business, that it is a hard matter to replace him.

THE Clanton Base-Ball Club will soon reorganize.

Stewart and Co., have received another lot of "Brick Mansion" tobacco.

—The female academy building at Lowndesboro was burned Wednesday of last week.

—Counties in the southern portion of Alabama report wheat to be growing well.

—In the country, they blow a horn before dinner; in town, they take one.

Mr. W. B. Strock of Verbena has purchased Hallman's rapid process of tanning. All who wish to buy rights can do so by calling on or addressing him at Verbena.

X Watch out for the big X written or printed near the number of each paper. Your subscription will expire with the next number thereafter, and we hope you will immediately renew it, or notify us to discontinue. tf

---

Stoves, Iron, Tin-ware, Manufacturer and dealers in all kind of Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware, Stoves, Block tin, cooking utensils, Lead and brass pipes, pumps, &c. John H. Engelhardt.

A large stock of Metal goods, Sheet Zinc, Bath tubs &c. Roofing and Guttering done on short notice, and all work warranted. Next to the First Baptist Church, Court Street Montgomery Alabama. 1yr

William A. Collier,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
Clanton Alabama.

☞OFFICE IN THE COURT HOUSE☜

Will practice in the various Courts of Chilton and adjacent counties, and in the Supreme court of the State.

ADMINISTRATORS SALE.

By virtue of an order of sale granted by the Probate Court of Chilton county State of Alabama—the undersigned administrator of the estate of Mary Maddox dec'd; will sell at public out cry on a credit until 1st day of November 1877. with two good and approved securities, to the highest bidder on Monday the 2nd day of April A. D. Eighteen and seventy-seven before the Court House door of Chilton county the following described personal property belonging to said estate to-wit: One land warrant for 80 acres of land issued under Act of Congress of March 30, 1855. No. 18956 bearing date of issuance 8th day of June 1860.

J. W. MADDOX.
Administrator.

A. L. BROOKS. H. L. MARTIN
BROOKS AND MARTIN.
Attorneys At Law,
CLANTON ALA.

Will practice in the Courts of Chilton and adjacent counties, and also in the higher Court's of the State.

☞OFFICE AT THE COURT HOUSE☜

NEW ENTERPRISE
Begins with the New Year!

I take pleasure in announcing that I have reopened, with the intention of making it a permanent business, A Broom Factory at 41 —MARKET STREET, MONTGOMERY ALA.— The best of stock and workmen employed. The trade will be supplied at prices that will warrant merchants in making their purchases at home. Orders promptly and satisfactory filled. ☞ Remember it is a home Enterprise ☜

S. Schuessler. 3m

E. LIEBENSTEIN,
RESTAURANT
—AT THE—
RUBY BAR. MONTGOMERY ALABAMA.
All delicacies of the season furnished at all hours (day and night.)
A Bar of the Choicest Liquors attached to it. Polite and Prompt Attendance Guaranteed.

RUBY SALOON!
Open Day and Night,
No. 4 Court Sq. West Side.
MONTGOMERY
Alabama.

CAMPBELL and COOK.

DEALERS IN

WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS AND

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Clanton, Ala.

BARBER SHOP.
MONTGOMERY ALA.

Having opened a nice and neat shop opposite the Market House, on Monroe street, a few doors below J. A. Diaz & Co.'s Ice House, I am prepared to wait upon all with dispatch and neatness. I have four first-class barbers and warrant satisfaction.

JACK ABERCROMBRIE. 1yr

1877 NEW YORK 1877

The different editions of The Sun during the next year will be the same as during the year that has just passed. The daily edition will on week days be a sheet of four pages, and on Sundays a sheet of eight pages, or 56 columns; while the weekly edition will be a sheet of eight pages of the same dimensions and character that are already familiar to our friends. The Sun will continue to be a strenous advocate of reform and retrenchment, and of the substitution of statesmanship, wisdom and integrity for hollow pretence, imbecility, and fraud in the administration of public affairs. It will continue for the government of the people by the people and for the people, as opposed to government by frauds in the ballot-box and in the counting of votes, enforced by military violence. It will endeavor to supply its readers—a body not far from a million of souls—with the most careful complete and trustworthy accounts of current events, and will employ for this purpose a numerous and carefully selected staff of reporters and Correspondents. Its reports from Washington, especially, will be full, accurate, and fearless; and it will doubtless continue to deserve and enjoy the hatred of those who thrive by plundering the Treasury or by usurping what the law does not give them, while it will endeavor to meet the confidence of the public by defending the rights of the people against the encroachments of unjustified power.

The price of the daily Sun will be 55 cents a month or $6.50 a year, post paid, or with the Sunday edition seven dollars and seventy cents a year.

The Sunday edition alone, 8 pages, $1.20 a year, post paid.

The Weekly Sun, eight pages of 56 broad columns, will be furnished during 1877 at the rate of $1 a year, post paid.

The benefit of this large reduction from the previous rate for the weekly can be enjoyed by individual subscribers without the necessity of making up clubs. At the same time, if any of our friends choose to aid in extending our circulation, we shall be grateful to them, and every such person who sends us ten or more subscribers from one place will be entitled to one copy of the paper for himself without charge. At one dollar a year postage paid, the expense of paper and printing are barely repaid; and, considering the size of the sheet and quality of its contents, we are confident the people will consider the weekly Sun the cheapest newspaper published in the world, and we trust also one of the very best.

Address THE SUN,
New York N. Y.

THE NEWS WITHOUT POISON.

The NEW YORK OBSERVER claims to publish the *best family newspaper*, and repudiaters all unsound or objectionable teaching. Even its advertising columns are free frm all quackery and dangerous advertisements; and the whole paper, both in its religious and secular department, is filled with pure and entertaining reading. While we commend the position of the OBSERVER in this matter, we also endorse it as one of the most desirable periodicals for any household. The price, $3.15 a year postpaid, can hardly be made to return as much good spent in any other way *S. I. Prime & Co.*, 37 Park Row, New York.

BEGIN THE NEW YEAR WITH A PAPER FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

The year 1877 will be marked by more important events than any of its predecessors. The Montgomery ADVERTISER, as heretofore, will be devoted to the Democratic and Conservative cause and will be unsparing in its efforts to uphold good government in the State and Union. It is offered at the following rates:

One Copy Daily 1 Year	$10 00
" " " Six Months	5 00
" " Weekly 1 Year	2 00
Twenty Copies Weekly 1 Year	$35 00
Thirty " " " "	45 00

Postage included.

An extra copy will be sent to every one getting up a club. Send *Money by Registered Letter, Express or Money Order.*

Address all letters to
W. W. SCRUGS,
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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications for this paper should be accompanied by the name of the author; not necessary for publication, but as evidence of good faith on the part of the writer. Manuscripts should be written only on one side of the paper. Be particularly careful in regard to your dates, and to having all signatures plainly written.

AGRICULTURAL.

Value of Land in the Cotton States.

C. W. Howard, of Kingston (Ga.), has an instructive paper in the report of the agricultural department for 1874 (just received), on "The condition of agriculture in the cotton states," in which he says: "The value of land in the settled portion of the older cotton states is less than] in any other country in christendom. This was the case before the war. In 1860 the average value of land in Georgia was $4.85. The highest value of the richest county was $10.60 per acre. The lowest value was 68 cents per acre. If we contrast these values with those of the northern, middle or new northwestern states, the difference is striking."

Low as the price of southern lands was before the war, in 1860, it is much less at this time. Having, to-day, the cheapest lands in christendom, as Mr. Howard truly asserts, we ought to produce fat cattle, horses, mules, sheep, wool, butter, cheese, and all fruits adapted to our climate, a little cheaper than can be done in any other part of the world. Is it impossible to recast our ideas and reform our system of land killing?

Summer Fallowing.

In his work entitled "The Natural Laws of Husbandry," Baron Liebig says: "When the exhaustion of a field is not caused by the absolute deficiency of food elements, when even more than an adequate supply of all the needful nutriment is there, but not in the proper form, and where, consequently, fallowing will again render the crop remunerative, the farmer has means at his disposal to assist the action of the natural agencies, whereby the conversion of the food into the state of physical combination is effected, and thus to shorten the fallowing season, or even, in many instances, to make it altogether superfluous."

Summer fallowing has many advantages in the way of killing weeds, foul grasses, briers and bushes, in addition to the economical development of fertility by physical and chemical forces not otherwise available. In agriculture, as in other industries, it is generally better to one thing at a time and do it well than to do two things and fail to do either by divided energy and attention. Fallowing is a specialty.

Forcing Early Maturity.

A correspondent of the Country Gentleman closes a sensible article under the above heading in these words:

Our domestic animals are much more liable to disease than formerly, and it is reasonably certain that high living is the cause. A fast life produces the same effect on the domestic animal in the barnyard as on men and women. Warm, stimulating food forces an early maturity which is not compatible with prolificacy and longevity. Is it not possible that the unusual mortality among hogs during the past few years is owing to the habits induced by high feeding for a number of generations before? The breeders of almost every kind of improved stock suffer the heaviest losses from disease and from the barrenness of many of their otherwise choicest specimens. It is no denial of the numerous advantages of thoroughbred animals to state these facts, which enthusiastic amateurs are most apt to overlook.

Not many weeks since we called public attention to the losses resulting from the folly of over-feeding breeding animals. An excess of fat is a disease not less than a deficiency of bone material, often causing rickets in badly fed children, or a deficiency of brain elements in man and beast. Unwise eating and drinking in the human species, and the defective feeding of domestic animals, are evils of great magnitude. A writer in the Rural World estimates the loss to the farmers of Missouri in 1876 at ten million dollars from hog cholera alone. Has over-feeding, forcing early maturity, and too early breeding anything to do in developing this heavy loss? By what new agency are the germs of this malady so widely diffused? What is the contagion?

Cheese Making.

At the recent meeting of the St. Lawrence dairymen, Prof. L. B. Arnold delivered an address on cheese making, in the course of which he remarked that one of the most important errors is that the dairymen keeps two cows to furnish the milk one might be made to produce. The rule to adopt is to produce the largest amount of milk from the least amount of carcass. He would impress the dairymen with the importance of keeping a full supply of food before the cow for a time after coming to new milk. If you pinch her then she can not be brought back to what she gave at first. Feed that kind of food that is best adapted to making flesh. After the rush of grass other food should be provided to make up the deficiency. If this is not done, no amount of food later in the season will make up the loss.

The supply of the water and the comfort of the cow during the warm weather do not receive sufficient attention. A large share of the cheese manufactured during the hot weather last summer was out of flavor. Cattle do not have sufficient protection from the hot rays of the sun. The heat makes them thirsty but if the water is not convenient they suffer and the milk suffers. The milk makes a bad quality of cheese, and it is not the fault of the manufacturer. If the water is bad the effect upon the milk is great. I have been able to tell from the cheese whether the cow has had plenty or good quality of water. These circumstances which injure the quality of the milk also injure the quantity. A serious loss occurs from the method of carrying the milk to the factory. The practice of carrying the milk in a tight can confines the animal flavor to the milk. Milk carried to the factory with the cover open is bettered by the transportation. It requires less rennet to chadulate milk which has been transported to the factory. Slightly churning skim-milk will make it produce a better quality of cheese. Cheese made from milk which is off flavor will not stand the hot weather as well as cheese made from pure milk. Cheese should have a temperature of seventy degrees for curing, and this should not be varied. The ventilation by the small tube in the cover of the can is not sufficient to secure the best quality of milk. He had invented a cover with a wire gauze in the center in place of the tin. A rim two inches high is placed around the edge of the gauze; a flange around the cover prevents the cover from sinking. Many of the New England factories will not receive milk in other cans.

..He sat alone in her father's parlor, waiting for the fair one's appearance, the other evening, when her little brother came cautiously into the room, and gliding up to the young man's side, held out a handful of something, and earnestly inquired: "I say mister, what'r them?" "Those," replied the young man, solemnly, taking up one in his fingers, "those are beans." "There!" shouted the boy, turning to his sister, who was just coming in, "I know you lied. You said he didn't know beans, and he does too!" The young man's stay was not what you may call a prolonged one that evening.

OTTO OF ROSES.

Three Thousand Pounds of Leaves to One Ounce of Perfume.

The most delicious of all perfumed essences is obtained by the simple distillation of rose leaves. In our climate roses are not sufficiently highly scented to produce the properly odoriferous essence of oil; and all that the druggists can produce from rose leaves is rose water, which in fact, is water slightly impregnated with the essence of oil, which is to a small degree, soluble in it. The most favorable country for the production of the most highly scented roses is the middle portion of European Turkey, at the base of the southern slope of the Balkan mountains, where the roses are grown in localities where they are protected against all winds except those from the south; and the flowers thus attain a luxuriance in perfume and growth as well as in size, of which those who have not visited these regions can hardly form an idea. The town of Kezanlik, situated in the province of that name, is the center of the field of cultivation and distillation of the rose leaves.

The leaves are gathered all over the province, which is forty miles long, and is watered by the river Thungha and the many mountain streams which discharge into the same, furnishing the water necessary for the distillation. To give an idea of the extent which this industry has attained, we need only say that there are in this province one hundred and twenty-eight different villages, of which the inhabitants are all employed in the culture of the beautiful flowers. They all live in peace together, Turks and christians, and they prosper, having become wise by experience, finding that it is better to work than to waste time in religious or political quarrels. Almost all the country is occupied by rose plantations, and only a comparatively small portion is devoted to raising rye and barley, for the subsistence of the inhabitants and their cattle. The rose grows best on those parts of the slopes where the sun shines most, and which is the least northern in exposure. A light soil is best; and the planting is done during the spring and autumn, in parallel ditches three inches deep and five feet apart. In these ditches shoots from old trees are laid; they must, however, not be cut from the tree, but torn off, so that each shoot has some portion of the root or bark of the root adherent. They are then covered with earth mixed with a little manure. If the land is horizontal, and a mountain stream can be diverted so as to inundate it, this is done to hasten the growth; at the end of six months, shoots are seen coming up all along the furrows, and at the end of one year these shoots are three or four feet high, forming regular hedges.

At the end of the second year roses appear, but not in sufficient abundance for them to be gathered. The gathering is commenced in the third year, after which they produce largely, the hedges being, at the end of five years, six feet high. The bushes produce flowers until fifteen years old, when the field is worn out and must be plowed up. They do not prune the rose bushes at all as we do, but they cut off every year, in the late fall or winter, the dead branches. The great harvest commences about May 15, and lasts until June 5 or 10; the gathering is done in the morning daily before sunrise, and the distillation is finished before twelve m., so as to have the benefit of all the freshness of the flowers, which is at once driven off by the heat of the day. In hot seasons the roses open more rapidly, and the crop may last but for ten days; but in wet, cool seasons the progress is slower, and the crop may last for twenty-five days; but then the daily harvest is smaller in proportion, so that the final result is about the same. However, cool, slow weather is preferred as it eases the daily labor.

The stills used are of the roughest kind, and small; they hold from 200 to 240 pints of water, and are carried to the rose-bushes to be filled. To twenty pounds of rose leaves 160 pints of water are added; and the whole is distilled at a gentle heat until twenty pounds of water are distilled off. This quantity contains nearly all the perfume of the leaves, which are thrown away with the remaining water; and the still is again filled with twenty pounds of leaves and one hundred and sixty pints of water. This operation is repeated until all the leaves have been used. The water thus distilled off is a strong rose water; and the result of eight or ten distillations is put in a still and submitted to a second distillation, when a stronger rose water is obtained; so strong indeed, that it is unable to contain the essence in solution, and the latter floats on the top of the water. Experience has shown that, for every ounce of otto of roses, 3,000 pounds of rose leaves are required. The total yearly production of eight districts, into which the one hundred and sixty villages of the province of Kezanlik are divided, is on an average 3,500 pounds of otto of roses, of which the district in which the capital is situated produces half. Some years ago, however, the bushes were exceptionally prolific. Thus, in 1866, 6,000 pounds were produced; but in 1872 only 1,700 pounds could be obtained.

We ought to add that every rose farmer has his own stills for producing otto of roses immediately after picking the flowers; and thousands of industrious workers are thus occupied, earning in a single short period of twenty days the products of a year's labor in preparing the soil, planting and taking care of the growing plants. When the distillation is over, the farmers come from all parts of the provinces to the capital to sell their product, those who have large quantities selling directly in the great commercial centers, such as Constantinople, and Adrianople. At present, however, an enterprising firm in Kezanlik, considering the delay to which the trade with the last named cities is subject, and the chances of adulteration, have established a depot in Paris, France, from which this delicate and expensive perfume is now distributed over Europe and all the world.—*Scientific American.*

GREAT DISCOVERY OF COINS IN ROME.

A numismatic discovery almost unparalleled in extent has been make near Verona. Two large amphoræ have been found containing no less than two quintals, or about six hundred English pounds weight of coins of the emperor Gallienus and his successors within the hundred years following his regin. The number of coins is estimated at between 50,000 and 55,000. Of those of the emperor Probus there are more than 4,000.

The majority are of bronze, but there are some of silver and others of bronze silvered (*subæraratæ*). They are all in the finest state of preservation and, with the exception of those of Gallienus which are a little worn, they are so fresh from the mint as to make it evident they were never put into circulation. The discovery has been considered of sufficient importance for the minister of public instruction to despatch Signor Pigorini specially to Verona to report upon it.

All the finest examples are to be placed in the museum of Verona, and the remainder either exchanged in sets with other museums or sold, as may be decided upon.—*London Times.*

WHY ADVERTISE?

People sometimes ask why does Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., spend so much money in advertising his family medicines, which are so well known and surpass all other remedies in popularity and sale. It is well known that A. T. Stewart considered it good policy, and undoubtedly it paid him, to spend many hundred thousand dollars in advertising his goods, yet nobody questioned the excellency of his merchandise. The good secret of success lies in offering only goods which possess merit to sustain them-selves, and then through liberal and persistent advertising making the people thoroughly acquainted with their good qualities. One do not succeed in amassing great fortunes, establishing thriving and permanent business, and founding substantial institutions like Dr. Pierce's Grand Invalids' Hotel of Buffalo, which cost over two hundred thousand dollars, unless their business be legitimate, their goods meritorious, and their services which they render the people genuine and valuable. Dr. Pierce does not attempt to humbug you by telling you that his Golden Medical Discovery will cure all diseases. He says, "if your lungs are half destroyed by consumption, my Discovery will not cure you, yet as a remedy for severe coughs, and all curable bronchial, throat, and lung affections, I believe it is unsurpassed as a remedy." The people have confidence in his medicines because he does not over-recommend them, and when tried they give satisfaction. His Medical Adviser, a book of over nine hundred pages, illustrated by two hundred and eighty two engravings and bound in cloth and gilt, is sent to the people at so moderate a price ($1.50, post-paid), that it is no wonder that almost one hundred thousand have already been sold. His memorandum books are on every druggists counter for free distribution.

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WEEKLY MARKET REVIEW.

MEMPHIS.

Flour	$4 00	@	8 50
Wheat	1 10	@	1 12½
Corn	60	@	62
Oats	50	@	52
Lard	12½	@	13
Bacon—Clear Sides	9	@	—
Hay—Best	20 00	@	22 00
Whisky—Common	1 00	@	1 15
Robertson County	1 75	@	3 00
Bourbon	5 00	@	5 50
Lincoln County	1 75	@	3 00
Highwines	1 13	@	1 15
Cotton—Ordinary	10	@	10½
Good Ordinary	11½	@	—
Low Middling	12	@	—
Seeds—Clover	8 50	@	9 50
German Millet	60	@	65
Missouri Millet	1 75	@	2 00
Hungarian	1 75	@	2 00
Buckwheat to bush	1 75	@	2 00

LOUISVILLE.

Flour	$ 5 25	@	8 75
Wheat—Red and Amb'r	1 35	@	1 40
Corn—Sacked	43	@	45
Oats	37	@	40
Hay—Timothy	9 00	@	10 00
Pork—Mess	17 50	@	18 00
Lard	12	@	13½
Bacon—Clear Sides	10	@	10½
Wool	33	@	35
Potatoes—Irish, ♀ bbl	1 60	@	1 65
Cotton—Middling	12	@	12½
Ordinary	9	@	9½

NEW ORLEANS.

Flour	$ 6 75	@	8 50
Corn	70	@	—
Oats	48	@	50
Hay	24 00	@	—
Pork	19 50	@	—
Sugar	9½	@	10½
Molasses	40	@	60
Whisky	1 05	@	1 10
Cotton	12	@	12½

ST. LOUIS.

Flour	$ 4 75	@	6 00
Wheat	1 49½	@	1 49½
Corn	40	@	40½
Oats	32	@	33½
Mess Pork	17 25	@	—
Lard	11	@	11½
Whisky	1 00	@	1 07

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Chilton County Courier.

By BROOKS and MARTIN.

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FAST WALKING HORSES.

It has been shown in these columns that the production of thoroughbred and trotting horses has been largely in excess of the death rate, that as a necessary sequence the stock in the country is increasing from year to year, and that unless a foreign demand be created prices must inevitably decline.

Breeders should therefore turn their attention more to the production of fast-walking horses, both for the saddle and general draught. The business would pay handsomely, for the utility and value of such horses properly appreciated, thus creating a steady demand, which would not likely diminished, for the next half century at least. On the farm a slow-walking horse does not do half the work that a rapid walker is able to accomplish. In towns and cities where draught horses are used in the truck, cart, dray, &c., it is the same; not half the work is performed by the slow walker, who crawls along at a snail's space, and, when drawing a load, cannot be galvanized into rapid motion. As a traveler, both under saddle and in harness, the slow walker is a nuisance. No matter what work he is engaged in, time and money are lost to his owner every day that he lives.—Ex.

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The best of stock and workmen employed. The trade will be supplied at prices that will warrant merchants in making their purchases at home. Orders promptly and satisfactory filled.

☞Remember it is a home Enterprise☜ S. Schuessler, 3m

GOOD NEWS!

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DEALERS IN

HARDWARE, IRON, STEEL, CUTLERY, &c.

ARE SELLING GOODS CHEAPER THAN HAS EVER BEEN SOLD BEFORE.

Read for yourself, and when you come to MONTGOMERY call and see for yourself. We are selling a first-class Grangers Axe warranted for 90 cents that any man may well be proud of.

BAR IRON	3 cents per pound.
PLOW STEEL	6½ " "
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Complete with all furniture for use.

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☞To country merchants. We offer special inducements, and they will find it to their interest to call and examine our stock before buying elsewhere. Don't forget the number. 98 Commerce St., Montgomery Ala.

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"OLD FOGY" So-Called,

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MOTTO, as ye would have men do unto you, do ye even so to them.

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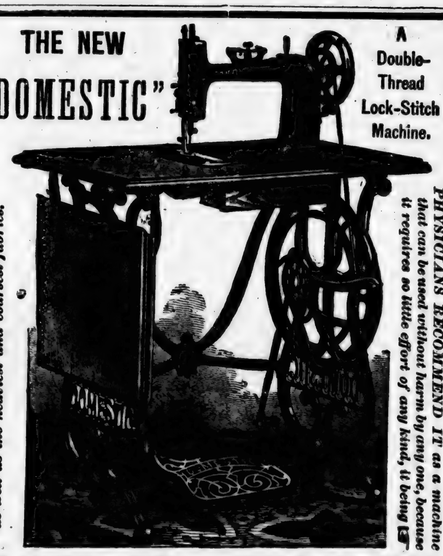
A Double-Thread Lock-Stitch Machine.



It sews with great facility the lightest and finest as well as the heaviest and coarsest fabrics.

PHYSICIANS RECOMMEND IT as a machine that can be used without harm by any one, because it requires no little effort of any kind, it being

THE LIGHTEST-RUNNING MACHINE IN THE WORLD.

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"DOMESTIC" SEWING MACHINE CO.,

New York and Chicago.

Judge of Probate

COUNTY

Chilton Courier

New Series CLANTON, ALA. FRIDAY., MARCH 9 1877 Vol-1 No 39

Chilton County Courier.

By BROOKS and MARTIN.

CLANTON ALA. MARCH 9, 1877.

EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

Terms of Subscription.

Per Annum.....$1 00

OFFICIAL RAILROAD TIME TABLE

Giving arrival and departure of all trains at Montgomery. Reported and corrected expressive for the Chilton Courier, by Messrs. John M. Beneon, General Ticket Agent. Office under Exchange Hotel, where any information as to rates, connections or distances can be obtained.

A full supply of Excursion Ticket s kept to Philadelphia and New York. Any information concerning the same will be cheerfully given.

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Reduced rates furnished to parties emigrating West.

South & North R. R.

GOING NORTH.	No 2, Mail.	No 4. Express
Leaves Montgomery	6:55 A M	7:55 P M
Calera	9:12 " "	10:10 P M
Birmingham	10:3) " "	11:15 P M
Decatur	2:10 P M	2:50 A M
Nashville	7:50 " "	7:55 "
arrive at Louisvill	3:45 A M	3:40 P M
Accommodation.		
Leaves Montgomery		4:00 P M
Calera		10:10 " "
Arrives at Birmingha m		3:00 A M
COMMING SOUTH.		
	No 1, Mail	No 3 Epress
Leaves Louisville	10:15 P M	12:40 A M
Nasnville	7:15 P M	8:45 " "
Decatur	12:45 A M	3:15P M
Birmingham	3:55 "	6:45 " "
Calera	5:46 " "	7:31 " "
Arrives at Montgy.	8:15 " "	9:55

Robert Meek Sup.

C. P., Atmore Gen. Pass and Ticket

The meanest man in America lives in Lodi, Ohio. He is a well-to-do farmer, and his mother lives alone in a small house near his farm. He supplies her with fresh milk from his dairy and makes her pay for it. She does not require much milk—only enough to dilute her tea morning and evening—a few tablespoonfuls a day. He has ascertained how many spoonfuls a quart measure contains, and keeps count of the number which she receives daily. When the quantity consumed approximates a quart he presents his bill. Milk sells for three cents a quart in the town.

They have a Lying Club out in the Black Hills. They compared notes recently, over a camp-fire. One said: "When I was coming to the Hills I looked for Indians until I could see a musquito a mile away." Another said that his eyes were weak, but he could hear goats jumping around on the rocks four miles off. The next man had listened for Indians until he heard the mountain sheep light on their horns in the Big Horn Mountains 300 miles away. The fourth, with his head on his pillow, had strained his ear until he heard the Chinese nailing up tea-boxes. The fifth, in crossing the Rocky Mountains, had found a petrified forest—big trees turned into solid stone. As he loitered on the edge, a deer started across the valley and was transformed in a moment into solid stone. A bird flew past him, and perching upon a branch, began to sing. Suddenly the bird was changed to stone. The song she was singing was also petrified, hanging down from the beak of the bird—a cold, cold stone.

WORK.—The man or woman who engages in some congenial, regular work, will never be on the brink of despair; their names will never be chronicled in the list of self-destroyers, for it idleness alone is despair. Work chases it away, no matter how thickly the clouds may have gathered. Nature is one vast workshop, teeming with millions of busy workmen. If we follow in their footsteps, all will be well. The beauties, the gifts, and glories of nature may be scattered around us in great profusion, yet she demands toil to reach out and grasp them, and utilize them to our fancies and wants.

No one should ever place a light or lantern on a barn floor, or on a shop floor where there are shavings. It is a very easy thing to upset a light so placed, and the result is likely to be the conflagration of the building. It is much more prudent to place hooks here and there about the premises, and have it understood that they are solely to hang the lantern upon, and that other things must be kept off them. An unprotected light should not be allowed in a barn under any circumstances. If the kerosene lamp had been hung up and not placed where a cow could kick it over, the burning of Chicago and the consequent loss of millions of dollars, would not have happened. —Scientific American.

In St. Louis a little three-year-old, who is now a man, was taken for the first time to church by the family, and buttoned into the pew, which was near the pulpit. Reaching the sermon, the minister took his text: "Behold I stand at the door and knock." Sliding up to the pewdoor, the little fellow rapped smartly on the inside of it, speaking out loudly enough to be heard all around: "I knock too." It took both preacher and hearers a long minute to get into a sober enough condition to go on with the sermon.

This same little fellow got a daguerrotype picture of his aunt, one morning, and laid it face downward on the hot cooking-stove. His grandma coming in and seeing what was going on; asked him what he was doing with that picture. 'Auntie, cold; baby warmin' auntie,' was the sensible reply of this young "Toddie."

There is a man in Southington, Con., between 50 and 60 years of age, who has steadily worked for his father until the present day, never had a dollar in his pocket; never went to church, wedding, or funeral, never on a car, never to a party, never spoke to a girl, never had a holiday, and yet had his poll tax abated this year on account of poverty, while his father's estate is estimated at from $30,000 to $50,000.

To-morrow.—To-morrow may never come to us. We do not live in to-morrow. We cannot find it in any title deeds. The man who own whole blocks of real estate and great ships on the sea does not own a single minute of to-morrow. To morrow! It is a mysterious possibility not yet born. It lies under the seal of midnight, behind the veil of glittering constellations.

Enjoy the present, whatever it may be, and be not solicitous for the future; for if you take your foot from the present standing, and thrust it forward to to-morrow's event, you are in a restless condition. It is like refusing to quench your present thirst by fearing you will want to drink the next day. If to-morrow you should want, your sorrow would come time enough, though you do not hasten it. Let your trouble tarry till its own day comes. Enjoy blessings this day, if God sends them, and the evils of it bear patiently and sweetly, for this day is ours. We are dead to yesterday, and not yet born to to-morrow.

Growing Old.—It is the solemn thought connected with middle life that life's last business is begun in earnest; and it is then, midway between the cradle and the grave, that a man begins to marvel that he let the days of youth go by so half-enjoyed. It is the pensive autumn feeling; it is the sensation of half sadness that we experience when the longest day of the year is past, and every day that follows is shorter, and the light fainter, and the feebler shadows tell that nature is hastening with gigantic footsteps to her winter grave. So does man look back upon his youth. When the first gray hairs become visible, when the unwelcome truth fastens itself upon the mind that a man is no longer going up hill, but down, and that the sun is always westering, he looks back on things behind. When we were children, we thought as children. But now there lies before us manhood, with its earnest work, and then old age, and then the grave, and then home. There is a second youth for man, better and holier than his first, if he will look on, and not look back.—F. W. Robertson.

Virtue.—There is but one pursuit in life which it is in the power of all to follow, and of all to attain. It is subject to no disappointment, since he that persevers makes every difficulty an advancement, and every conquest a victory, and this is the pursuit of virtue. Sincerely to aspire after virtue, is to gain her; and zealously to labor after her ways, is to receive them. Those who seek early, will find her before it is late. Her reward also, is with her, and she will come quickly. For the breast of a good man is a little heaven commencing on earth, where the Deity sits enthroaned with unrivaled influence, giving safety from danger, and resource from sterility, and making subjugated passion, like the storm and wind, to fulfil his world.

Two things, well considered, would prevent many quarrels; first, to have it well ascertained whether we are not disputing about terms rather than mansion; and secondly, to examine whether that on which we differ is worth contending about.

Up in New Hampshire, where I used to live when a boy (says Governor Noyes,) there was an old deacon who was a great deal more pious than honest. He was an old hypocrit, and when he had done a particularly mean thing he eased his conscience by going out into a field, along one side of which was a stone wall, and kneeling beside it, praying the Lord to topple it over on him if he had done anything offensive to him or wrong in his sight. Well, we boys found it out, and one day, when we saw the deacon making for the stone wall, we got on the other side and waited. He knelt down according to his usual custom, and went through his usual formula, closing with the petition to have the wall toppled over if he had done anything wrong. And we toppled it. Jumping out from under the stones, the old man cried out in tones of mingled disgust and alarm; "Good gracious! can't you tell when a man is joking?"

THE COURIER.

CLANTON. . . ALABAMA.

JUVENILES' COLUMN.

GOOSE WINGS.

BY EDGAR FAWCETT.

Mamma, there was something so funny
Occurred in the garden to-day,
Little Mabel and I were both playing
Our boyderish games, as you say.

When cook, on the kitchen steps, called me,
And of all most remarkable things,
Now what do you think she gave me
But a very large white pair of goose-wings.

Well, as soon as I had them, this fancy
Presented itself on the spot:
"Suppose they were tied to my shoulders,
Why, then I could fly—could I not?"

So I whipped out some string from my pocket,
Which is often full of old strings,
And very soon after, behold me
With a beautiful pair of white wings.

And then I ran round through the garden
And made many efforts to fly!
Till dear little Mabel surprised me
By sadly beginning to cry!

"Now, what is the matter?" I asked her,
When she cried and kept hiding her head,
But at length, in a voice of great sorrow,
The poor little innocent said:

"Oh Jonny, it does seem so dreadful
To look at you trying to fly!
I'm afraid it's a sign God will make you
Turn into an angel and die!"

Then I laughed a good deal at her nonsense,
But she wouldn't stop crying—not she!
Till I suddenly hit on an idea
That put her in quite a great glee!

For I whispered: "I can't be an angel;
My character, dear, doesn't suit.
Don't you see, I'm so awful a vixen
That the goose-wings refuse to take root?"

The Rescue.

Jane is a bright little girl, about six years old, who lives not far from a wharf in a seaport town, where her father is employed in a junk store. She had an elder sister named Susan, a baby-brother named Charlie, and a doll named Anna Maria.

One pleasant summer day Susan took the baby in her arms, and Jane took Anna Maria in her arms, and all together, and all bareheaded, they took a stroll down the wharf. It was not a safe place for young children; and Susan ought to have known better than to take them there.

They wandered about, enjoying the cool sea air, and pretty soon stood on the very edge of the wharf, looking down into the water. Just then, by some accident (I don't know exactly how it happened), Anna Maria slipped out of Jane's arms, and fell overboard.

Well, this is not so bad as it Jane herself had fallen over, but it was almost as bad to poor Jane. She burst into tears, and raised a cry of distress. There was her dear little Anna Maria in the water, beyond her reach, and she could do nothing to save her.

Now there happened to be a smart boy, named Tom Williams, not far off. He heard Jane's outcry, and came running down the wharf to see what was the matter; and another bright boy, named Sam Brown, came with him. The two saw what the trouble was in a moment.

They lay down on the wharf, and tried to reach Anna Maria. But it was of no use. Their arms were not long enough. Poor Jane's heart sank within her. She cried and sobbed, and was in more distress than ever.

"Don't cry," said Tom. "Crying's of no use. Wait a minute: I know how to do it." And off he ran into the old junk shop. In a moment he came back, bringing a pair of tongs.

"Now I'll show you!" said he. Down he lay again with his bare feet sticking up, and reached over the side of the wharf, took Anna Maria in the tongs and placed her, all wet and dripping, in Jane's arms.

How happy the little girl was to get her darling safe back again. And how thankful she was to Tom for coming to the rescue so bravely? Anna Maria soon got over the effects of her bath: she did not even catch cold.—*The Nursery.*

Bears' Ingenuity.

A gentleman once making inquiries in Russia about the method of catching bears in that country, he was told that, to entrap them, a pit was dug several feet deep, and after covering it over with turf, leaves, etc., some food was placed on the top. The bear, if tempted by the bait, very easily fell into the snare.

"But," he added, "if four or five happen to get in together, they will all get out again."

"How is that?" asked the gentleman.

"They form a sort of ladder by stepping on each other's shoulders, and thus make their escape."

"But how does the bottom one get out?"

"Ah! these bears, though not possessing a mind and soul, can feel gratitude; and they won't forget the one who has been the chief means of procuring their liberty. Scampering off, they fetch the branch of a tree which they let down to their poor brother, enabling him to speedily join them in the freedom in which they rejoice."

The Mouse, the Rooster, and the Cat.

I read a little story in a French book to-day which I thought I would like to tell you. It is a kind of story called a fable. A fable is a story that is not true, but only made up, about animals talking and acting like real persons, and meant to show some important truth, which is put at the end, and is called the moral.

This fable is about a little mouse—a very little one—a kind of a baby mouse, not as big as your thumb. One day he thought he would go out into the yard to see what he could find. His mother advised him not to go, but stay with her, and his brothers and sisters in their warm nest under the shed. But he would go.

In a short time he came back running as fast as he could, and seemed to be in a dreadful fright.

His mother asked him what was the matter.

"Oh, mother!" said he, "I have had such a terrible fright. I was scared almost out of my senses. I saw a dreadful wild animal in the barnyard. He had something that looked like feathers all over him, and a pair of arms or something on each side, and flapped his sides with them.

"I was very much afraid of him—he was such an awful looking thing. But pretty soon I saw another beautiful animal lying down on a sunny flat stone, so gentle and kind that I was sure he would take care of me if I could only get to him. He was all covered with soft fur, just like such as we have, and he had smooth and soft balls for feet, that could not hurt anybody, and he looked at me so gently, and seemed so kind, as if he was glad to see me, and was only waiting for me to come nearer; but just then that other dreadful animal jumped up to the top of the fence, flapping his arms upon his sides; and he screamed out with such a frightful screech—enough to frighten all the world! I turned and ran back just as fast as I could run!"

"Pooh!" said the old mouse, "that was nothing but the rooster crowing! He never does anybody any harm. But that other gentle looking animal that you wanted to get to was the cat. In those soft and harmless looking balls at her feet were some long and terribly sharp claws, all hidden away, ready to catch you with as soon as you came near. She would have eaten you up at one mouthful. She was only slyly waiting for you to come near enough for her to spring at you and ca[illegible] you.

Moral—It is not safe to trust too much to appearances. They are often very deceitful.

A Leech Farm.

A great leech farm of M. Laurens near Bordeau, France, covers about four hundred acres. The marsh is divided into compartments of five or six acres, each of which is surrounded by two ditches, with an intervening bank. These compartments have some 30,000 to 40,000 leeches each. In the winter the leeches remain under ground, but come out early in the spring. Horses are driven into the water, about ten to the acre, on which the "blood-suckers" gorge themselves for five or six hours. The troop is then taken away to be fed and recuperated for eight or ten days, and other troops take their places, so that by June the leeches have been fed nine or ten times. In June the leeches go under ground again, the water is drawn off and the herbage is allowed to grow. In July and August they come out, and deposit their eggs on the tufts of weeds and grass; a little water is turned on to moisten the ground, and the young soon hatch. By the last of August the grounds are inundated, and the fishing begins; long lines of men in high boots pass through the ponds, beating the water to arouse the leeches, and putting the largest into bags which they carry. Smaller ones are left for stock for another year. Paris alone uses 12,000,000 leeches a year, and before the introduction of these leech farms 50,000,000 annually were imported into France.

Fishing in the Pelican Lake, Minnesota.

Four men from Spring valley, in the southern part of the state, have been fishing for several weeks through the ice at Pelican lake. This is the way they do it. They each have a little eight by ten fish-house, with a stove in it. Light is entirely excluded from the interior of the shanty, and the fisherman is thus enabled to see to the utmost distinctness the smallest object on the bottom of the lake, through a hole about three feet in diameter cut through the ice. And there's where he has the advantrge of the fish. Mr. Pickerel might peep up through that hole a week without being able to distinguish a single object. Looking out of light into darkness he would see just nothing at all. He is, therefore, easily enticed within range by means of a decoy upon which he rashly rushes, only to find himself entangled in the tines of a three-pronged spear, thrust down upon him by the unseen fisherman above. Each of the party captures from fifty to one hundred pounds a day, and as they readily find a market for all they catch at four cents a pound, the business is by no means unprofitable. They have a team with them, and at night sleep in the wagon. —*Monticello (Minn.) Times.*

How Anna Dickinson Makes Love.

Anna Dickinson is a failure in the love scenes of her own plays. When the experienced actor sidles up to her and reaches his arm around her rigid waist, she grabs him by the wrist and holds him off at arms' length while he says his piece, and then, when she reaches the melting moment and lowers her head to let it droop upon his shoulder, the constrained action is so like the gesture of a venerable william goat in the act of assisting a teasing boy over a pasture fence that the audience gleefully look to see the unhappy lover butted clear over into the orchestra fiddles, and there is a general murmur of disappointment when he braces his feet and receives the drop of her head with a scarcely audible grunt.—*Burlington Hawkeye.*

GRAVE AND GAY.

THE Iowa girls report a remarka[ble] increase in the number of propos[als] since the blue glass lamp-shade ca[me] in.

THE French prince imperial [is] conscripted the other day, but escap[ed] on the ground that he is the only [son] of a widow.

IT isn't Chinese cheap labor that [is] going to ruin us; it's the disposit[ion] to lean up against the sunny side [of] the fence and let some other fe[llow] speed the plow.

THE Rochester Democrat rema[rks] that "it is not inspiring to hear a man against the lamp-post rema[rk] 'Peace 'nearth — g'will to men whoop!'"

The Rev. C. C. Penick, the recen[tly] appointed bishop of the protest[ant] Episcopal church, of Africa, is thir[ty] three years of age, unmarried and a native of Charlotte county, Va.

A MAN in the top story of a Chic[ago] hotel attracted a crowd of pedestr[ians] a hundred feet below by waving a [red] low case and shouting, "Some of [you] fellows go to the office and tell th[em] to send me up a cocktail." His [arm] was broken.

A NEW YORK lecturer on he[alth] ridicules the Grahamite system. [He] recommends less starch and more w[ork], tication, less tea and more milk. [One] said bran bread had killed nearly [half] of his family, and rendered twe[nty] five years of his own life miserable [be]fore he discarded it.

JONES, who is in Florida, telegr[aphs] as follows to his friend Smith: "S[end] me down, C. O. D., some canned p[eas], case of oranges, and a photograph [of a] crocodile. Have not seen any of [the] above, although here for that purp[ose] at an expense of four dollars per [day] atfourth-rate hotel.

THAT paragraph which says [that] many of the great men of history h[ave] been of short stature is again g[oing] the rounds. Of course they w[ere], but why keep ringing the fact [in] everybody's ears and feeding [the] vanity of short people? The [tall] men are already obstreporous; [they] may become unmanageable.

ABOUT midwinter city editors t[ake] out valuable hints and suggestio[ns] farmers—something after this fash[ion] "Now is the time to paint your [old] brush and perform other indoor w[ork]. Whitewash your snowshovels [and] Now look after your next sea[son's] bean poles, and trim off all superfl[uous] sprouts. Oil your garden rakes [and] fore spring sets in. Bury grindst[ones] in the cellar to prevent their freez[ing] etc. Farmers can save more [than] fifty dollars by not following his [ad]vice.

A JEWELER was heard saying [to a] sad-eyed young man, yesterday. [I] know just how embarrassing it is, [but] it can't be helped. I sold you the [ring] for three dollars, and agreed to [take] your girl if she came here with it. [But] it was a ninety-dollar diamond. [I] She came in yesterday while I [was] busy back here, and that block-head [of] a clerk up and told her that it [was] filled ring with a brilliant in the [end]. Yes, I suppose she gave you fits [last] night, and it may break off the match, [but] but you see how it was. She ought [to] have taken your word that it was a diamond. If you want to take back one of those five-dollar imitation [rings] sets I'll make out a bill for sixty dollars and sign it in regular shape. [Or] perhaps she'll be pacified."—*Detroit Free Press.*

A NEW METHOD that cures Colds, Bronchitis and Consumption. Dr. H. McLean's Cough and Lung Healing Balm. As they dissolve in your mouth healing gas is generated and inhaled, meates and comes in direct contact with Throats and Lung diseases. Trial Bottle by mail, 25 cents. Dr. J. H. McLean, Chestnut St., St. Louis.

SELECT MISCELLANY.

WINTER TWILIGHT.

[The] church spire lies dark and still
Against an orange sunset sky;
[The] burning clouds brood o'er the hill,
[The] flock of flame floats far and high.

[The] vacant the entranced air,
[Save] the dimy webs of color dies,
[And] all the ridges, bleak and bare,
[Are] bathed in this magic tide.

[The] ice-clinging mask—the snow enshrouds
[Each] tiny dell and sculptured knoll;
[The] dying god, unveiled by clouds,
[Brims] with his flood earth's parian bowl.

[The] sun-like woods, in sunset clad,
[Burn] in a red, concentrated heat,
[The] evergreens, so strong and glad,
[Are] rosy to their muffled feet.

[The] hilltop's smooth and rounded crest
[Is] lifted high to greet the light;
[But] half way down the rugged breast
[Its] glory fades into the night.

[A] pearly haze hangs o'er the stream,
[Like] incense from some secret prayer;
[And] soft as timbrels in a dream,
[Frost] crystals tinkle on the air.

[The] azure tints creep on apace,
[Faint] as the slowly parting breath;
[And] in this cold and marble grace,
[We] seem to look on nature's death.

[Yet], far beneath the glens are lone
[Ringed] round with fir-trees' dusky shade,
[And] banded solemn tone on tone
[The] purple o'er the blue is laid.

[All] low the sunset findeth room
[To] burn the fringes of the night;
[Dipped] in glory and in gloom,
[The] earth has vanished from our sight.

[The] painted window of the west
[Is] set in God's grand minster wall;
[And] we in the outer courts we rest,
[But] soft its splendors o'er us fall.

[Betwixt the gloaming and the night
[There] lingers yet a single bar
[Of] the great symphony of light;
[And] now steals in one little star.
—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

"WHICH FOR WHO."

A dozen men—journalists, hunters, Indian-fighters and miners—sat around a camp fire on the trail to Deadwood. Soft flakes of snow sailed in eccentric curse through the night air, and finally settled down into the spluttering fire or upon the cold earth.

There were other men on the trail before and behind. Men rush wherever the precious metal is discovered. There were broken wagons, dead horses, and human skeletons along every mile of the trail, and fierce-eyed Indians looked out from every ravine and down upon travelers from every hill.

The dozen gathered closer as darkness shut down and the snowflakes came faster, and by-and-by an old man with grizzly locks and piercing eye, said, as if speaking to himself:

"Custer went in to kill. It was an awful thing to do—rush 300 men down upon 5,000 reds, but he did it, and meant to win. No other man will ever take such chances."

And yet one was near by who meant to take greater chances. So cat like was his step that he had almost entered camp before the sentinels saw him, for he was a giant in size, and as he halted where the light of the fire shown full in his face, three or four men uttered exclamations of surprise and horror. There was blood on the stranger's face—blood on his great rough hands—blood over his clothing down to his boots. It was a terrible sight, and yet, as if something further was needed, the stranger turned his back to the men, and they saw that an attempt had been made to scalp him.

"Water—food?" he whispered as he looked from face to face.

Both were given him, and after drinking a full quart of water, he gasped a loaf of bread and a hunk of meat, and tore them with his teeth as a wolf would have done. By and by, when his hunger had been appeased, he said:

"It happened off this way, nigh to twenty miles. I lost the trail somewhere in the three dead ponies and the at noo on me to-day. The old woman and five children were in the wagon. There were forty or fifty reds, and it wasn't three minutes before the hull family was dead—all but me!"

His eyes blazed with fury; he seemed to grow in height, and casting the remnants of food into the fire, he fiercely shouted:

"Think of the old woman having her brains beaten out by the fiends! Think of the children being hauled out'n the wagon and scalped and stabbed and their throats cut from ear to ear! Come on—come with me!"

He leaped over the fire and bounded away into the darkness, but presently returned and said in calmer voice:

"We fit, of course. It was which for who, but they were fifty to one. I drove 'em from the corpses. I clubbed 'em off with my rifle, but they were too many. They shot and stabbed me; they run me to the hills; they have hunted me all the afternoon."

The gaint trembled like a leaf, and the fresh blood ran from his wounds and trickled down in red paths over his neck and cheeks and clothing. The leader of the party tried to soothe him, promising aid as soon as daylight came, but the stranger waved his arms and cried out:

"What can you do? The wolves are feeding on my wife and children tonight; their scalps are back in the hills with the Indian devils! Can you bring life back to them Give me a gun and an ax."

No one moved for two or three seconds, being spellbound by his wild look and words, and the stranger picked up a cavalry carbine and its box of cartridges, seized the light axe used about the camp-fire, and in another minute was lost sight of in the darkness, calling back, as his step was lost to hearing:

"It is which for who!"

Next day about mid-afternoon the party came upon two dead Indian ponies, lying between the trial and the foot-hills to the right. A few yards further on was a great stain of blood on the two inches of snow covering the grass. A warrior had fallen here and been carried off by his comrades. There was a trail of a white man on foot, heading for the foot-hills, but moving slowly, and there were plain traces that the man halted every few rods to use his weapons. All along the trail were the hoof tracks of ponies, and an old hunter shook his head and said.

"It is the man who left our camp last night. Back thar is whar the reds just sighted him, and he stood in his tracks and killed two ponies and one Injun. There was a gang of forty or fifty reds, and the white man moved to git among the hills and have fair play. Just look thar!"

Fifteen or twenty rods ahead were three dead ponies, lying close together. The band of red skins had made a charge upon the lone man at this point, and he had met them bravely. The snow told everything. Standing in his tracks, and not lifting a foot except to wheel around, he had whipped the whole gang! There were three dead ponies within a hundred feet of the white man's position, and again the snow was crimsoned with two great patches of blood where the warriors had fallen.

"Great God! but how he fit!" whispered the old hunter, as he saw how the snow had been trampled down; "but they wounded him here."

So they had. He had retreated slowly, seeming to have no fear, and along his trail was a track of blood. The first hills were a mile away, and straight for the hills ran the bloody path through the snow. There were no sounds of conflict—no red demons in sight. "Which for who" had met them early in the morning, and the tragedy had been played before the sun was two hours old. Again, between the three dead ponies and the first hill the white man had been charged by the full band. They had circled around him and then charged at a common center. One lone man, armed with a carbine and an ax, was the center. Thirty, forty, perhaps fifty, to one, and yet he had not weakened in the least. On the right was a dead pony, on the left two crimson spots in the snow. Ahead towards the hill a horse had fallen and struggled up, and half a dozen trails of blood could be counted. The Indians had given way, and at a slow pace the white man had resumed his journey.

"You will see a sight to make your flesh crawl, over the hills!" whispered the hunter, and the party slowly advanced.

The lone man had not hurried his pace. The yelling, howling, whooping redskins galloping around him, firing upon him and sure of his scalp, had not shaken his nerve. Over the hill, across a little valley, up a little ravine, and there was an end. The white man could go no further, and there he stood ot bay.

"May the Lord have mercy on him!" gasped a miner as the little band looked over the field of battle. There were dead and wounded ponies; there were blood patches on the snow, and four Indians, stark and stiff, were lying to one side, the survivors not having horses enough to carry off their dead.

At the head of the ravine the snow had scarcely a color except red. The redskins had charged in a body, and dropping his carbine when the last cartridge had gone, the lone man had used his ax with awful effect. They had shot him and struck him with their tomahawks, and when life went out he had more wounds than could be counted. There he lay, the ax still clutched with his giant's grip, his eyes wide open, his body covered with wounds, and before him was a record to prove a more terrible fight than Custer's. He had fought fifty men single-handed. He had driven them back again and again, and a dozen lives had been taken for his one.

"Which for who" he had said, and "who" had won, but it was not a victory for the red men to boast over. When they rode out of the valley every horse had a double burden of living and dead, and yet some had to be left behind.

The party could not dig up the frozen ground to give the brave man burial. Fifty miles away the gaunt wolves were tearing at the bodies of wife and children. As the party turned away from the horrible sight, gaunt wolves crept down to strip these bodies also. They rushed from corpse to corpse gnashing their yellow fangs, and before the sun went down another record of the plains and hills was hidden from the sight of the traveler.

Broken Victuals at the Hotels.

For years, the fragments from the cook and carving rooms of the different hotels in the city have been eagerly and readily sought for by poor people, who are only too glad to get the leavings from tables of their more fortunate fellow-creatures, at the merely nominal price charged them. In most of the hotels this business is thoroughly systematized, and the basket brigade marshals itself at the proper back door with the regularity of old soldiers on a parade. At the Parker house, where the greatest amount of this trade is carried on, an average of sixty people make daily calls, not far from three p. m., and presenting their baskets to the lady in charge of that department, get about fifteen cents' worth of provisions each. Some call for but ten cents' worth, and others even less, but the majority are regular censers, and buy tickets at $1 per week. The provisions distributed are stale bread, carcasses of fowl and joints of meat, on which the carver has exhausted his skill, cold veg-stables, indeed anything and everything which, having run the gauntlet of the guests' table and the servants' board, is ready to be cast into outer darkness. Of course there are many rich and relishing morsels in the scraps thus given out, but it is not intended that any thing shall go which could be used to advantage in any other way. There has been but little change in the line of back-door custom at the hotels for years past, save that at the present time the number of callers is steadily increasing. Frequently the demand is so great that the supply is exhausted, and this is becoming a not unusual occurrence, for while the buyers of broken victuals are growing more numerous, the closeness of the times and the falling off in hotel rates leads most managers to cut closer and practice little economies from the range to the waste baskets. The Revere house, Young's hotel, the Tremont house, and the American house, as well as Parker's have their regular lines of cheap callers, as does, probably, every other public house in the city.—*Boston Post.*

Detriot's Mean Man.

A Detroit doctor yesterday met an ex-patient of his on State street and called the man's attention to the fact that he had a bill against him for medical services.

"Can't pay," replied the man.

"Do you want to pay?" sternly demanded the physician.

"Of course I do, but I'd like a little time."

"How much?"

"About twenty years."

"I'll sue this bill," exclaimed the doctor.

"Sue away, for I ain't worth but a shirt and a half, and am growing poorer every day."

"Well, sir, you are a blamed mean man!" continued the doctor.

"How mean am I? Please state what grade of meanness you mean."

"I mean," said the doctor, as he got more color in his ears, "I mean that you are mean enough to pretend to die, so as to spite your creditors and make your wife trouble. You are mean enough to let them bury you in due form. Then, if I came at night, dug you up and carried your cadaver on my back for a mile and a half, you'd do mean enough to come to life, pick my pockets, and want me to hire you to fill up the grave again!"

"Is that your candid opinion, doctor?"

"Yes," sir, it is!"

"Well, doctor, you may now drive on. If you have time during the day please write me out a chart, for you beat Forbey by a length and a half. Good-by, doctor, seems like spring, doesn't it?"—*Free Press.*

Sharp Practice.

A smart firm of American engineers in London, who do not believe in peace, have hit upon a novel mode of sending small cannon to any place where they may be required, and where perhaps the powers in command might object to their introduction. The plan in question consists of taking two small guns and placing a round bar of strong wood down the bore of each so as to hold them together, the muzzles joining. They then bind the whole with straw rope, and cover that with a coat of fire-clay. This forms a perfect core, and round it is cast an iron column, like those used in building purposes. When complete they would not excite the suspicions of the most cautious custom officers. We should be sorry to run the risk of spoiling the industry of these gentlemen if the invention were their own, but it is not. In August, 1875, the Carlists received six small mountain guns in this way, the columns being sent through France. Some fifty of them columns are now prepared for expedition.—*London Vanity Fair.*

Chilton County Courier.

By BROOKS and MARTIN.

Clanton Ala. March 9, 1877.

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SYSTEM.

Whatever you do have system about it. It is the greatest labor saving machine in the world, and the cheapest, but it is not the easiest governed. It requires reasoning and management to control and exercise it. Yet wherever it has been introduced, this great labor saving machine has proved a success, demonstrating to the world that it has saved its operator unnecessary manual labor, a multitude of perplexities, kept his workshop in order, and enabled him to perform correctly more by far than in its absence would have been possible. It has many a time kept its possessor from exasperating ontangements. It has saved him time and trouble. It has kept his business rectified while others have been confused. System! It has ever been a victor in war, it is the powerful scepter that the true statesman and political economists sway in government, and it has been and still is the commonest stepping-stone to individual fortunes. Have system in your management and you will find that eventually it will oughtweigh the physical forces of energy without it.

ONE MORE ABOUT THE COMMODORE.

(From the Buffalo Advertiser

Arbitrary as a Czar, he was wont to govern, in his private affairs, with a rod of iron. The husband of one of the daughters of the Commodore being unfortunate in business many years ago, she went to her father for assistance, which was refused in a manner more forcible than elegant. She abruptly withdrew to fight for complete independence. The next morning the New York of those days was highly surprised to read the following advertisement, specially displayed:

MRS.——desires to state that she has excellent table and accommodations for families or single gentlemen. Refers to her father, C. Vanderbilt.

That advertisement appeared exactly one time, for the Commodore realized the situation, advanced backward promptly, and there was no more dissension in that branch of the family forever afterward.

FOR THE SAKE OF EFFECT.—A French soldier was sitting, a short time back, on the summit of a hill overlooking a garrison town; his horse was picketed near by; the man was smoking leisurely, and from time to time glancing from the esplanade to a big official envelop he had in his hand. A comrade passed, and said, "What are you doing there?" 'I am bearing the President McMahon's pardon for our friend Flichmann, who is to be shot this morning," replied the smoker. 'Well, then, hurry along with it,' said his comrade. 'Oh, no! See, there is hardly a soul on the esplanade, and the firing platoon has not yet been formed. We surely would not have me rob my appearance of all dramatic effect.

A naturalist walks boldly to the front and announces that the preservation of Jonah in the whale's belly was not a miracle. The throat of the whale is large, and is provided with a bag or intestine, so considerable in size, that whales frequently take into it two of their young ones when weak, and especially during a tempest. As this receptacle is furnished with two vents that serve for inspiration, it is claimed that Jonah could have lived there comfortably, and with a reasonable amount of furniture, for many years, provided he could obtain food and drink.—Ex.

The meanest man in America lives in Lodi, Ohio. He is a well-to-do farmer, and his mother lives alone in a small house near his farm. He supplies her with fresh milk from his dairy and makes her pay for it. She does not require much milk—only enough to dilute her tea morning and evening—a few tablespoonfuls a day. He has ascertained how many spoonfuls a quart measure contains, and keeps count of the number which she receives daily. When the quantity consumed approximates a quart he presents his bill. Milk sells for three cents a quart in the town.

A baby elephant has been born in Forepaugh's monagerie, now wintering at Germantown, P., and is the only one ever borned on American soil. The mother is the performing elephant "Betsy," an enormous animal, over 11 feet high, and the new-comer is only 18 inches in height, a male, and beautifully formed. The youngest is doing well.

NOTICE!

Whereas, by an act of the Legislature of the State of Alabama, approved February 9th 1877; the County of Chilton was detached from the 2nd Judicial Circuit, and in said act it is provided that it is the duty of the Judge of the 10th Judicial Circuit to appoint a time for holding the Circuit Court of said county of Chilton.

Now, therefore I, John Henderson, Judge of the 10th Judicial Circuit, do order that the Spring term of the Circuit court for Chilton county be held on the fourth

MONDAY OF APRIL NEXT.

and continue one week. Given under my hand at Talledega Alabama this 5th day of March 1877.

JOHN HENDERSON, Judge of the 10th Judicial Circuit.

Country Merchants take Notice.

S. ENGELHARDT,

MONTGOMERY ALA.

Wholesale and Retail Grocer and Dealer in

Farmer's Supplies!

All Goods Warranted as Represented!

and delivered at depot

FREE OF DRAYAGE!

Goods sold at the lowest market price. All orders from the country will be given prompt attention. Call or send order before purchasing elsewhere.

S. Engelhardt.

tf

William A. Collier,

ATTORNEY AT LAW

Clanton Alabama.

☞OFFICE IN THE COURT HOUSE☜

Will practice in the various Courts of Chilton and adjacent counties, and in the Supreme court of the State.

ADMINISTRATORS SALE.

By virtue of an order of sale granted by the Probate Court of Chilton county State of Alabama—the undersigned administrator of the estate of Mary Maddox dec'd; will sell at public out cry on credit until 1st day of November 1877 with two good and approved securities, to the highest bidder on Monday the 2nd day of April A. D. Eighteen and twenty-seven before the Court House door of Chilton county the following described personal property belonging to said estate to-wit: One land warrant for 80 acres of land issued under Act of Congress of March 30, 1855. No. 48956 bearing date of issuance 8th day of June 1860.

J. W. MADDOX.
Administrator.

A. L. BROOKS. H. L. MARTIN

BROOKS and MARTIN.

Attorneys At Law,

CLANTON ALA.

Will practice in the Courts of Chilton and adjacent counties, and also in the higher Court's of the State.

☞OFFICE AT THE COURT HOUSE☜

E. LIEBENSTEIN.

RESTAURANT

—AT THE—

RUBY BAR. MONTGOMERY ALABAMA.

All delicacies of the season furnished at all hours (day and night.)

A Bar of the Choicest Liquors attached to it. Polite and Prompt Attendance Guaranteed.

CAMPBELL and COOK.

DEALERS IN

WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

Clanton, Ala.

BARBER SHOP.

MONTGOMERY ALA,

Having opened a nice and neat shop opposite the Market House, on Monroe street, a few doors below J. A. DIAZ & Co.'s Ice House, I am prepared to wait upon all with dispatch and neatness. I have four first-class barbers and warrant satisfaction

JACK ABERCROMBRIE. 1yr

PERFECTION

ATTAINED AT LAST!

A TRIAL will INSURE ITS POPULARITY EVERYWHERE.

WHITE SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE.

When once used will retain its place forever.

WE EXCHANGE MACHINES.

Send your old-fashioned, cumbersome, heavy-running, woman-killing machine to us, and we will allow you $35 for it, as part payment for one of ours.

IT IS CELEBRATED FOR ITS ADVANTAGES, IN THAT IT IS ONE OF THE LARGEST SEWING MACHINES MANUFACTURED.—ADAPTED ALIKE TO THE USE OF THE FAMILY OR THE WORK-SHOP. IT HAS THE LARGEST SHUTTLE, WITH A BOBBIN THAT HOLDS ALMOST A SPOOL OF THREAD.

THE SHUTTLE TENSION IS ADJUSTABLE WITHOUT REMOVING THE SHUTTLE FROM THE MACHINE.

THIS MACHINE IS SO CONSTRUCTED THAT THE POWER IS APPLIED DIRECTLY OVER THE NEEDLE, THUS ENABLING IT TO SEW THE HEAVIEST MATERIAL WITH UNEQUALED EASE. IT IS VERY SIMPLE IN ITS CONSTRUCTION, DURABLE AS IRON AND STEEL CAN MAKE IT, ALL ITS WEARING PARTS CASE-HARDENED OR STEEL, AND INGENIOUSLY PROVIDED WITH MEANS FOR TAKING UP LOST MOTION, SO WE ARE JUSTIFIED IN

Warranting Every Machine for 3 Years.

IT IS THE LIGHTEST AND EASIEST-RUNNING MACHINE IN THE MARKET. IT IS, ALSO, THE MOST ELABORATELY ORNAMENTED AND PRETTIEST MACHINE EVER PRODUCED.

WITH ALL THESE ADVANTAGES, IT IS SOLD FROM $15 TO $25 LESS THAN OTHER FIRST-CLASS MACHINES.

EXCLUSIVE CONTROL OF TERRITORY GIVEN TO AGENTS.

EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS OFFERED FOR CASH OR ON CREDIT.

SEND FOR CIRCULARS AND TERMS TO

White Sewing Machine Co.,

358 Euclid Avenue,

AGENTS WANTED. CLEVELAND, O.

ZYKALZYO!

We are now prepared to furnish permanent situations for a large number of persons, male and female

Out of Work! Parties

here sent free on application. Address, with stamp, SOUTHERN CO-OPERATIVE Co., Nashville, Tenn.

ZYKALZYO!

Chilton County Courier.

By BROOKS and MARTIN.

Clanton Ala. March 9, 1877.

EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

Terms of Subscription.

Per Annum.....$1 00

THIS PAPER IS ON FILE WITH

GEO. P. ROWELL & CO'S NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING BUREAU 10 PARK ROW, N.Y.

Where Advertising Contracts can be made.

LOCAL.

Stewart and Co., give four pounds of coffee to the dollar.

—"Rutherfraud" B. Hayes is what the Baltimore Gazette calls him.

The best Yeast Powders can be bought for 75cts per pound at Stewart & Co.,

—The debt of Macon county is over $14,000.

Every farmer in the State should subscribe for the SOUTHERN *Planter*, published by J. M. Falkner of Montgomery. The subscription is only $2.50 a year.

WE regret to announce the death of Mrs. B. B. Armstrong which occurad on last Tuesday evening a few miles from this place.

After a man finds out that he has been winding an eight day clock every night for fifteen years, he has a perfect right to kick the cat all over the house.

—On Monday last J. A. Bilbro, Jr., was elected Mayor of Tuskegee, and Messrs. R. E. Covington, L. B. Phillips, H. Kyle and J. C. Smith, were elected councilmen.

A gentleman returning home late at night stopped and stood blinking at a street lamp across the way. 'Just look!' he exclaimed; 'Some bad boy has (hic) has stuck a poor lightning-bug to the wall with a pin.' So much for three-foot burners.—Adv.

"Charlie, what is it that makes you so sweet?" said a loving mother to her little boy, as she pressed him to her bosom. "I dess when God made me out of dust he put a little thugar in," said Charlie.

Man is the only animal that blows his nose. The aligator has a nose nearly two feet long, and he never blows it. The elephant can reach over his nose and tickle his hind legs, and he often does, but he never blows it. The blue-nosed baboon has a cerulean proboscis, of which the noblest animal may feel proud, but it goes unblown. The double-nose pointer has immense capacity for blowing, but he never will, and the oyster whose nose reaches clear round to his back, refrains from exercising it. Man alone has to reach to the height of a pocket handkerchief, and he proudly waves his handkana as a sufficient evidence of his superiority.—Ex.

Clanton is crazy on the subject of music and dancing. We understand that Prof. Hall has twenty-five or thirty dancing scholars, and Prof. Dejarnette has twelve or fourteen music pupils. The screech of the fiddles and the shuffling of feet can be heard in every direction and at almost all hours, both day and night.

MARRIED.—By Justice J. H. Hannon, at the residence of Mr. E. T. Gullahorn in Clanton, Thursday, March 8th: Mr. Jno. T. Cook of this place to Miss Paralee Wells of Verbena. We extend our wishes for the welfare and happiness of this newly married couple, and trust they may journey together hand in hand; each giving to the other strength and comfort in the struggle of life.

Our worthy and efficient Sheriff, Mr. W. L. Campbell has been sick for the past few days. We hope he will soon be well enough to be out and attending to his business.

—The Clanton bacholor club is now short by one member.

—We had a very hard rain at this place on yesterday and it is feared that all the garden plants are drowned.

—We were glad to meet in Clanton on last Tuesday Dr. Eugene Stewart, who was on a visit to his parents. His field of labor is at White Hall. We extend to him our best wishes for his continued success in his profession.

"Eight years this spring," is about as old as a horse gets to be.

—Another lot of "Our Pet" flour just received at Stewart & Co.

—Judge Jeffries, of notorious memory, pointed to a man with his cane, who was about to be tried, said, "There is a great rogue at the end of my cane." The man to whom he pointed, looking at him, said, "Which end, my lord?

—Hayneville had an election yesterday for town officers, which resulted in the election of Mr. J. Pepperman Mayor, and Messrs. A. B. Mangum, J. W. Keister, and Hope Harris and Jo Lloyd councilmen. This is the same as it was last year

—NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the next Legislature of the State of Alabama, to pass an act making it a misdemeanor for any person to have, own, or operate a viotm, *alias* fiddle within the corporate limits of the town of Clanton.

The Sane Citizens of Clanton.

—The word no is one of the easiest words in the language to spell, but sometimes one of the most difficult to pronounce.

X Watch out for the big X written or printed near the number of each paper. Your subscription will expire with the next number thereafter, and we hope you will immediately renew it, or notify us to discontinue. tf

Stoves, Iron, Tinwares, Manufacturer and dealers in all kind of Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware, Stoves, Block tin, cooking utensils, Lead and brass pipes, pumps, &c. John H. Engelhardt.

A large stock of Metal goods, Sheet Zinc, Bath tubs &c. Roofing and Guttering done on short notice, and all work warranted. Next to the First Baptist Church, Court Street Montgomery Alabama. 1yr

THE MANY FRIENDS OF W. F. CLAUGHTON, hereby announces his name as a candidate for reelection to the office of County Treasurer at the August election, to be held on the 6th day of said month.

Mr. W. B. Strock of Verbena has purchased Hallman's rapid process of tanning. All who wish to buy rights can do so by calling on or addressing him at Verbena.

RUBY SALOON!

Open Day and Night,

No. 4 Court Sq. West Side.

MONTGOMERY

Alabama.

NEW ENTERPRISE

Begins with the New Year!

I take pleasure in announcing that I have reopened, with the intention of making it a permanent business,

A Broom Factory at 41

—MARKET STREET, MONTGOMERY ALA.—The best of stock and workmen employed. The trade will be supplied at prices that will warrant merchants to making their purchases at home. Orders promptly and satisfactory filled.

☞Remember it is a home Enterprise☜ S. Schuessler. 3m

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1877 NEW YORK 1877

The different editions of The Sun during the next year will be the same as during the year that has just passed. The daily edition will on week days be a sheet of four pages, and on Sundays a sheet of eight pages, or 56 columns; while the weekly edition will be a sheet of eight pages of the same dimensions and charcacter that are already familiar to our friends. The Sun will continue to be a strenuous advocate of reform and retrenchment, and of the substitution of statesmanship, wisdom and integrity for hollow pretence, imbecility, and fraud in the administration of public affairs. It will continue for the government of the people by the people and for the people, as opposed to government by frauds in the ballot-box and in the counting of votes, enforced by military violence. It will endeavor to supply its readers—a body not far from a million of souls—with the most careful completion and trustworthy accounts of current events, and will employ for this purpose a numerous and carefully selected staff of reporters and Correspondents. Its reports from Washington, especially, will be full, accurate, and fearless; and it will doubtless continue to deserve and enjoy the hatred of those who thrive by plundering the Treasury or by usurping what the law does not give them, while it will endeavor to merit the confidence of the public by defending the rights of the people against the encroachments of unjustified power.

The price of the daily Sun will be 55 cents a month or $6.50 a year, post paid, or with the Sunday edition seven dollars and seventy cents a year.

The Sunday edition alone, 8 pager. $1.20 a year, post paid.

The Weekly Sun, eight pages of 56 broad columns, will be furnished during 1877 at the rate of $1 a year, post paid.

The benefit of this large reduction from the previous rate for the weekly can be enjoyed by individual subscribers without the necessity of making up clubs. At the same time, if any of our friends choose to aid in extending our circulation, we shall be grateful to them, and every such person who sends us ten or more subscribers from one place will be entitled to one copy of the paper for himself without charge. At one dollar a year postage paid, the expense of paper and printing are barely repaid; and, considering the size of the sheet and quality of its contents, we are confident the people will consider the weekly Sun the cheapest newspaper published in the world, and we trust also one of the very best.

Address THE SUN,
New York N. Y.

THE NEWS WITHOUT POISON.

The NEW YORK OBSERVER claims to publish the *best family newspaper*, and repudiaters all unsound or objectionable teaching. Even its advertising columns are free firm all quackery and dangerous advertisements; and the whole paper, both in its religious and secular department, is filled with pure and entertaining reading. While we commend the position of the OBSERVER in this matter, we also endorse it as one of the most desirable periodicals for any household. The price, $3.15 a year postpaid, can hardly be made to return as much good spent in any other way S. I. Prime & Co., 37 Park Row, New York.

BEGIN THE NEW YEAR WITH A PAPER FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

The year 1877 will be marked by more important events than any of its predecessors. The Montgomery ADVERTISER, as heretofore, will be devoted to the Democratic and Conservative cause and will be unsparing in its efforts to uphold good government in the State and Union. It is offered at the following rates:

One Copy Daily 1 Year	$10 00
" " " Six Months	5 00
" " Weekly 1 Year	2 00
Twenty Copies Weekly 1 Year	$35 00
Thirty " " " "	45 00

Postage included.

An extra copy will be sent to every one getting up a club. Send Money by Registered Letter, Express or Money Order.

Address all letters to
W. W. SCREWS,
Montgomery Ala.

PROPOSED WONDERFUL FEAT.

A Cannon Weighing One Thousand Pounds to be Fired While Held in a Man's Hand.

Among a million and a half of inhabitants of this city and its vicinity Mr. Richard A. Pennell is known to be possessed of greater muscular strength than any other individual. In some one feature, such, perhaps, as the lifting of dead weight, the gentleman referred to may not be superior to Capt. Curtis, of Chicago, but on the whole he stands at the head of powerful men. To lift with one hand a dumb-bell weighing one hundred and eighty pounds, and then by pure muscular exertion to push that enormous plaything above his head, is a physical feat to him by no means uncommon. Indeed, Mr. Pennell has, on one occasion at least, lifted in this manner a dumb-bell weighing no less than two hundred and one pounds. Mr. Pennell now proposes to perform a feat which, if successfully accomplished, will create for him a reputation in all parts of the civilized world. He announces his intention, at an athletic entertainment to be given shortly in this city, to raise and hold in his hands, free from his body, a cannon weighing one thousand pounds, and loaded with a blank cartridge, which will then be fired while thus supported. One is reminded of the story told of an army officer who conceived the idea of firing off cannon from the backs of mules, whose excellence as carriers had long been recognized. The first experiment, however, convinced the commanding officer that the plan was not altogether an economical one. When the cannon was fired the mule disappeared, and the unanimous opinion was that there was not sufficient mule to resist the recoil. Among the latest experiments in the firing of cannon, the most important has been that of a power of resistance to the recoil of the gun. The most powerful steel springs, and the strongest cables, iron or hemp, were found lacking in necessary resistant force, and the new discovery was hailed with unbounded satisfaction. It is true that the recoil of a gun weighing one thousand pounds is not so great as that of one weighing seventy thousand pounds or more; but the principle of recoil is the same in both, and the necessary resistance must comparatively be as great in the one as in the other. Whoever has fired a fowling-piece will have a tolerable idea of the force of the sudden recoil caused by the explosion of gunpowder. It has been said that strong men have been knocked over backward by the "kick" or recoil caused by the firing of a double-barrel shotgun. If such is the effect created by so small a weapon, how much greater must be the recoil of a large cannon. Mr. Pennell seems confident, however, and after a few experiments now making, will soon be able to announce the exact time when he will give his exhibition of a feat as novel as it is wonderful.—*N. Y. Times.*

Proposed Consolidation of Southern Railroads.

A meeting of the bondholders of consolidated mortgage bonds of the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern railroad company and of the Mississippi and Central railroad company was held yesterday at the office of the Illinois Central railroad company. There were present persons representing more than $5,000,000 worth of bonds. Wilson G. Hunt occupied the chair.

Mr. Hunt said that the meeting had been called for the purpose of bringing together the holders of the consolidated bonds of these railroads, and with a view to adopting measures which would enable all the consolidated bondholders, if they chose, to participate in the foreclosure and the purchase of these railways. He said that the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern railroad had been advertised to be sold on the 17th of March, and that it was expected that the Mississippi Central railroad would also be sold in the course of the coming spring, though the day had not yet been fixed.

It was announced that a representative of the bondholders in England would arrive in this country in the course of another week. The meeting was then adjourned until Monday, Feb. 26.

Iron Versus Steel Rails.

A reaction has apparently begun in England in favor of iron rails, which have been almost abandoned on first-class railroad lines within the last few years. It is still a matter of dispute, however, whether the movement in favor of homogeneous iron rails originates in the discovery of an improved method of making them, whereby it is claimed that they are made superior to steel rails, or whether it is a scheme of the Cleveland iron makers, adopted for self-preservation. A correspondent of Engineering says that the latter is the true explanation of the movements; that iron rails can not be made superior to Bessemer and Siemens steel, and that the promoters of the new process are personally interested in the scheme, being directors of the Northeastern railway company, which has the monopoly of the traffic in the Cleveland iron districts. No proof is offered of the assertion that homogeneous iron rails can be made superior to steel, the correspondent resting the assertion on the growing popularity of steel with every railway engineer of any note in the world—their opinions being based on experience. A second correspondent of Engineering, replying to the first, says that experience has shown him that "a rail of homogeneous iron or made from what I would call a puddled ingot, rolled direct without the weakening process of piling, with the head-case hardened, will outlive the best steel rail in endurance, while the chance of rupture is destroyed." He declares that experiments have been carried on with such rails for a long time, that the rails have undergone a service of over fifteen years on many miles of road, and subjected to what he calls "thorough legitimate wear," but without describing what the tests were. He says also that their durability having been demonstrated, the means for manufacturing them at less cost than steel were sought and found, and that they will be made in the Cleveland district at less cost than that of the cheapest steel.

How Pate de Foie Gras is Made

If any of our readers feel disposed to order *pate de foie gras* from his grocer after reading the following description of how the article is produced, as given in the Pall Mall Gazette, we will give him credit for having a very strong stomach.

We enter one of the most famous factories in Strassburg. A cool yard greets us, and a bland Frenchman, who has become Germanized, like his geese, by the force of circumstances, points to some hundreds of feathered bipeds huddled together in a corner. Their proprietor explains that they are all nine months old, and have cost him, less as they are, about two francs fifty centimes apiece; he then makes a sign to half a dozen bare arm girls, and six geese are collared and borne away to the cellar,—half underground, where wide and sloping stone tables are arranged in tiers. In the murky light it becomes apparent that hundreds of geese are already lying strapped on their backs and gasping on the upper tiers. Our business being for the moment at the lower tables, the six girls each takes her goose, lays him gently but firmly on the stone, and then ties down his wings, body and legs tight with plaited whipcord, the legs and wings being well spread out. The bird's neck is left free, and it seems that during the first three days he makes a violent use of it; but afterward he may be trusted to lie still for the next seven weeks; that is, till the hour of release and killing. On the upper tiers are birds who have been lying for three, five or six weeks respectively, waiting to be fed by half a dozen other girls laden with wooden bowls. Each of these bowls are filled with a thick white paste, made of parboiled maize, chestnuts and buckwheat; and the mode of administering the dinner is for the girl to catch each goose by the neck, open his bill with a little squeeze, and then put three or four balls of paste down his throat with her middle finger. This is done six times per day. But now we have done with the women, for a man climbs upon the topmost tier of all, and proceeds to examine the birds who may be "ripe." He has an eye as judicious as that of a gardener inspecting melons; and his is the responsible task of pronouncing what birds would die of a natural death within twenty-four hours if not dispatched beforehand.

If a goose dies of natural death it is good for nothing. He must be unstrapped and executed at the precise psychological moment when nature is growing tired of supporting him, and the knack of detecting that moment can only come of long practice. This inspector has not been a minute on the table before he certifies four geese ready for the slaughter. All four of them have stomachs of the size of pumpkins, and it is a sincere relief to these when a couple of men climb up, loose their bonds and bear them out of the cellar to a pent-house across the yard, full of knives and chopping blocks. A click with the chopper on the neck of each, a rip with the knife, and in less than five minutes after their transfer the carcasses of the four victims are lying in a heap, while their livers are being conveyed with all respect to the truffling house. The carcasses, shriveled out of all knowledge are sold for about eightpence apiece to peasants, who make soup of them; the livers are first cleaned, then put to scale, and our four geese are declared find birds, for their livers weigh from two and a half to three pounds each.

The next step is to take each liver and lard it with truffles in the proportion of one-half pouud of truffles to one pound of liver, and then to convey it to an ice-house, where it remains on a marble slab for a week, that the truffle perfume may thoroughly permeate it. At the end of a week, each liver, being removed, is cut into the size required for the pot which it is to fill, and introduced into that pot between two thin layers of mince-meat made of the finest veal and bacon fat, both truffled like the liver itself; and one inch depth of the whitish lard is then spread over the whole, that none of the savor may escape in baking. When the cooking is over, it is packed and shipped to the four points of the compass.

A Counter-Irritant.

Not long ago two ladies stood at the shawl-counter at one of the two leading dry goods stores in St. Louis. They were unknown to each other, but were each intent in the examination of shawls. One of the ladies was finally handed something that struck her fancy. She turned the article over and over, with admiring eye upon it, and asked the price. She was told what it was and with a sigh laid it down again. "I like it," said she; "it suits me perfectly, but I cannot afford it. My husband tells me that we must retrench as much as possible." The sympathetic saleswoman was about replacing the shawl upon its shelf when the other lady spoke. "You do not intend to take the shawl, then, madame?" "No," was the response. "Then I think I'll take it. It suits me, too, and I was only waiting for your determination." Then turning to the saleswoman, the last speaker told her to do up the purchase, adding, "Charge it to Mr.——." The effect the name had upon the lady was electric. "That's my husband," she shrieked, and there was a scene upon which the curtain did not fall at once, by any means.—*St. Louis Republican.*

A Desperate Gambler.

An occurrence has lately transpired at Nice, France, which is very near to Monaco, the great gaming center of Europe. A notorious habitue of the Casino, who had made his money principally there, had set up an English vehicle, a pair of horses, "tiger" and all, and cut quite a swell driving in the neighborhood. One day he was riding in the environs of the town upon the fine roads, when his servant, sitting upon the raised box behind, who had been feeling somewhat uneasy at not receiving his wages for some time, seeing his master quite alone, ventured to ask him through the back window it he would not make it convenient to pay him. The master was in good humor, and asked:

"How much is it, La Fleur?"

"One huxdred and twenty-five livres, may it please you, monsieur?"

"Very well, here it is," said the master, spreading the sum in paper currency upon the seat of the vehicle. "Now, La Fleur, have you a pack of cards with you?"

"Certainly," answered the obsequeious lackey, "I always carry them, monsieur," producing the cards at once.

"That is well. Now I will be banker and you shall play against me. I will take the front seat, the back one shall serve for our table, you can look through this back window."

The lackey assented to this, amused at his master's condescension. Luck was rather on the master's side, but both men became qxite eager in the game, thinking of that and that only. Little by little the footman's money was going, until all that was left of its wages was five livres. He began to feel anxious, when suddenly the luck turned and he won the whole sum back with every sou his master had about him.

Piqued at his loss the master wagered a horse, which the lackey won, then its mate, next the harness, and lastly the carriage itself. Luck ran all one way, and the servant, La Fleur, won everything. The master took out his watch and put it down against a given sum. The cards were shuffled, the lackey won.

"I have nothing more, La Fleur; you have cleaned me out," said the half-desperate gambler.

The servant was in high spirits at his strange run of of luck.

"Here are a hundred livres, monsieur. I will stake them against your position, if you win they are yours. If you lose we change seats!"

"Agreed!"

The cards were shuffled. La Fleur won, and the vehicle returned to Nice with its former master sitting in the servant's box behind, and La Fleur in side!

LITTLE-HEADED people, whose brows are not of the convex variety, may get some comfort from what Darwin says in writing of the ant: "It is certain that there may be extraordinary mental activity with an extremely small absolute mass of nervous matter; thus the wonderfully diversified instincts, mental powers and affections of ants are generally known, yet their cerebral ganglia are not so large as the quarter of a small pin's head. Under this latter point of view, the brain of an ant is one of the most marvelous atoms of matter in the world, perhaps more marvelous than the brain of man."

AT Sacramento the young ladies have organized progressive euchre parties. They occasionally have a mushroom, and there is more chance for square sparking than at croquet.

HISTORY OF A PICTURE.

Two of the most prominent artists in the city. One delighted in delineating beauty in all its graces of tint, form, and motion. His portraits are instinct with the charm of physical vigor. The graceful, half-voluptuous outline of form and feature harmonized with delicately blended tints. On his canvas, the homeliest faces had an almost irresistible charm. The other found pleasure only in depicting weird and gloomy subjects. Above all, did he excel in painting the portraits of the dying. The agonizing death-throe, the ghastly face and form, were all depicted with marvelous fidelity. There existed between these artists the most intense dislike. At length this dislike culminated. The beauty-loving artist had been engaged in painting the portrait of a beautiful woman. Connoisseurs pronounced it the most wonderful piece of art that had ever been produced. His brother artist was jealous of his fame and sought revenge. By bribing the keeper of the studio he gained access to the picture each night. At first he was content to only deaden the brilliancy of the coloring and eyes, after the bloom from the cheek and lip and paint a shadow on either cheek. Later, his strokes grew bolder and finally one morning the artist woke to find the entire outline of the portrait changed. He could scarcely recognize in the emaciated form and haggard countenance the glowing beauty of the portrait. Old age had replaced youth. Old [illegible] had taken the place of [illegible] and [illegible] had [illegible] a [illegible] materials; but when the outlines were changed he suspected the cause and indignantly dismissed the keeper. When the revengeful artist erased by a few rapid strokes of his skillful brush was only restored by years of patient industry. Reader, need we name the artists,—Health, who paints the flowers and "grassy carpet," no less than the human form divine,—Disease, the dreaded artist who revels among the ruins both of nature and humanity,—and Carelessness, the keeper to whom Health often intrusts his portraits. And is it not the beauty of women, the most admired of all the works which adorn the studio of Health, that Disease oftenest seeks to mar? The slightest stroke of his brush upon the delicate organization leaves an imprint that requires much skill and patience to efface. Restoration must be prompt. Carelessness must be dismissed. Let suffering women heed the warning ere Disease has marred their chief beauty—Health—beyond reparation. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription has been used by thousands of these sufferers, and they are unanimous in their praise of its excellence. You would be transformed from the pallid, [illegible] to a happy, vigorous woman, by it.

Popularity.

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Planters Read. McCarthy's Celebrated Java Prairie Cotton Seed greatly improved and sold at reduced price. For circulars address P. H. McCARTHY, Wilmington, Mass.

$17 a day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw this advertisement in this paper.

NEW WILLCOX & GIBBS

AUTOMATIC

Latest Improved and Most Perfect Noiseless Rotary Motion Marvelous Results.

Only machine in the world of its class. Automatic Tension and Self-Threading Shuttle.

Runs Both Ways. Makes the Elastic Lock Stitch.

SILENT SEWING MACHINE

Send Postal Card for Illustrated Price List, &c.

Willcox & Gibbs S. M. Co.

Chilton County Courier.

By BROOKS and MARTIN.

Clanton Ala. March 9, 1877.

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Se ¼ of sw ¼ Section 29 T 21 R 14 se ¼ of nw ¼ and se ¼ of nw ¼ sw ¼ of sw ¼ and of sw ¼ of Section 32 T 21 R 14 and se ¼ of se ¼ and e ½ of se ¼, less 20 acres Section 31 T 21 R 14.

3t W. L. Campbell Sheriff.

Jesse B. Hardy Complainant v s Roberta Hardy Respondent. } In Chancery at Clanton, Chilton Co. State of Ala.

In this case it is made to appear to the Register by the affidavit of W. A. Collier, Complainant Solicitor that the said Roberta Hardy is a non resident of this State, and that her particular of Residence is in the State of Texas, and further that in the belief of said affidavit, the defendand is over 21 years of age. It is therefore ordered by the Register that publication be made in the Chilton County Courier; a newspaper, published in the town of Clanton in said county for three successive weeks, requiring her (the said Roberta Hardy), to answer or Demer to the bill of Complaint in this case by the 5th day of March, A D 1877, or in thirty days thereafter a Desree pro confesso may be taken against her. Done at this office this 5th day of February 1877.

W. A. Jones Special Register.

3t

GOOD NEWS!

OLDTIMES RENEWED!

HALL, EZEKIEL & Co. 98 Commerce

STREET, MONTGOMERY ALABAMA.
DEALERS IN

HARDWARE, IRON, STEEL, CUTLERY, &c.

ARE SELLING GOODS CHEAPER THAN HAS EVER BEEN SOLD BEFORE.

Read for yourself, and when you come to MONTGOMERY call and see for yourself. We are selling a first-class Grangers Axe warranted for 90 cents that any man may well be proud of.

BAR IRON.....5 cents per pound.
PLOW STEEL.....6½ " "
TRACE CHAINS.....60 cents per pair
WELL-BUCKETS.....40 " each
GRINDSTONES.....40 & 50 " "
SPADES AND SHOVELS.....85 "
A FIRST-CLASS HEAVY CAST COOK STOVE.....$17.00
Complete with all furniture for use.

Hoss Spokes and Rims cheaper than were ever sold in this market.

To country merchants: We offer special inducements, and they will find it to their interest to call and examine our stock before buying elsewhere. Don't forget the number. 98 Commerce St., Montgomery Ala.

L. A. THORNTON AND CO.,

"OLD FOGY" So-Called.

Now have their stock full and complete, and choose this method of extending a cordial invitation to all to step in and get what they want. Cow-hides, potatoes, wool, flour, chickens, cotton, corn, meal &c. &c, taken in exchange for goods; and we will also take a few dollars in greenbacks just for *change*.

Motto, as ye would have men do unto you, do ye even so to them.

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COUNTY

Chilton Courier

New Series CLANTON, ALA. FRIDAY., MARCH 9 1877 Vol-1 No 39

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By BROOKS and MARTIN.

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Tickets sold to all points North South East, and West.

Reduced rates furnished to parties emigrating West.

South & North R. R.

NO. 1. MAC.	NO 3. EXPRESS
Leaves Montgomery...6:50 A M	7:55 P M
Calera.....9:12 " "	10:20 P M
Birmingham &c.....10:30 " "	11:15 P M
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arrive at Louisville...8:45 A M	3:40 P M
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COMMING SOUTH.	
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Arrives at Montgy...8:15 " "	9:55 " "

Robert Meek Sup.

C. P., Atmore Gen. Pass and Ticket

The meanest man in America lives in Lodi, Ohio. He is a well-to-do farmer, and his mother lives alone in a small house near his farm. He supplies her with fresh milk from his dairy and makes her pay for it. She does not require much milk—only enough to dilute her tea, morning and evening—a few tablespoonfuls a day. He has ascertained how many spoonfuls a quart measure contains, and keeps count of the number which she receives daily. When the quantity consumed approximates a quart he presents his bill. Milk sells for three cents a quart in the town.

They have a Lying Club out in the Black Hills. They compared notes recently, over a camp-fire. One said: "When I was coming to the Hills I looked for Indians until I could see a musquito a mile away." Another said that his eyes were weak, but he could hear goats jumping around on the rocks four miles off. The next man had listened for Indians until he heard the mountain sheep light on their horns in the Big Horn Mountains 300 miles away. The fourth, with his head on his pillow, had strained his ear until he heard the Chinese spelling up tea-boxes. The fifth, in crossing the Rocky Mountains, had found a petrified forest—big trees turned into solid stone. As he loitered on the edge, a deer started across the valley and was transformed in a moment into solid stone. A bird flew past him, and perching upon a branch, began to sing. Suddenly the bird was changed to stone. The song she was singing was also petrified, hanging down from the beak of the bird—a cold, cold stone.

Work.—The man or woman who engages in some congenial, regular work, will never be on the brink of despair; their names will never be chronicled in the list of self-destroyers, for in idleness alone is despair. Work chases it away, no matter how thickly the clouds may have gathered. Nature is one vast workshop, filled [illegible] men. If we follow in their footsteps, all will be well. The beauties, the gifts, and glories of nature may be scattered around us in great profusion, yet she demands toil to reach out and grasp them, and utilize them to our fancies and wants.

No one should ever place a light or lantern on a barn floor, or on a shop floor where there are shavings. It is a very easy thing to upset a light so placed, and the result is likely to be the conflagration of the building. It is much more prudent to place hooks here and there about the premises, and have it understood that they are solely to hang the lantern upon, and that other things must be kept off them. An unprotected light should not be allowed in a barn under any circumstances. If the kerosene lamp had been hung up and not placed where a cow could kick it over, the burning of Chicago and the consequent loss of millions of dollars, would not have happened. —Scientific American.

In St. Louis a little three-year-old, who is now a man, was taken for the first time to church by the family, and buttoned into the pew, which was near the pulpit. Reaching the sermon, the minister took his text: "Behold I stand at the door and knock." Sliding up to the pewdoor, the little fellow rapped smartly on the inside of it, speaking out loudly enough to be heard all around: "I knock too." It took both preacher and hearers a long minute to get into a sober enough condition to go on with the sermon.

This same little fellow got a daguerrotype picture of his aunt, one morning, and laid it face downward on the hot cooking-stove. His grandmother [illegible] asked him what he was doing with that picture. 'Auntie, cold baby warmin' auntie,' was the sensible reply of this young "Toddie."

There is a man in Southington, Conn, between 50 and 60 years of age, who has steadily worked for his father until the present day, never had a dollar in his pocket; never went to church, wedding, or funeral, never on a car, never to a party, never spoke to a girl, never had a holiday, and yet had his poll tax abated this year on account of poverty, while his father's estate is estimated at from $30,000 to $50,000.

To-morrow.—To-morrow may never come to us. We do not live in to-morrow. We cannot find it in any title deeds. The man who owns whole blocks of real estate and great [illegible] on the 'Change does not own a single minute of to-morrow. To-morrow! It is a mysterious possibility not yet born. It lies under the seal of midnight, behind the veil of glittering constellations.

Enjoy the present, whatever it may be, and be not solicitous for the future; for if you take your foot from the present standing, and thrust it forward to to-morrow's event, you are in a restless condition. It is like refusing to quench your present thirst by fearing you will want to drink the next day. If to-morrow you should want, your sorrow would come time enough, though you do not hasten it. Let your trouble tarry till its own day comes. Enjoy blessings this day, if God sends them, and the evils of it bear patiently and sweetly, for this day is ours. We are dead to yesterday, and not yet born to to-morrow.

Growing Old.—It is the solemn thought connected with middle life that life's last business is begun in earnest; and it is then, midway between the cradle and the grave, that a man begins to marvel that he let the days of youth go by so half-enjoyed. It is the pensive autumn feeling; it is the sensation of half sadness that we experience when the longest day of the year is past, and every day that follows is shorter, and the light fainter, and the feebler shadows tell that nature is hastening with gigantic footsteps to her winter grave. So does man look back upon his youth. When the first gray hairs become visible, when the unwelcome truth fastens itself upon the mind that a man is no longer going up hill, but down, and that the world always [illegible] fog, he looks back to things behind. When we were children, we thought as children. But now there lies before us manhood, with its earnest work, and then old age, and then the grave, and then home. There is a second youth for man, better and holier than his first, if he will look on, and not look back.—P. W. Robertson.

Virtue.—There is but one pursuit in life which it is in the power of all to follow, and of all to attain. It is subject to no disappointment, since he that persevers makes every difficulty an advancement, and every conquest a victory, and this is the pursuit of virtue. Sincerely to aspire after virtue, is to gain her; and zealously to labor after her ways, is to recieve them. Those who seek early, will find her before it is late. Her reward also is with her, and she will [illegible] quickly. For the breast of a good man is a little heaven commencing on earth, where the Deity sits enthroaned with unrivaled influence, giving safety from danger, and resource from sterility, and making subjugated passion, like the storm and wind, to fulfill his world.

Two things, well considered, would prevent many quarrels; first, to have it well ascertained whether we are not disputing about terms rather than mansion; and secondly, to examine whether that on which we differ is worth contending about.

Up in New Hampshire, where I used to live when a boy (says Governor Noyes,) there was an old deacon who was a great deal more pious than honest. He was an old hypocrit, and when he had done a particularly mean thing he eased his conscience by going out into a field, along one side of which was a stone wall, and kneeling beside it, praying the Lord to topple it over on him if he had done anything offensive to him or wrong in his sight. Well, we boys found it out, and one day, when we saw the deacon making for the stone wall, we got on the other side and waited. He knelt down according to his usual custom, and went through his usual formula, closing with the petition to have the wall toppled over if he had done anything wrong. And we toppled it. Jumping out from under the stones, the old man cried out in tones of mingled disgust and alarm; "Good gracious! can't you tell when a man is joking?"

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FRESH CINCINNATI LAGER ON DRAUGHT

COURT STREET, } Montgomery ALA

STEWART AND CO.

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES

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New Series CLANTON, ALA. FRIDAY, MARCH 16 1877 Vol-1 No 40

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Birmingham	10:30 " "	11:15 P M
Decatur	2:10 P M	2:50 A M
Nashville	7:50 " "	7:55 " "
arrive at Louisville	8:45 A M	8:40 P M
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Leaves Louisville	10:15 P M	12:40 A M
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Robert Meek Sup.

C. P. Atmore Gen. Pass and Ticket

The New Cabinet Named.

An Exciting Scene in the Senate Executive Session

—No Confirmations.

Washington, March 7.—The following nominations were received by the Senate from President Hayes at 2:20 p. m.:

William M. Evarts of New York, Secretary of State.

John Sherman of Ohio, Secretary of the Treasury.

George W. McCrary of Iowa, Secretary of War.

Richard W. Thompson of Indiana, Secretary of the Navy.

Charles Devens of Massachusetts, Attorney General.

David M. Key of Tennessee, P. M. General.

Carl Schurz of Missouri, Secretary of the Interior.

When the nominations were delivered by Mr. Rodgers, private secretary of the President, the greatest anxiety was manifested by all the Senators to ascertain the names of the appointees. The list having been delivered by the doorkeeper to the Vice President, many Senators eagerly rushed forward to examine it, and in a very few minutes the new Cabinet was the talk throughout the chamber, and the Senate soon afterward went into executive session.

As soon as the doors were closed there was a lively scene in the Senate Chamber. Under the rule of the Senate a single objection to the immediate consideration of any nomination refers it to the appropriate committee, and when the very first name, that of Mr. Evarts to be Secretary of state, was announced Mr. Blaine moved its reference to the Committee on Foreign Relations Then there was an earnest discussion, in which some of the Republicans exhibited much indignation at some of the nominations and finally it seemed to be generally acquiesced in that all must be referred, and that none of them should be confirmed today.

Mr. Conkling demanded the reference of the nomination of Sobunz to the Finance Committee, and quite a number of Senators demanded the reference of Mr. Key's nomination. In fact there was more or less objection to every one of them, and there is every probability of an excited debate over them when they come before the Senate again. There were perhaps teen or twelve Senators who made objections to one or another of the nominations, and a number of them spoke at the same instant of time. The executive session continued about twenty minutes. After the adjournment, the Democratic Senators met in caucus and fully discussed the policy to be pursued by them on the Cabinet nominations as to voting for their confirmation or for their rejection. From the general tenor of the debate, it is believed the Southern Democratic Senators will use their power in the executive sessions of the Senate to induce the Administration to refuse any recognition of Packard in Louisiana or of Chamberlain in South Carolina. It is said by them that if they can be assured that the Administration will stand firmly on the policy of non-intervention in the affairs of those States they will support it by voting to confirm these nominations, and not otherwise. They maintain that to consummate this through the defeat of the Republican nanks will be to win the victory for which they have so long contended.

No formal action was taken by the caucus. As the committees of the Senate will not, perhaps, be appointed before Friday, and as a single objection will prevent the consideration of any nomination on the same day it is reported from a committee, there is not much probability that the Cabinet nominations can be disposed of this week, or at least not sooner than on Saturday.

It has always been the custom to act upon the nominations of persons who have been members of the Senate without the previous formality of a reference. This is done as a compliment to a brother Senator, as from his service in the Senate his reputation and fitness are supposed to de known, but in the case of Senator Sherman to-day the custom was violated, it is said at the suggestion of Mr. Cameron of Pennsylvania, who demanded that his nomination be referred to the committee on Finance.

CUTTING A WOMAN'S THROAT.

The mysterious case of the young woman who, late on the night of February 13, was carried, with her throat cut, into Ollmer's drug store in Graham avenue, near Fryst St., Williamsburgh, by a young man who refused to speak about the matter, has taken new shape in the hands of the police. The first story was that the girl, who was known as Annie Parker, tried to commit suicide to escape living with her husband, Mr. Walter Buttler, *alias* Wallace Bassier, who was arrested and sent to Sing Sing Prison on a charge of forgery made by B. T. Babbitt, & Co. On his release from prison he asked her to return to him, and she refused, and made the attempt upon her life. But on further investigation, it is found that a young blacksmith named Carpenter Beebe had cut the young girl's throat. He met Mrs. Buttler at the house of his sister-in-law in Humboldt street, three doors from Grand, and falling in love with her, began soon afterward to caress her love freely. She rejected his attentions, and leaving the house secretly, took rooms at 91 Jackson St. Beebe traced her thither.

On the night of the assault he visited her while drunk, and demanded of her to marry him. When she refused, and ordered him out, he is alleged that he drew a knife from his pocket and seized her by the head and cut the gash across her throat from her right ear to her windpipe. She sank to the floor, and Beebe, in great fright, said, "I didn't cut you. You fell on the scissors." Beebe, after carrying her to Ollmer's drug store, and having her wound dressed By Doctor Madle, ded. Superintendent Campbell, yesterday, learned that he was in New Jersey, and communicated to one of he was wanted for the assault. Capt. Worth reported that the apartments at 91 Jackson street were vacant and that the young lady had gone to some friends in a distant part of the State without leaving any warrant for Mr. Beebe's arrest. Her friends told the Captain that she did not desire Beebe's punishment. Her confession of suicide, it is claimed, was made to keep Beebe's name out of the scrape. Beebe was arrested in Jersey City on yesterday.

In a dispute for the ownership of a dog in a New York police court last week, both parties swearing to the ownership, the judge ordered the plaintiff and defendant to whistle for the animal as soon as the officer having it in charge should release it, at a given signal; the one to whom the property should go being an advance declared the owner. It all went as arranged, except the dog, which paid no attention to either claimant but bounded out of court and disappeared as soon as released. Soloman was never reported to have satisfactorily decided a dog suit.

NOTICE!

Whereas, by an act of the Legislature of the State of Alabama, approved February 9th 1877; the County of Chilton was detached from the 2nd Judicial Circuit, and in and by said act it is provided that it is the duty of the Judge of the 10th Judicial Circuit to appoint a time for holding the Circuit Court of said county of Chilton.

Now, therefore I, John Henderson, Judge of the 10th Judicial Circuit, do order that the Spring term of the Circuit court for Chilton county be held on the fourth

MONDAY OF APRIL NEXT,

and continue one week. Given under my hand as Talledega Alabama this 6th day of March 1877.

John Henderson, Judge of the 10th Judicial Circuit.

M. LIEBENSTEIN.

RESTAURANT

—AT THE—

Bowe Hall Montgomery Alabama.

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CURRENT PARAGRAPHS.

In the event of a war Russia will have a hard financial row to hew. Her present debt is about $2,000,000,000, or nearly as large as our own. In addition to this, she has on hand a currency amounting to nearly $600,000,000, one-fourth per cent. of which is worthless, and is, therefore, to be added to her recognized debt. With a population of 86,000,000 she derives a revenue of less than $400,000,000, of which one-fifth goes to pay the interest on the public debt—$45,000,000 being paid in gold to foreign creditors. Forty per cent. of the whole tax is taken from the peasantry and poor class of the population. Turkey can afford to be a little impudent.

Mr. George Francis Train thus describes himself in his own paper: "I receive no callers, talk with no adults, make no speeches, visit no theaters, concerts, lyceums or churches; enter no hotels, restaurants, courts, or public places; see no interviewers, attend no dinners, balls or private parties; make no calls, give no Christmas presents, make no charitable donations, attend no weddings or festivals; shake no hands, belong to no club, society or party; court no sympathy, ask no favors, need no money, desire no friendship, seek no office; have no wish, possess no aspirations."

A schoolmaster in Lucknow, India, has recently died a martyr to the theory that "discipline must be maintained." A boy returned to the school after playing truant for several days. The schoolmaster locked him up in a small room in which there was a largesnake. The child cried, "A snake! a snake!" and begged him to open the door. The schoolmaster kept the door closed. About noon the boy's father came to inquire after him, and on opening the door beheld the snake near the neck of the dead child. This little incident created so strong a prejudice against the schoolmaster that his loyalty to the principles of schoolroom discipline was forgotten, and he was promptly hanged.

Some laughable letters from people wrote to the centennial managers have just been published in the Philadelphia Inquirer. One of the writers signs his name "Collumbus——," and remarks in a postscript: "I ant certain whether one of two belongs to my name." Another, with a fine conception of the duties of United States marshals, writes: "Dear Sir: I am wishing *information* about centenial Ex. and management, also how the people will be governed 'will it not be essential and proper to have a *number* of men appointed'—or *U. S.* marshals to preserve peace and see that the rites and laws of our *own* nation are not trampled on. I should feel much favored to *act* in *some* position at *Phila.* during centen. Ex.," etc., etc.

The English are going wild over American beef and mutton. Of late years these items of the Briton's bill-of-fare have been too expensive for the majority of people; and the efforts to import rabbit meat and beef from Australia, and cattle and beef from Brazil, have failed either to bring prices down or give satisfaction in any form. American beef and mutton exactly meet the need of the hour in every way. They reach England in splendid condition, and sell for from 4d. a pound for bits to 9d. a pound for choice pieces, which is 2d. or 3d. less than the prices of the home article. Connoisseurs declare that

in rhapsodies, and can not mention the subject without quotations from Virgil and Dickens. The trade is growing very large, seven hundred tons sometimes arriving at Liverpool in one day. It sells immediately, and is now marketed in London, Liverpool, Manchester, Sheffield, Birmingham, Nottingham, and many other towns.

And now comes another use for petroleum. Consul Stevens, in his report on the trade of Nicolaieff during the past year, states that that part of south Russia continued free from cattle plague. But his attention was drawn in summer to the several classes of sudden baldness of oxen and cows, and the loss of tails and manes among horses. He recollected that a former servant of his, prematurely bald, had got the habit, when trimming the lamps, of wiping his petroleum-be-smeared hands in the scanty locks which remained to him, and the result was a much finer head of black glossy hair than he ever had before. The consul's suggestion the owners several black cattle and horses affected as above mentioned tried the remedy, and found that it effected a quick and radical cure. The consul observes that the petroleum should be of the most refined American qualities, and be rubbed in vigorously and quickly with the palm of the hand at intervals of three days, six or seven times in all.

CURRENT MENTION.

Fifty thousand grape-cuttings were shipped to France from Thomasville, Ga., last week.

The annual report of the bank of Italy shows that the pope has $32,000,000 in that institution.

Twenty-five thousand acres of land in Woodson county, Kansas, has been purchased for a Mennonite community.

Two hundred and eighty-one thousand feet of hewn pitch-pine lumber has recently been shipped from Savannah to Bristol, England.

Sixty-seven of the inmates of the Illinois deaf and dumb asylum were borne of parents of consanguineous origin, and forty-eight of these were children of first cousins.

The new suspension bridge over the Mississippi at Minneapolis has been so far completed as to allow the passage of street-cars over it. It will be ready to bear general traffic shortly.

The Yankee has at last appeared who wants the right to distribute advertising sheets at Moody and Sankey Boston meetings.

Rev. Josiah Miller, secretary of the London City Mission, estimates the number of Jews in Europe at 5,000,000. Several protestant societies in England and on the continent are working for the conversion of Jews to protestantism.

The combined capital of the Rothschilds is stated by Emile Burnout, the well known publicist, to have attained in the past year to the almost incalculable sum of seventeen billions of francs, or $3,400,000,000.

Paris is to have a system of underground railways like those of London, their total length being about sixteen miles, and cost 160,000,000 francs. A double tunnel, lined with brick, will be employed, and the central station will be twenty-one feet beneath the level of the Palais-Royal garden.

About one fourth of the inhabitants of Whitby, England, are supported by the trade in jet ornaments, the manufacture of which gives direct employment to more than 1,500 persons.

A steamboat is now under construction at Paris for use during the exposition, which is expected to have a number of subscription by

French seronaut.

There are only about [illegible] at Beaver Falls, Pa., now. [illegible] all engaged in the cutlery works. The others who were there completed their labor contracts, and have gone elsewhere in search of employment.

The Berks county agricultural society of Pennsylvania has a membership of 5,620.

The population of Paris is officially announced as 1,986,748. In 1872 it was 1,852,792.

Boston has one hundred and seventy-five miles of sewers; nearly ten miles were built last year, at an expense of $211,988.

G. W. Adair appeals to the people of Atlanta to raise $100,000 in cash to start the cotton factory.

The new state bar association has three hundred and sixty-five members, and two hundred more lawyers have proposed for membership.

The citizens of Raleigh, N. C., are to [illegible] in May upon the question of "license" or "prohibition."

The recent depreciation in California mining stocks has caused a depreciation in values amounting to $58,484,000.

The first bees imported into California arrived there in March 1853, and what were left of them, one hive, finally found their way to San Jose.

At Clapham Junction, near London, no less than nine hundred and fifty-two trains pass daily, their rate of succession, during the business part of the day, being seventy-five trains per hour, or one every forty-eight seconds.

The fleet of vessels in port at Boston is very small, consisting of only three ships, and fourteen barks, and business is very dull in all commercial quarters; but nearly one hundred vessels are now on their way from foreign ports, among them twenty-five East Indiamen.

J. L. Haynes has instituted suit against the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis railroad for the sum of $100,000 damages alleged to have been sustained by the killing of his son while in the employ of that road, some time since.

Baltimore is educating fifty thousand children in the public schools of that city. Two night schools were established in 1875, and they were so useful that the number has been increased to seven—three white and four colored—which have been attended by 1,266 pupils.

Forty miles of freight-trains were recently reported as blockaded by the snow between Buffalo and Albany.

Lord Palmerston was offered a narrow strip of land at the entrance of the Suez canal when it was opened for $4,000. He refused to bury such a pile of money in a stretch of sand. It has been bought very recently by English captalists for $102,000, and they think they have got a big bargain too.

Mansfield Island, in lake Erie, has been bought by a man who intends to stock it with black cats, and kill their progeny for their fur. He will feed them at first on fish caught off the shore by men who will live on the island; but after the enterprise is well started he will utilize the meat of the slaughtered cats as food for the living cats.

Jefferson Davis intends taking up his abode for the time on the beautiful Mississippi coast, near Mississippi City, in order to engage in writing the reminiscences of his public career, which he has consented to do at the earnest solicitation of his friends.

Why suffer from Cold in the Head? Dr. J. H. McLean's Catarrh Snuff soothes and cures. Infallible for Catarrh and any Sores in the Nose. Trial Boxes 50 cts., by mail. Dr. J. H. McLean. St. Louis.

fair at Baltimore is a walk under the sea, guided by a girl who personates a mermaid as closely as nature and decorum will permit. Price, ten cents.

..."Good morning, Donnelly! I hear your daughter has a baby; is it a boy or a girl?" "Shure, Miss, and its myself as doesn't yet know for the life of me if I'm a grandfather or a grandmother, bedad."

..A little girl philosopher who is taking lessons on the piano, illustrates the rule of home government by saying, "Ma, she works the pedals, but pa he makes most of the music."

..A lazy fellow, failing a distance of fifty feet and escaping with only a few scratches, a bystander remarked that he was "too slow to fall fast enough to hurt himself."

..It is well to know that the caustic effect of lime accidentally introduced into the eye may be entirely neutralized by the use of cold sugar-water. The lime and sugar form a compound that has no action upon the eyes.

..The objection to insuring his life made by a veteran gambler, "I don't like to play a game where I've got to die to win," is thus delicately paraphrased by a fastidious writer: "Men instinctively dislike the contemplation of a contract in which death is a necessary incident to give it value to their estate."

..Now that Duke Alexis has come, where is the beautiful American girl with whom he is to fall in love, while the royal father, on hearing of it, gets very angry and goes around tearing his robes and throwing his crown at the heads of the trembling courtiers? There must be one somewhere. There always is one. It's in the piece and cannot be left out.

..Speaking of slang, a girl, thirteen or fourteen years old, was heard yesterday calling to a boy across the street: "Say, Johnny! We've got the boss society a our school now. It's just bully, and don't you forget it." And yet she was a member of one of the highest departments of the public schools.—*Norwich Bulletin.*

..."Jake," said the blushing damsel to a lover that her father had forbidden the house, "I don't care if your feet are big; I love you just as much." "Wall, Sally, I don't mind so much about the size of my own feet, but I wish your dad's were a little smallar; I should feel a little more confident, you know, about staying."

..A tramp was arrested in New Jersey last week, taken before a magistrate, and sentenced for three months. The justice, in explaining the sentence, remarked that, while there was no evidence that the prisoner had been guilty of any crime, he thought it prudent to commit him, as he had the wild, haggard look of a man about to start a newspaper.—*Brooklyn Argus.*

..Mr. Dorkins hurried into the house and exclaimed: "I've got another, my dear—a good one! If you were on the top of a church spire, on the back of a goose, how would you get down?" Mrs. Dorkins thought she'd jump down, slide down the lightning conductor, fly down on the goose, fall down, and then give it up. "Why, if you wanted to get down, you could pick it off the back of the goose," and Mr. Dorkins, exultantly.

..They are taking evidence in a divorce case for cruelty. The husband is under examination. His wife, prostrated with grief, is weeping bitterly, covering her face with her handkerchief. "Now," says the judge, "are you not ashamed to have thus brutally treated your wife—a tender young woman of twenty-five?" The wife suddenly raised her head. "I beg your pardon," she sobs, "twenty-four only." And she again gives way to her grief.

be able to accomplish more.

Abstract of the militia force of the United States (organized and unorganized), according to the latest returns received at the office of the adjutant general:

States.	Organized	Unorganized.
Maine	675	74,576
New Hampshire	1,134	30,113
Vermont	639	217,695
Rhode Island	6,686	60,000
Connecticut	2,562	61,392
New York	19,679	468,183
New Jersey	3,020	134,257
Pennsylvania	10,540	256,203
Maryland	1,376	98,364
Virginia	650	135,178
Louisiana	226	113,209
Texas	11,760	74,458
Arkansas	955	85,175
Kentucky	4,650	217,064
Ohio	5,004	239,736
Michigan	2,519	169,118
Iowa	538	66,000
Wisconsin	2,000	60,000
Kansas	2,000	101,267
California	2,000	
Virginia	4,949	77,000
South Carolina	3,274	
Illinois	2,000	
Missouri	1,727	
Wisconsin	160	
Minnesota		
Grand aggregate	90,865	2,878,468

No returns have been received from Delaware, West Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Tennessee, Indiana, Nevada and Oregon.

Persons requiring purgatives or pills should be careful what they buy. Some pills not only cause griping pains, but leave the bowels in a torpid, costive state. Parsons' Purgative Pills will relieve the bowels and cleanse the blood without injury to the system.

Is there ONE reader of this paper suffering from rheumatism? If so, write to Helphenstine & Bently, Druggists, Washington, D. C., for a circular of Durang's Rheumatic Remedy. This medicine is taken internally, and will positively cure any case of rheumatism on the face of the green earth. Price, one dollar a bottle.

It is a rare thing that physicians give any countenance to a medicine, the manufacture of which is a secret. About the only exception we know of is Johnson's Anodyne Liniment. This, we believe, all endorse, and many of them use it in their practice with great success.

Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam, the great New England cure for coughs, colds and consumption. Cutler, Bros. & Co., Boston, only genuine.

WEEKLY MARKET REVIEW.

MEMPHIS.

Flour	$4 00	@	8 50
Wheat	1 10	@	1 12½
Corn	60	@	62
Oats	50	@	52
Lard	12½	@	13
Bacon—Clear Sides	9	@	—
Hay	20 00	@	22 00
Beef	1 00	@	1 15
Whisky—Common	1 75	@	3 00
Robertson County	5 00	@	5 50
Bourbon	1 75	@	3 00
Lincoln County	1 13	@	1 15
Highwines	10	@	10½
Cotton—Ordinary	11½	@	—
Good Ordinary	12	@	—
Low Middling	8 50	@	9 50
Seeds—Clover	60	@	65
German Millet	1 75	@	2 00
Missouri Millet	1 75	@	2 00
Hungarian	1 75	@	2 00
Buckwheat	1 75	@	2 00

LOUISVILLE.

Flour	$ 5 25	@	8 75
Wheat—Red and Amb'r	1 35	@	1 40
Corn—Sacked	43	@	45
Oats	37	@	40
Hay—Timothy	9 00	@	10 00
Pork—Mess	17 50	@	18 00
Lard	12	@	13½
Bacon—Clear Sides	10	@	10½
Wool	33	@	35
Potatoes—Irish, ₱ bbl	1 60	@	1 65
Cotton—Middling	12	@	12½
Ordinary	9	@	9½

NEW ORLEANS.

Flour	$ 6 75	@	8 50
Corn	70	@	—
Oats	48	@	50
Hay	24 00	@	
Pork	19 50	@	
Sugar	9½	@	10½
Molasses	40	@	60
Whisky	1 05	@	1 10
Cotton	12	@	12½

ST. LOUIS.

Flour	$ 4 75	@	6 00
Wheat	1 49½	@	1 49½
Corn	40	@	40½
Oats	32	@	32½
Mess Pork	17 25	@	—
Lard	11	@	11½
Whisky	1 00	@	1 07

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The Salutation. ($1.75; $12 per doz.) By L. O. Emerson. First Class Church Music Book.

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is the only complete Pictorial History of the Centennial published. A mammoth panorama, being 14½ by 20½ inches. Agents Wanted. Address Agency Department, FRANK LESLIE'S PUBLISHING HOUSE, 537 Pearl street, New York.

3 New Books for Fowl-Raisers and Fanciers, by [illegible] Burnham, (1877.) 1.—Diseases of Poultry, how to cure them. 2. "Secrets in Fowl Breeding."—Same style. 3. "The Game Fowl—for the Pit, or the Spit." With elegant full page frontispiece in colors, and illustrated Circulars of the Books, and of my choice Poultry (large assortment in the world), mailed for 5 cents stamp. Either book sent, postpaid, for 50 cents by GEO. P. BURNHAM, Melrose, Mass.

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The Best Truss without Metal Springs ever invented. No bunching clasp of a cruel strain radical cure, but squarantees of a comfortable, sure cure and satisfactory application. We will take back any truss that do not suit. Price, single, like cut, $4; for both sides, $6. Sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of price. This Truss will cure more Rupture a than any of those for which extravagant claims are made. Circulars free. Elastic Truss Co., 747 Broadway, New York.

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$600 A year and Expenses to good Agents, who are wanted every where, in a strictly legitimate and pleasant business. Address J. WORTH & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

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IF YOU will agree to distribute some of our circulars, we will send you a Chromo in Gilt Frame, and a 16-page, 64-column illustrated paper free for 3 months. Inclose 10 cts to pay postage. Apex Weekly. Kendal & Co., Boston, Mass.

WANTED men to travel and sell to Dealers our new unbreakable glass chim ney and lamp goods. No Peddling. Salary liberal business permanent. Hotel & travel's expenses paid. Monitor Glass Co., 24 Main St., Charlestown, O.

$250 Dr. J. F. TAYLOR, Bellefontaine, O., will pay the above reward for any incurable case of Chronic Diarrhœa, Dysentery or Cholera Morbus that he cannot cure in 24 hours. Send for circular.

Free! Hall's Magic Comb which is the only preparation now in use that will restore the hair to its original color. It is not a dye, but acts on the principle of Galvanism. Will restore hair in a few days. Sent by mail for 50 cts. Address R. W. HALL, Nashua, N. H.

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To Continental and Security Life Insurance Co.'s Policy Holders.

Mr. Hayward Bowne, Actuary of New York, after the transfer of the assets and liabilities of the Continental and Security Companies to the Home, will continue to attend to the business of the Continental and Security Companies, at the office of the Home, 119 Broadway, New York.

Chilton County Courier.

BY BROOKS AND MARTIN.

CLANTON ALA. MARCH 16, 1877.

EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

Terms of Subscription.

Per Annum.....$1.00

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Where Advertising Contracts can be made.

LOCAL.

We have received the communication signed, Zula. We will publish the same when she conforms to Printers rules *ie* send her name.

We failed to receive our paper this week, hence half-sheet.

First quality grain cradles at Stewart and Co., at bottom prices.

L. A. Thornton and Co., has received a large lot of flour; James A. Dudley (*alias* Trayler,) says when you make it up you can do as you choose about putting soda in it, it will kick the lid off the skillet anyway.

THE MANY FRIENDS OF JAMES W. DUNLAP, hereby announces his name as a candidate for the office of Sheriff at the AUGUST election.—mar. 16.

THE MANY FRIENDS OF W. L. CAMPBELL, hereby announces his name as a candidate for the office of Tax Collector at the AUGUST election, to be held on the (, said month.

THE MANY FRIENDS OF JOHN T. COOK, hereby announces his name as a candidate for the office of Sheriff at the AUGUST election.—MAR. 16.

The New York Speciality Pantomime Co., gave a very interesting intertainment on Wednesday night at the Court House. The Contortion, Posturing and Trapeze acts of the several members of this Co., has never been equaled in this City. The contortion act of Prof. Wise was truly wonderful. Master John Field; the boy phenomenon is certainly the undisputed champion boy gymnast. Taking it altogether it's the best show that has ever visited this city. They left Thursday morning for Birmingham.

The following is a list of Grand and Petit Jurors drawn for the Spring Term of the Circuit Court of Chilton county, which will be held on the 4th Monday in April next:

GRAND JURORS.

C C Gibson, J D Wells, J W Maddox, J W N Wilson, J W Kicker, Sam Abney, W R Rollins, W M Cast Albert Patterson, H M Beasley, Buckner Harris, John Moore, J G Barbour, J M C Dennis, Noah Littlejohn, J A W Day, L B Wells.

PETIT JURORS.

J H Huges, H C Jones, Weston Lathran, John Rollerson, W A Smith, C I Currie, H S Lathran, R H Merodrith, H C Vinson, James Garner, J T Tucker, C H Williams, W C Huffham, A J Tucker, T J Hubbard, W N Jones, R C Lanore, W J Fleming, John Dennis, J M Woolley, Seaborn Cleckler, Wiley Harris, W H Brown, D Z Merchant, S J Heath J J Wimbish, James Devenport.

Stoves, Iron, Tinwares, Manufacturer and dealers in all kind of Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware, Stoves, Block tin, cooking utensils, Lead and brass pipes, pumps, &c. John Engelhardt.

A large stock of Metal goods, Sheet Zinc, Bath tubs &c. Roofing and Guttering done on short notice, and all work warranted. Next to the First Baptist Church, Court Street Montgomery Alabama. 1yr

THE MANY FRIENDS OF W. F. CLAUGHTON, hereby announces his name as a candidate for reelection to the office of County Treasurer at the August election, to be held on the 6th day of said month.

Mr. W. B. Strock of Verbena has purchased Hallman's rapid process of tanning. All who wish to buy rights can do so by calling on or addressing him at Verbena.

CAMPBELL and COOK

DEALERS IN

WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

Clanton, Ala.

BARBER SHOP.

MONTGOMERY ALA.

Having opened a nice and neat shop opposite the Market House, on Monroe street, a few doors below J. A. Diaz & Co's Ice House, I am prepared to wait upon all with dispatch and neatness. I have four first-class barbers and warrant satisfaction.

JACK ABERCROMBRIE. 1yr

RUBY SALOON!

Open Day and Night,

No. 4 Court Sq. West Side.

MONTGOMERY

Alabama.

NEW ENTERPRISE

Begins with the New Year!

I take pleasure in announcing that I have reopened, with the intention of making it a permanent business,

A Broom Factory at 41

—MARKET STREET, MONTGOMERY ALA.—

The best of stock and workmen employed. The trade will be supplied at prices that will warrant merchants in making their purchases at home. Orders promptly and satisfactory filled.

☞ Remember it is a home Enterprise ☜ S. Schuessler. 3m

Country Merchants take Notice.

S. ENGELHARDT,

MONTGOMERY ALA.

Wholesale and Retail Grocer and Dealer in

Farmer's Supplies!

All Goods Warranted as Represented!

and delivered at depot

FREE OF DRAYAGE!

Goods sold at the lowest market price. All orders from the country will be given prompt attention. Call or send order before purchasing elsewhere.

S. Engelhardt.

ADMINISTRATORS SALE.

By virtue of an order of sale granted by the Probate Court of Chilton county State of Alabama—the undersigned administrator of the estate of Mary Maddox dec'd; will sell at public out cry on credit until 1st day of November 1877 with two good and approved securities, to the highest bidder on Monday the 2nd day of April A. D. Eighteen and seventy-seven before the Court House door of Chilton county the following described personal property belonging to said estate to-wit: One land warrant for 80 acres of land issued under Act of Congress of March 30, 1855. No. 48956 bearing date of issuance 8th day of June 1860. J. W. MADDOX.

Administrator.

William A. Collier,

ATTORNEY AT LAW

Clanton Alabama.

☞OFFICE IN THE COURT HOUSE☜

Will practice in the various Courts of Chilton and adjacent counties, and in the Supreme court of the State.

A. L. BROOKS. H. L. MARTIN

BROOKS AND MARTIN.

Attorneys At Law,

CLANTON ALA.

Will practice in the Courts of Chilton and adjacent counties, and also in the higher Court's of the State.

☞OFFICE AT THE COURT HOUSE☜

1877 NEW YORK 1877.

The different editions of The Sun during the next year will be the same as during the year that has just passed. The daily edition will on week days be a sheet of four pages, and on Sundays a sheet of eight pages, or 56 columns; while the weekly edition will be a sheet of eight pages of the same dimensions and character that are already familiar to our friends. The Sun will continue to be a strenuous advocate of reform and retrenchment, and of the substitution of statesmanship, wisdom and integrity for hollow pretence, imbecility, and fraud in the administration of public affairs. It will continue for the government of the people by the people and for the people, as opposed to government by frauds in the ballot-box and in the counting of votes, enforced by military violence. It will endeavor to supply its readers—a body not far from a million of souls—with the most careful complete and trustworthy accounts of current events, and will employ for this purpose a numerous and carefully selected staff of reporters and Correspondents. Its reports from Washington, especially, will be full, accurate, and fearless; and it will doubtless continue to deserve and enjoy the hatred of those who thrive by plundering the Treasury or by usurping what the law does not give them, while it will endeavor to merit the confidence of the public by defending the rights of the people against the encroachments of unjustified power.

The price of the daily Sun will be 55 cents a month or $6.50 a year, post paid, or with the Sunday edition seven dollars and seventy cents a year.

The Sunday edition alone, 8 pages. $1.20 a year, post paid.

The Weekly Sun, eight pages of 56 broad columns, will be furnished during 1877 at the rate of $1 a year, post paid.

The benefit of this large reduction from the previous rate for the weekly can be enjoyed by individual subscribers without the necessity of making up clubs. At the same time, if any of our friends choose to aid in extending our circulation, we shall be grateful to them, and every such person who sends us ten or more subscribers from one place will be entitled to one copy of the paper for himself without charge. At one dollar a year postage paid, the expense of paper and printing are barely repaid; and, considering the size of the sheet and quality of its contents, we are confident the people will consider the weekly Sun the cheapest newspapear published in the world, and we trust also one of the very best.

Address THE SUN,

New York N. Y.

THE NEWS WITHOUT POISON.

The NEW YORK OBSERVER claims to publish the *best family newspaper*, and repudiators all unsound or objectionable teaching. Even its advertising columns are free firm all quackery and dangerous advertisements; and the whole paper, both in its religious and secular department, is filled with pure and entertaining reading. While we commend the position of the OBSERVER in this matter, we also endorse it as one of the most desirable periodicals for any household. The price, $3.15 a year postpaid, can hardly be made to return as much good spent in any other way *S. I. Prime & Co.*, 37 Park Row, New York.

BEGIN THE NEW YEAR WITH A PAPER FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

The year 1877 will be marked by more important events than any of its predecessors. The Montgomery ADVERTISER, as heretofore, will be devoted to the Democratic and Conservative cause and will be unsparing in its efforts to uphold good government in the State and Union. It is offered at the following rates:

One Copy Daily 1 Year	$10 00
" " " Six Months	5 00
" " Weekly 1 Year	2 00
Twenty Copies Weekly 1 Year	$35 00
Thirty " " " "	45 00

Postage included.

An extra copy will be sent to every one getring up a club. Send *Money by Registered Letter, Express or Money Order.*

Address all letters to

W. W. SCREWS,

Montgomery Ala.

H. C. Easton Judge

Chilton COUNTY Courier

New Series CLANTON, ALA. FRIDAY., MARCH 23 1877 Vol-1 No 41

Chilton County Courier.

BY BROOKS AND MARTIN.

CLANTON ALA. MARCH 23, 1877.

EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

Terms of Subscription.

Per Annum.....$1.00

OFFICIAL RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

Giving arrival and departure of all trains at Montgomery. Reported and corrected expressive for the Chilton Courier, by Messrs. John M. Benson, General Ticket Agent. Office under Exchange Hotel, where any information as to rates, connections or distances can be obtained.

A full supply of Excursion Tickets kept to Philadelphia and New York. Any information concerning the same will be cheerfully given.

☞Tickets sold to all points Norrth South East, and West.

Reduced rates furnished to parties emigrating West.

South & North. R. R

GOING NORTH.

	No 2, Mail.	No 4. Express
Leaves Montgomery	6:55 A M	7:55 P M
Calera	9:12 " "	10:10 P M
Birmingham	10:35 " "	11:15 P M
Decatur	2:10 P M	2:50 A M
Nashville	7:50 "	7:55 "
arrive at Louisville	3:45 A M	3:40 P M
Accommodation.		
Leaves Montgomery	4:00 P M	
Calera	10:10 " "	
Arrives at Birmingham	3:00 A M	

COMMING SOUTH.

	No 1, Mail	NO 3 Express
Leaves Louisville	10:15 P M	12:40 A M
Nashville	7:15 P M	8:45 " "
Decatur	12:45 A M	2:15P M
Birmingham	3:55 "	6:45 " "
Calera	5:46 "	7:31 " "
Arrives at Mont'g	8:15 "	9:55 "

Robert Meak Sup.

C P, Atmore Gen. Pass and Ticket

By an odd chance to lovers of one woman met as convicts in the Alabama State prison. One was to serve 8 years and the other 5; and the latter desired a compact by which the former was not to take advantage of his earlier freedom, but to refrain from courting the woman until both were at liberty. The 3-years' man refused to make any such agreement, and was in consequence nearly murdered by the five years' man. The woman had already married somebody else.

DIDN'T SEE ANY.

A stranger call upon the Chief of Police on yesterday to tell a little story. When told to go ahead, he pointed to his buttonless coat and said:

'If a fellow falls to sleep in a saloon, and some one cuts the buttons off his coat, is that a joke?'

The Chief did'nt see any joke in that; and the man pointed to his boots and continued:

'If a fellow falls sleep in a saloon, and some one paints one of his boots red and the other blue, is that a joke?'

The Chief looked down at the novel 'shine' and remarked that the boots should have been tipped with white to make a patriotic job of it.

'If a fellow falls sleep in a saloon,' continued the man, 'and some one cuts off half of his goatee, pours varnish into his over coat pockets, and cuts a hole in the top of his new-plug hat, is that any joke?'

The Chief said he didn't see any joke in that; but the stranger's countenance suddenly melted, and he chuckled as if greatly pleased as he remarked:

'The joke is on the saloon! The fools thought I was asleep, but I wasn't. I was awake all the time—ha! ha! ha! Don't you see the joke now?

The Chief didn't see it, but the stranger laughed all the way out of the City Hall and down to the gate.

He sat alone in her father's parlor waiting for the fair ones appearance, the other evening, when her little brother came cautiously into the room, and gliding up to his side, held out a handful of something, earnestly inquired, 'I say mister, what'r them? Those?' replied the young man, solemnly taking up one in his fingers 'those are beans.'

'There!' shouted the boy, turning to his sister who was just coming in, 'I knew you lied; you said he didn't know beans, and he does too!' The young man's stay was not what you would call a prolonged one that evening.

An Alabama Jury's Astonishing Verdict.

A jury in Alabama had been impaneled in the case of Mr. Johnson, charged with killing his wife. The evidence was positive and conclusive, leaving no doubt of his speedy conviction. To the amazement of all, the jury, after a short absence returned a verdict: "Guilty of horse-steeling." The Judge, astonished, asked an explanation, stating that the indictment was not for horse-stealing, but manslaughter. The foreman, with his hand upon a huge law book, and with an amusingly-dignified air, informed the court that "it is not a case of manslaughter, but womanslaughter, for which the law made no provision; but, being satisfied the man deserved to be hanged, they had brought in in a verdict of horse-steeling, which, in that county would be sure to bang him."—

'Gentlemen, I can't lie about the horse. He is blind in one eye,' said the auctioneer. The horse was soon knocked down to a spectator who had been greatly struck by the auctioneer's honesty. After paying for the horse, he said: 'You were honest enough to tell me the horse was blind in one eye—is there any other defect?' 'Yes sir, there is! he is also blind in the other eye,' was the prompt reply.

A Woman Sold at auction.

American papers have often commented upon the fact that in some parts of England women have been sold at auction during the last century. Yesterday the novel sight of a woman being sold under the hammer was witnessed by hundreds of people in front of Burrie's auction store. When it became known that such a sale was to be made a large crowd gathered to see the woman, and many were wondering if the authorities would allow such a disgraceful scene to go on. At 10;30 the woman was brought out. Her name was unknown, but she was recognized by some of the by-standers as a person who had worked in a millinery establishment on G street before the fire, and her character had never been questioned. She seemed perfectly composed in the presence of so large a crowd and never moved a muscle of her face as the auctioneer called out for the first bid. She stood in an elevated position dressed in plain muslin, without any special attempt at display. She was a handsome brunette, with regular features, dark hair and eyes, and a complexion as pure as wax. She was finally knocked down at $8, and, to the surprise of every body, the bidder was a married man. He says the woman is somewhat dilapidated, but he thinks he can melt the wax and make her up into tapers for Christmas trees. She originally cost $800 in New York, the workmanship being of the best, and was for a long time displayed in a Broadway milliner's window before she was shipped to the Comstock.

AN INDIAN DUEL.

Omaha Herald: A citizen of Sioux City, who has spent much time among the agencies of the up-river Indians, says it is amusing, as well as touching, to hear an Indian sing his death song.

Our informant was at Standing Rock a few months since, and one day he observed an unusual stir among the Indians. Soon two bucks came forth from different lodges, each with a gun in his his hand.

They walked out some distance from the rest of the Indians and took posts, distant from each other about 50 yards. At a given signal they fired. Both fell, wounded one fatally.

They were immediately surrounded by friends, who made no particular effort to bind up their wounds, simply stood around talking among themselves and gesticulating, while he wounded Indians, as soon as they fell, began their death song.

There was little music in it. It was a deep-down unnatural tone of voice, kept up for half a minute or so at a time when it would cease, and the sufferers would in the interim make a confession of all the evil deeds they had ever done. They would tell of the massacres in which they had engaged; how many scalps they had lifted from the heads of the white's; the number of ponies they'd stolen, together with all sorts important and unimpotant evil doings in their lifetime. This accomplised, they were then ready to give up the ghost.

NOTICE!

Whereas, by an act of the Legislature of the State of Alabama, approved February 9th 1877; the County of Chilton was detached from the 2nd Judicial Circuit, and in said by said act it is provided that it is the duty of the Judge of the 10th Judicial Circuit to appoint a time for holding the Circuit Court of said county of Chilton.

Now, therefore I, John Henderson, Judge of the 10th Judicial Circuit, do order that the Spring term of the Circuit court for Chilton county be held on the fourth

MONDAY OF APRIL NEXT,

and continue one week. Given under my hand at Talledega Alabama this 5th day of March 1877.

JOHN HENDERSON, Judge of the 10th Judicial Circuit.

E. LIEBENSTEIN,

RESTAURANT

—AT THE—

BUSY BEE. MONTGOMERY ALABAMA.

All delicacies of the season furnished at all hours (day and night.)

A Bar of the Choicest Liquors attached to it. Polite and Prompt Attendance Guaranteed.

THE COURIER.

CLANTON, . . ALABAMA.

SELECT MISCELLANY.

KINDNESS TO ANIMALS.

Be kind to the lion and study his will,
And assist in "inserting the claws,"
And don't interrupt him—keep perfectly still,
No mateer how awkward his paws.

Be kind to the wombat and tapir so mild;
Be kind to the winsome jackdaw;
Be kind to the tiger, and don't make him wild,
Or he'll give you too much of his jaw.

Ba kind to the oyster, ichneumon, and snail;
Be kind to the brisk kangaroo;
Be kind to the leopard—and don't tread on tail,
Or he'll spot you at once if you do.

Be kind to the crustarpod, gurnard and Rat;
Be kind to the *natrix torquator;*
Be kind to the *rana palustris,* and cat;
Be kind to the tuberculator.

Be kind to the bull-fish, the goat and the scape,
To the yak, whelk, and lesser peewit;
Be kind to the chaste odoriferous ape,
To the beaver, the perch, and tomtit.

Be kind to the friendly and vigorous flea;
Be kind to the bold cockatoo:
Be kind to the pussycat, baalamb, and gee;
And be kind to the bow-wow and moo.

Be kind to the phascolome, yarrell, and bok,
To the boscovitch, guffin, and skoo;
Be kind to the chuq chug and bold prairie hok,
To the wiffin, the smoke, and the spoo.

GRASSHOPPER EGGS.

Interesting Experiments With the Pestiferous Insects.

G. C. Green, of Vamont, has left at this office a glass can about half filled with earth taken from the ground where the 'hoppers deposited eggs last fall. It the earth he put a few grains of wheat, and by setting the can in the sun by day, and where it was not too cold by night, the wheat has sprouted, and the grasshoppers numerously hatched at the same time. It is instructive as showing that the winter has not, as some contend, killed the life of the locust eggs. It shows, moreover, that the same conditions of heat, sunlight and moisture which cause the grass and grain to sprout, also cause the enemy which eats them to sprout.

It shows in miniature what will be the condition of the whole land in about a month from now—the young grass and wheat springing up, and at the same time the young locusts leaping from the ground as numerous as the blades of the young grain. Nature has ordered that they appear at the same time. The wise husbandman will prepare to guard against the scourge. In the can, one stalk shot up an inch and a half high before the 'hoppers attacked it, when the little fellows climbed to the top and began to eat. In other cases the hungry little rogues nipped off the sprout of the wheat as soon as it came to the surface, and a little sooner, keeping it eaten down below the ground. The operation is just the same as that observed on large fields in the spring of a locust year.

Through the glass may be observed some that have hatched at the depth of an inch or more under the dirt, which do not seem to be able to get to the surface, and die in their prison. The inference is that if the ground is plowed after the eggs are deposited, most of the young grasshoppers when hatched will never get to the surface. Where the ground has not been disturbed after the deposition of the eggs, there is a natural way out. If so, all lands plowed this spring will be comparatively free from locusts that hatch on the same; and the fight will be against those swarms which hatch in the open fields, and instinctively start for the farms of tender grain.—*Boulder (Col.) News.*

And Now for the Telephone.

The recent reduction of telegraphic rates between this city and New York and other places in the east is very notable. It is no long time since ten word messages to New York cost $2. Then came successive reduction to $1.50, $1, seventy-five cents and fifty cents. Now they are put down to thirty five cents, and night messages of twice the number of words than can be sent by day are sent for the same sum. This is a result of the injection of a little healthy competition in the telegraphic business. Even at this greatly reduced rate, it is not probable money will be lost. The experiments with the telephone are still in progress in both Boston and Chicago. The apparatus has been much simplified of late, and with greater simplicity has come greater efficiency. Exactly the practical value of this invention has not yet been discovered; but it will be almost the solitary instance among inventions if it does not turn out to be of importance. The largest circuit yet in use is one hundred and twenty-eight miles, and the resistance that has been overcome is much greater than that encountered in transmitting cable messages. If men can talk intelligibly with one another when separated by a distance of more than one hundred miles, it would appear that the time is not far away when oral messages will be transmitted with such rapidity that phonography will become essential to the operator. When such speed as this is gained, further reduction in rates will have to come.—*Cincinnati Times.*

Vegetable Electricity.

A botanical traveler in Nicaragua decribes through the columns of a Belgian horticultural publication, a species of phytolacca which is in the vegetable world the counterpart of the gymotus or electric eel. On attempting to gather a branch of this plant the hand feels a shock as if from an electric machine; and a compass is sensibly affected by proximity to this plant, the needle being agitated in proportion to its nearness to the shrub, taking on a rapid gyratory movement when the instrument is placed in the middle of the bush. There is, it seems, no doubt that the phenomena are due to an electrical state of the plant itself; for, first, the intensity of the action varies according to the time of day, being slight during the night, and at its maximum an hour or two after noon; and secondly, during stormy weather it is considerably increased, while in dry seasons it reaches its minimum, the plant remaining in a withered state until the arrival of rain.

Touching Scene in a Court-Room.

There was a scene from the "Bohemian Girl" with slight variations from the original text at the Virginia (Nev.) police court the other day. A fair-haired young miss was arraigned for pounding a rival with a washpitcher. "What's your name?" asked the court. "Clara Spud," was the answer. "What!" said the court, shivering with emotion, "are you related to the Spuds of New York? Is it possible that you are the child I once adopted in infancy and lost on a railroad train in Pennsylvania fourteen years ago? Have you got a locket about your neck with a picture of Boss Tweed in it and a strawberry mark on your left arm?" "You don't get your hands on any jewelry of mine, and I hain't got any strawberry marks on my arm or elsewhere." The court contemplated her for a moment and murmured: "'Tis not she! Tis not she!" and sent her up for thirty days.

Value of Salt.

Not more than twenty-five years ago a learned doctor published an elaborate treatise to prove that salt was the "forbidden fruit," through eating which our first parents fell, and has ever since been the cause of all our diseases and ills, though only a lunatic would deny that salt serves some important and essential uses in the animal economy. The desire for salt seems an instinct implanted in the animal creation, and there is natural craving for it when it does not exist in sufficient quantity in food.

Animals will travel long distances and brave great dangers to get at saline earths, called salt licks; horses and cows are most healthy when provided with lumps of rock salt in their mangers and pastures, and even bees will sip a solution of salt with avidity. Men will barter gold for it in countries where it is scarce, and for it husbands will sell their wives and parents their children. In some districts in Africa, salt is far more expensive than the purest white sugar in Europe, and children will suck a lump of it in preference to sweetmeats. But the existence of a greater or less appetite for salt in all individuals shows that this substance serves more important functions than that of merely gratifying the palate.

Salt being a large constituent of the human body and forming about half the total weight of the saline matters of the blood, the constant loss of it by the secretions, bile and even tears, requires to be made up by its employment as a condiment. The free acid found in the stomach and which forms essential constituent of the gastric juices, is obviously derived from the salt taken from our food, and the soda of the blood and in some of the secretions is doubtless obtained from the decomposition in the system of common salt, which is the only mineral food of man and the only saline condiment essential to health.—*British Manufacturer.*

The Green Three-Cent Stamp.

By about the middle of next May the public will have seen the last of the present three-cent stamp, and will become to get accustomed to something red, and possibly a new tint. The best and fastest color known—the green three—has proved a placer for stamp-washers, who take off the oily cancellations without acid or alkali, and set the stamp afloat again. So far the post-office department has found no way out of the difficulty, and the long series of experiments just completed has resulted in nothing more than assurance that green is the poorest of stamp colors. With the change of color, May 1, there will be a change of design. The medallion head of Washington will be retained; but it will be relieved with an open space of white, the scroll-work will have a different pattern. Altogether, the new stamp will bear some resemblance to a stamp of sixteen years ago, which most people have forgotten. The white background is adopted in the hope that any attempt to wash the stamp will leave this part irretrievably spoiled.

For the eight weeks ending February 23, 1877, the total value of foreign merchandise entered at the port of Boston was $4,152,077, a decrease of $356,263 as compared with the same period of last year, the leading articles being dry goods, hides and sugar. The month of February, however, shows a gain over January, the customs dues being $237,835 60 more than for the first month of the present year.

A NEW YORK paper has this slanderous paragraph: "Orange county has a musical association over fifty years old. One or two young ladies have belonged to it ever since it was organized."

GRAVE AND GAY.

"IF you can't be a light-house," says Mr. Moody, "be a candle." Plenty of the girls would rather be half a match.

A CHILD being asked what were the three great feasts of the Jews promptly replied, "Breakfast, dinner and supper."

IN the economy of nature nothing is lost. The inside of an orange may refresh one man, while the outside of the same fruit may serve to break another man's leg.

A NEW YORK druggist has six calls per week from women who want to suicide. He gives them powders in place of poison, and they are terribly sick, desire to live, and do live, and some of them marry rich coal merchants.

THE Cincinnati Commercial says: "Why is it that editors never commit suicide?" The Burlington Hawkeye has investigated this subject a little, and thinks it is because the druggists won't sell strychnine on long time.

"PA, I guess your man Ralph is a good christian." "How so, my boy?" "Why, pa, I read in the Bible that the wicked shall not live out half his days; and Ralph says he has lived out ever since he was a little boy."

FIRST swell—"I really think De Johnstone the best natured fellah I know. Never once heard him say ill word of anybody." Second ditto—"Quite right, dear boy; but did you ever once hear him say a word of anybody but himself?"

OLD Mrs. Simpleigh read that it cost $50,000 to move "Cleopatra's needle" from Egypt to London, and now she would like to know about how much it would cost to move Cleopatra's sewing machine the same distance.

Mrs. Hasley, of Trenton, Ouachita parish, La., proposes to build a house of worship for the Baptists of Monroe, who have never yet had one of their own. The building will be a wooden structure, of the Gothic style, and apart from the lot, will cost $4,200.

A SWELL Fifth avenue (New York) tailor will charge from $70 to $90 for a winter overcoat, and from $90 to $100 for a suit of clothes. Nine dollars for a hat is asked now, the same as was paid four years ago. A pair of shoes made to order will cost from $12 to $16. In a word, the old prices substantially prevail.

THE Rev. Phillips Brooks, in one of his Yale lectures on "Preaching," tells a story of a backwoodsman, who, after hearing an extemporaneous sermon from bishop Meade (Protestant Episcopal) remarked: "He is the first of them petticoat fellers that I have ever seen that can shoot without a rest."

Horrors of Opium Eating.

A resident of Knightstown, Indiana, after eating opium for ten years, wandered into a hotel in New Orleans a week ago yesterday, and committed suicide by boring a hole in his neck with a pen-knife and cutting the jugular vein with a pair of surgeon's scissors. The confessions of this opium eater have a terrible significance: "God only knows how I have fought this terrible habit, but whenever it gets hold of the system it is too late. God pity the opium eater! Am almost past going now. The opium habit was contracted more than ten years ago, though not confirmed until about eight years since. I then began to fight it with the desperation that almost crazed me, and when nearly well would become discouraged and go back again. No man had a dearer wife and family than I had—a better wife and children. I cannot recall my life,

MAUREEN COSHA DHAS.

Maureen Cosha Dhas!
Yet the purtiest lass
Ever walked on sho leather or dhrove a boy mad;
For your wee little feet,
And your figar so sweet
Are too much for the brain of a poor Irish lad.

Maureen Cosha Dhas!
When I see you at mass,
Saints above! I'm afraid that it's t'ves I pray;
And the crown o' my hat
When I look into that
Has your purty face there, with the dimples at play.

Maureen Cosha Dhas!
While the maddy ye cross
To your father's nate cabin just under the hill,
The divil, we're tould,
Tempted Tony of ould
Wid a woman—behad! we're the pattern left a till

Maureen Cosha Dhas!
(Yer th' ally little last)
Wid yer "Top o' the morning," thin ye'll go on
yer way,
But yer purty eyes dance
And ye give me a glance
That sez, "Diny, agra! have ye nothing to say?"

Maureen Cosha Dhas!
I'll not let ye pass
Th' next time I meet you at fair or at wake,
Me peace ye destroy,
An' that's hard on a boy
That 'ud fight a whole faction and die for yer sake.

Maureen Cosha Dhas!
We'll sit on the grass,
Wid me arm roun' yer waist, and a tear in yer eye;
And ye'll say, "Darlin Dinnis!"
Spake to Father Maginnis;
Shure I'd rather do that, now, nor think that ye'd die."

ADVERTISING FOR A HUSBAND.

Sad Results of a Young Lady's Folly.

Porterville, Pa., March 4.—Five years ago Miss Mary Athers, of this place, advertised in a Boston paper for a husband. Among other responses to her advertisement was one from John R. Johnston, of Rutland, Vt. A correspondence resulted from the advertisement, and three months after the card was inserted, in accordance with the request of the person answering to that name, she went to Rutland and was married to him. Miss Athers was the daughter of William R. Athers, cashier of the Raftmen's bank, of this place. Her purpose was entirely unknown to her parents. When she left home she said she was going to Boston to visit a college friend. Four weeks after she went away she returned home with her new husband. Notwithstanding the fact that her parents were grieved at her freak, they accepted the situation, and, Johnston being a gentlemanly appearing man, and a good book-keeper, his wife's father placed him in the bank as an assistant. Although Johnston developed qualities that were inconsistent with his position, he was retained in the situation that was given him, and his shortcomings were overlooked.

ANOTHER WIFE APPEARS.

On Wednesday last a lady with two children, both under eight years of age, appeared in Porterville. She inquired for Mr. Johnston, saying that she was his wife, and that he was the father of her children. Her story was not believed at first, but when Johnston acknowledged that it was all true the village was thrown into the most intense excitement. Johnston said that he had been unable to live with his wife on account of the intemperance of her mother, and had left her two months before he answered Miss Athers' advertisement. He supposed, he says, that all intercourse with her was at an end, and thought that she would never trouble him again. He left his victim, however, and went to live with his true wife and family.

SUICIDE OF HIS VICTIM.

Miss Athers, or, as she supposed she was, Mrs. Johnston, on Monday went to Orchard's drug store and called for a quantity of arsenic. Being refused the drug she went home, and was found Friday morning lying on the floor of her room dead. She shot herself through the heart with a revolver that Johnston kept in a drawer in the room they had occupied.

FLIGHT OF THE HUSBAND.

Johnston could not be found yesterday morning. His wife and children are still here. Miss Athers was about twenty-four years old, and a highly accomplished lady. She leaves one child two year old. The greatest excitement prevails, and if Johnston could be found there is no doubt but he would be summarily dealt with.

A New and Brilliant Light for Cities.

A new invention, of a simple and practical nature, has of late been successfully applied in several places in Germany and France. The system consists of electric candles, or sticks of charcoal, surrounded by isolating matter, which gradually consumes, leaving the charcoal fire like a wick, which slowly melts away under the brilliant glow of electricity. With two such candles, a light equal to that of one hundred gas jets may be thrown on a street. An electro-magnetic machine can keep burning twenty of those electric candles. The cost is about half that of gas, and the light is of the brightest and purest kind. The Erfelder Zeitung gives the following account, by an eye-witness, of the working of this mode of lighting in the machine factory of the brothers Meer, at Gladbach:

The great building was enveloped in total darkness when we entered. Soon after one of the proprietors lighted the small developing apparatus, in size not longer than thirty inches, and in height not more than sixteen inches. As soon as it was set in operation by a small steam power with which it was connected by a belt, the immense machine-room was instantaneously lit up as bright as day. At the entrance of the same there was to be seen only one lamp, at a height of fifteen or sixteen feet, which gave out a most brilliant and steady light. It was so clear that the finest shades of indigo-dyed silks could be easily distinguished. The electric light was distributed in such a manner, through the agency of a mirror, that a long stay in the room in nowise injuriously affected the eyes. On going into the garden, an electric lantern, suddenly lighted, illuminated the whole neighborhood to such a degree that at a hundred feet very fine print could be read, and at two hundred and fifty feet larger and ordinary characters were plainly legible. Of the wonderful properties of this electric light we had the clearest proof, and we were further pleased to learn that in this establishment the cost is estimated at a fourth to a sixth of gas-light. In large rooms, halls, public squares and streets, the electric light before long is sure to take the place of gas as an illuminating agent. In France it is rapidly growing in favor, and is in operation in forty establishments. The immense depot of the Chemin de Fer du Nord at Paris is about, also, to be lighted by this same electric system. There is no danger whatever of fire from it, which gives it an immeasurable advantage over all other means of illumination. The Paris engineer, Gramme, and the chief-engineer, Von Hefener Alteneck, of the firm of Siemens-Halske, in Berlin, were the first who constructed the electro-magnetic machines, by means of which a pleasing mechanical power is converted, in a simple and practical manner, into electric light. This invention is one of the most remarkable of modern times.

Outdoor work can be carried on by night as well as by day with this light, as it expels the darkness and fills the atmosphere with an almost sunlight lustre. In the lighting of cities by this new process, the economy, as compared with gas, will be at least 50 per cent. We are evidently on the eve of as great a revolution in lighting as when gas superseded oil lamps and tallow candles.

The venerable Doctor Lovick Pierce, now in his ninety-third year, is writing a series of reminiscences of the century. He is the oldest Methodist minister living on this continent.

THE ESCAPED SIOUX.

A Canadian Officer's Interview With the Indians who Crossed the Border.

A Toronto Globe correspondent at Fort Walsh, Northwest territory, writes of a visit by M. West, of the British army, to the camp of the hostile Sioux, at Wood mountain, one hundred and ninety miles from Fort Walsh:

Maj. West started from Fort Walsh with a detachment of ten men and himself on the lead; rode into the camp about 3 o'clock on the afternoon of the 21st ult., creating considerable astonishment among the savages, who rushed out, arms in hand, as they afterwards explained, thinking it was the United States troops, whom they had told were to follow them across the line. No attention was paid to them, the camp was passed, and old White Eagle of the Sautees (friendly Indian) sought out. There were about three hundred lodges of mixed Sioux, consisting of Uncapapas, Minnecongous and Ogallallas, the worst Indians under the sun. They had a number of United States government mules, taken in the battle of the Little Horn. Black Moon and Long Dog, both noted characters, were among them. The major talked pretty plainly to them, and laid down the laws, and told them if they remained in the British possessions they must obey the laws. He asked them if they were here only for the winter seeking protection, and when spring comes to return to the other side of the line and make war. They replied that they were tired of war and wanted peace, and they had come here to remain. They asked why he had entered their camp in the manner so new to them. The major told them the children of the queen were not afraid to go anywhere, as they did not think of danger in their country. They concluded that they had good hearts, and were brave. They seemed to have little or no respect for the Americans. They were glad to see the major, and promised to behave themselves while here. Although they announced their determination to remain here, there is no probability of their doing so. As soon as spring opens they will again be on the warpath. Old Long Dog is an arrant rascal; the number of white men he has killed in his time could be counted by scores. Black Moon is not far behind him. In fact, the entire lot are not to be trusted; they have none of the virtues usually attributed to the Indians about here; many of them are so uncivilized that they have no names. The major says it took all the other chiefs' exertions to keep the Ogallalias quiet. He further told them, in explaining the laws, that if any of them were violated the offender would be taken from camp and brought to Fort Walsh and punished. We do not anticipate any trouble from these Indians while in this country, as they seem willing and anxious to keep on friendly terms with the mounted police.

A Cheap Fuel.

The proprietors of a large steam flouring mill in Minnesota are using hay as a cheap fuel. In that region hay can be put in the stack at each man's door at two dollars per ton, and ten tons, it is said, will furnish fuel for one stove during a winter season. Hay-burning stoves and machines for twisting the hay into knots or sticks have already been patented. In sections where hay ranges from fifteen to thirty dollars per ton the new fuel will not be found so cheap as in Minnesota.

Seattle, a thriving settlement on Puget Sound, was founded some four years ago by a priest from Quebec. It now has 5,000 inhabitants, a daily paper, four churches and seven saloons.

Current Events.

The wool-clip of Mason county, Texas, this year will, it is estimated, sell for $100,000.

Texas claims to have gained 400,000 inhabitants by immigration last year.

According to Dr. McClellan's tabulated report, the net loss to Savannah by the late epidemic was $5,000,857.

Last year we sold Europe $185,883,145 worth more than we bought from her.

The legislature of North Carolina is about to establish a state asylum for the colored insane.

The grangers of western New York are considering the feasibility of establishing grange mutual insurance companies.

A new cotton company is to be organized at Lowell, Mass., with a capital of $400,000, to run twenty thousand spindles.

Sumpter, S. C., has paid $3,000 taxes to Hampton's government. In Anderson county Chamberlain has not collected a cent.

Germany is now spending $80,000,000 a year on her army, and France $108,000,000. The new German parliament is face to face, for the first time, with an imperial deficit.

The order of Caucasians, a workingmen's association, anti-Chinese in principle, is spreading rapidly throughout California. It is a secret order, with a membership of over fifteen thousand at present.

Mrs. Anna Barrian, a phonographic writer, of New York, wrote the extraordinary number of 1,054 words in four minutes, an average of 263½ a minute. She can write nearly as fast as she can talk.

The indebtedness of the city of New Orleans was reduced $594,937.85 last year, and $2,102,687 in the last two years, and is but $22,638,779. Nearly half the bonded debt has been placed at a lower interest.

A vein of copper has been discovered at Westboro, on the West Wisconsin railroad, eighty-three miles above Stevens' Point, eleven and one-half miles long and from one and a half to twelve inches thick.

There is a physician at Fredericksburg, Va., who is also a minister. Recently he attended a woman in her confinement, married the parents and baptised the newly-born child before leaving the house.

The wooden eagle which was placed in the old New York postoffice in 1845 has been regilt and placed in the main office of the new building. This bird orignally cost five hundred dollars, and a special appropriation was made by congress to pay the bill.

The number of vessels of war of all the maritime nations amounted in 1876, according to some official statistics lately published in Germany, to 2,039, of which 297 were iron-clads. The armament comprised 280,000 men and 15,000 guns; 110 war vessels, including 56 iron-clads, were in course of construction.

Mrs. Robb, of Corpus Christi, is fairly entitled to her name as the cattle queen of Texas. She owns 75,000 acres of land, inclosed by twenty-three miles of fence, on which 15,000 beeves per annum are fattened for market. Her husband, who died some years since, refused an offer of $110,000 for one breed of his stock, which has since been largely increased.

It is stated that diamonds have declined in market value. The decline is attributed to the large numbers recently found in Brazil and in the South Africa diamond fields. A Paris jeweler says that the trade in diamonds is, after all, very limited, owing to the very few who wear them, and that they keep passing in rotation from hand to hand. Of fifty persons who buy diamonds, forty purchase to sell again, six buy to give away, and four only actually keep and wear the gems.

Chilton County Courier.

BY BROOKS AND MARTIN.

CLANTON ALA. MARCH 23, 1877.

EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

Terms of Subscription.

Per Annum.....$1.00

FRAUDULENT HAYES.

—:00:—

It seems that President Hayes, is bent on dividing what is termed by our northern enemies, the Solid South. For this purpose David M. Key, of Tennessee was made Post Master General. By this step he sought to allay or plaster over the many wrongs perpetrated by the Republican party for the last eight years. And rear up a party out of the discontented elements that would still perpetuate what is termed by the party new in power, Republican principals. In this he will certainly be mistaken; the people of the South have suffered too long to be bought over by such a small bait. The South does not recognize Mr. Key as a Representative man, nor they don't propose to be led into the snare set by his fraudulency. So long as such corruption exists in Governmental affairs. Just so long will the good men of the South stand united in the cause of good government. The pretended olivebranch may be offered them; but they will touch not the unclean thing.

David M. Key, may have once been a Democrat; but alas! he has fallen, he now panders to the wishes of his Lord and Master. No one can contend for a moment when they read the letter of this newly made convert of Radicalism.

To the Hon. A. S. Merriman, that it is a hard problem to decide where he now stands. We find encrouched therein the following language:

"When a vacancy exists in any office connected with this department in the Southern States, preference will be given to a Republican, all other things being equal, but should it be impossible to find a Republican who will be satisfactory to a large majority of the people," then I shall not hesitate to step aside and select a person who in my judgement will give satisfaction.

Try again Mr. President, the Democracy is yet undivided, their purpose is still the same, it will remain the same until the last destroyer of Constitutional liberties is sweept from power.

At a meeting in London to reicove report from the missionaries sent to discover the lost tribes of Israel, Lord H——was asked to take the chair "I take a great interest in yo'r researches, gentlemen. The fact is I have borowed money from all the Jews now known, and if you can find a new set I shall feel very much, obliged!"

We have heard it asserted that the appointment of D. M. Key, as Post Master General; he being a Democrat would result beneficial to the South. But the following letter explains itself, and needs no comment:

POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT, March 17.—Dear Sir.—Your favor of the 15th instant, reached me in due course but I have been so pressed with buisness that until now, I have been unable to find time to reply to your inquiries I will endeavor to explain the situation as clearly and briefly as possible. When a vacancy exists in any office connected with this department in the Southern States, preference will be given to a Republican, all otherthings being equal, but should it be impossible to find a Republican who will be satisfactory to a large majority of the people whose business is directly affected by the appointment, or in case of a contest over the office, then I shall not hesitate to step aside and select a person who in myjudgment will give satisfaccion to the business interest of the community. While I shall always be glad to recieve the advice of Senators and representatives in Congress, touching matters of this kind, yet I shall not consider mysolf as in any way bound to act upon it. My desire is to do the greatest good to the greatest number, and to this end I shall always be glad to have your co operation. I very much regret that I did not see you, and shall be glad to do so at any time.

Yours very truly.
D. M. KEY.
Post Master General.
To Hon. A. S. Merrimon.

A man who had shot himself was found lying in a San Francisco street. He was asked his motive for the act. "None of your buisness; and you're no gentleman if you inquire into the private affairs of a stranger was the reply.

NOTICE!

Whereas, by an act of the Legislature of the State of Alabama, approved February 9th 1877; the County of Chilton was detached from the 2nd Judicial Circuit, and in and by said act it is provided that it is the duty of the Judge of the 10th Judicial Circuit to appoint a time for holding the Circuit Court of said county of Chilton.

Now, therefore I, John Henderson, Judge of the 10th Judicial Circuit, do order that the Spring term of the Circuit court for Chilton county be held on the fourth

MONDAY OF APRIL NEXT.

and continue one week. Given under my hand at Talledega Alabama this 5th day of March 1877.

JOHN HENDERSON, Judge of the 10th Judicial Circuit.

Spring Season to be Fully Inaugurated

AT

POLLAK AND COMPANY'S

On Saturday MARCH 24th, we will open

Our Low and extensive STORE with an immense and attractive stock

For the Spring Season of 1877

ALL our Departmets have been enlarged and stocked with the choicest Goods now out for the Season, and every Novelty in our line will be added to our Stock as soon as any appear in the Northern Markets. We have a resident buyer in New York who pays special attention to the wants of this trade. We invite the attention of the public to our **Complete Millinery Department** and both for the Wholesale and Retail Trade.

OUR Wholesale Department on the SECOND FLOOR of our new Building will contain large and more complete lines of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

Millinery and Fancy Goods,

Shoes Clothing,

Gents' Furnishing Goods

Straw and Fur Hats,

Than ever before. Our prices will co mpete with those of any New York Jobbers. And Merchants can save both time and money by selecting from this Stock nearer home. ☞ Samples sent by Mail and orders promptly attended to.

POLLAK & Co. Montgomery Alabama.

E. LIEBENSTEIN,

RESTAURANT

—AT THE—

RUBY BAR. MONTGOMERY ALABAMA.

All delicacies of the season furnished at all hours (day and night.)

A Bar of the Choicest Liquors attached to it. Polite and Prompt Attendance Guaranteed.

CAMPBELL and COOK.

DEALERS IN

WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

Clanton, Ala.

BARBER SHOP. MONTGOMERY ALA.

Having opened a nice and neat shop oppositethe Market House, on Monroe street, a few doors below J. A. Diaz & Co.'s Ice House, I am prepared to wait upon all with dispatch and neatness. I have four first-class barbers and warrant satisfaction.

JACK ABERCROMBRIE. 1yr

F. HINDERER'S

(OUR FRITZ,

SALOON.

Choice Wines, Liquors and Cigars

CAN ALWAYS BE FOUND AT THE BAR.

FRESH CINCINNATI LAGER ON DRAUGHT

4 COURT STREET, **Montgomery** ALA.

RUBY SALOON!

Open Day and Night,

No. 4 Court Sq. West Side.

MONTGOMERY

Alabama.

STEWART AND CO.

STEWART AND CO.

Dry Goods and Groceries.

CLANTON,

CHILTON COUNTY, ALABAMA.

STEWART AND CO.

NEW ENTERPRISE

Begins with the New Year!

I take pleasure in announcing that I have reopened, with the intention of making it a permanent business,

A Broom Factory at 41

—MARKET STREET, MONTGOMERY ALA.—

The best of stock and workmen employed. The trade will be supplied at prices that will warrant merchants in making their purchases at home. Orders promptly and satisfactory filled.

☞ Remember it is a home Enterprise ☜

S. Schuessler. 3m

A. L. BROOKS. H. L. MARTIN

BROOKS AND MARTIN.

Attorneys At Law,

CLANTON ALA.

Will practice in the Courts of Chilton and adjacent counties, and also in the higher Court's of the State.

☞ OFFICE AT THE COURT HOUSE ☜

Chilton County Courier.

BY BROOKS AND MARTIN.

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EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

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THIS PAPER IS ON FILE WITH

Where Advertising Contracts can be made.

LOCAL.

Clanton has had a show, a performing Monkey, an organ grinder. Oh, how delicious.

Clanton now has an artist in the person of C. C. Duke. Come right along and secure your shadow's before the subject fades.

Stewart & Co., has just received a lot of calicoes and has otherwise replenished there Stock of general merchandise. Don't fail to give them a call.

A love sick girl, who married against her father's wishes came back after the first congugal tift. "Kill the prodigal," exclaimed the father," the calf has returned."

We advise those visiting Montgomery to stop at the Madison House. It is a strictly first-class Hotel; fine table, good accommodation, and polite attentions. Terms moderate.

We notice the anecdotes that are set afloat to shew that the Indiana mariner, Dick Thompson, has made up his mind to throw overboard the Indiana bulldozer, Morton. If Dick did this there would be a storm at sea in which he at least would be shipwrecked.

We want to know what the Democratic County Executive Committee is going to do about holding a Convention? It is time that the people should understand what course shall be persued by the party in the August election.

The Courier now has a circulation co-extensive with the county, and is still upon the increase. Now is the time for the various candidates who expect to offer up themselves upon their country's altar at the August election, to come up and give the Printer your name and a little money and we will try to let the people know who you are.

A clergyman being applied to in less than a year after his appointment to put a stove in the church, asked how long his predecessor had been there, and when answered 12 years, he said: "Well, you never had a fire in the church during his time?" "No, sir," replied the appliciant, "but we had firs in the pulpit then."

On the train last week we met Mr Shrom, of the firm of Pollak & Co., who was on his way from New York where he had gone to purchase his Spring Stock. He informed us that he had bought the largest Stock of Dry Goods ever carried to Montgomery. He also informed us that their New Store would be complete this week and they would defy Competition. We would advise our Merchants, and citizens generally, if they want anything in the Dry Goods line, don't fail to call on them when you go to Montgomery.

We are authorized to say that the citizens will hold a meeting in the Court House on Monday night next 25inst, for the purpose of seeing what can be done towards reviving the Incorporation of this place. Come up gentlemen; we think it highly essential that some thing should be done in this direction.

We met in our city a few days ago, Col. Lewis Owen of Montgomery, who had been out prospecting the Mica lead of Col. George in this county. We had but little time to converse with the Colonel, but from what we understood, it is likely he will commense operation soon in developing the extent of the lead. We trust that it may prove to be valuable, for no one in Alabama has worked harder according to their means than Col. George in trying to to develop the mineral resources of the State. He is now growing very old, and having spent a fortune in such a business, it will be a source of gratification to him that future generations will be benofitted by his discover.es.

Gov. Hampton showed a pretty correct appreciation of the situation when he remarked the other day to the correspondent of the Charleston JOURNAL of Commerce, who had asked his opinion about the proposition to have a new election in South Carolina, that he would not entertain it for a moment. "But," he added, "if Mr, HAYES would consent to make a new race for the Presidency, he would be quite willing to make a new canvass for the office of Governor." The project of holding a new election is believed to have been the product of Honest John Patterson of Pennsylvania and South Carolina.

Announcements.

FOR SHERIFF.

We are authorized to announce the name of John T. Cook as a candidate for Sheriff at the August election.

We are authorized to announce the name of James W. Dunlap as a candidate for Sheriff at the August election.

We are authorized to announce the name of Brantly W. Garner, (better known as Dick Garner) as a candidate for Sheriff at the August election.

FOR TAX COLLECTOR.

We are authorized to announce the name of W. L. Campbell as a candidate for Tax Collector at the August election.

FOR TAX ASSESSOR.—We are authorized to announce the name of Benjamine A. Barbour as a candidate for Tax-Assessor at the August election.

The Many Friends of W. F. Claughton hereby announce his name as a candidate for re-election to the office of County Treasury at the August election, to be held on the 6th day of said month.

Stoves, Iron, Tinware, Manufacturer and dealers in all kind of Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware, Stoves, Block tin, cooking utensils, Lead and brass pipes, pumps, &c. John H. Engelhardt.

A large stock of Metal goods, Sheet Zinc, Bath tubs &c. Roofing and Guttering done on short notice, and all work warranted. Next to the First Baptist Church, Court Street Montgomery Alabama. 1yr

Country Merchants take Notice.

S. ENGELHARDT,

MONTGOMERY ALA.

Wholesale and Retail Grocer and Dealer in

Farmer's Supplies!

All Goods Warranted as Represented!

and delivered at depot

FREE OF DRAYAGE!

Goods sold at the lowest market price. All orders from the country will be given prompt attention. Call or send order before purchasing elsewhere.

S. Engelhardt.

ADMINISTRATORS SALE.

By virtue of an order of sale granted by the Probate Court of Chilton county State of Alabama—the undersigned administrator of the estate of Mary Medox dec'd; will sell at public out cry on a credit until 1st day of November 1877, with two good and approved securities, to the highest bidder on Monday the 2nd day of April A. D. Eighteen and seventy-seven before the Court House door of Chilton county the following described personal property belonging to said estate to-wit: One land warrant for 80 acres of land issued under Act of Congress of March 30, 1855. No. 43956 bearing date of issuance 8th day of June 1860.

J. W. MADDOX.
Administrator.

William A. Collier,

ATTORNEY AT LAW

Clanton Alabama.

☞ OFFICE IN THE COURT HOUSE ☜

Will practice in the various Courts of Chilton and adjacent counties, and in the Supreme court of the State.

1877 NEW YORK 1877

The different editions of The Sun during the next year will be the same as during the year that has just passed. The daily edition will on week days be a sheet of four pages, and on Sundays a sheet of eight pages, or 56 columns; while the weekly edition will be a sheet of eight pages of the same dimentions and character that are already familiar to our friends. The Sun will continue to be a strenous advocate of reform and retrenchment, and of the substitution of statesmanship, wisdom and integrity for hollow pretence, imbecility, and fraud in the administration of public affairs. It will continue for the government of the people by the people and for the people, as opposed to government by frauds in the ballot-box and in the counting of votes, enforced by military violence. It will endeavor to supply its readers—a body not far from a million of souls—with the most careful complete and trustworthy accounts of current events, and will employ for this purpose a numerous and carefully selected staff of reporters and Correspondents. Its reports from Washington, especially, will be full, accurate, and fearless; and it will doubtless continue to deserve and enjoy the hatred of those who thrive by plundering the Treasury or by usurping what the law does not give them, while it will endeavor to merit the confidence of the public by defending the rights of the people against the encroachments of unjustified power.

The price of the daily Sun will be 55 cents a month or $6.50 a year, post paid, or with the Sunday edition seven dollars and seventy cents a year.

The Sunday edition alone, 8 pages. $1.20 a year, post paid.

The Weekly Sun, eight pages of its broad columns, will be furnished during 1877 at the rate of $1 a year, post paid.

The benefit of this large reduction from the previous rate for the weekly can be enjoyed by individual subscribers without the necessity of making up clubs. At the same time, if any of our friends choose to aid in extending our circulation, we shall be grateful to them, and every such person who sends us ten or more subscribers from one place will be entitled to one copy of the paper for himself without charge. At one dollar a year postage paid, the expense of paper and printing are barely repaid; and, considering the size of the sheet and quality of its contents, we are confident the people will consider the weekly Sun the cheapest newspaper published in the world, and we trust also one of the very best.

Address THE SUN,
New York N. Y.

THE NEWS WITHOUT POISON.

The NEW YORK OBSERVER claims to publish the *best family newspaper*, and repudiates all unsound or objectionable teaching. Even its advertising columns are free firm all quackery and dangerous advertisements; and the whole paper, both in its religious and secular department, is filled with pure and entertaining reading. While we commend the position of the OBSERVER in this matter, we also endorse it as one of the most desirable periodicals for any household. The price, $3.15 a year postpaid, can hardly be made to return as much good spent in any other way *S. I. Prime & Co., 37 Park Row, New York.*

BEGIN THE NEW YEAR WITH A PAPER FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

The year 1877 will be marked by more important events than any of its predecessors. The Montgomery ADVERTISER, as heretofore, will be devoted to the Democratic and Conservative cause and will be unsparing in its efforts to uphold good government in the State and Union. It is offered at the following rates:

One Copy Daily 1 Year	$10 00
" " Six Months	5 00
" " Weekly 1 Year	2 00
Twenty Copies Weekly 1 Year	$35 00
Thirty " " " "	45 00

Postage Included.

An extra copy will be sent to every one getting up a club. Send *Money by Registered Letter, Express or Money Order.*

Address all letters to
W. W. SCREWS,
Montgomery Ala.

FARM AND HOUSEHOLD.

The Superior Richness of Ewe's Milk.

At the meeting of the north British branch of the Pharmaceutical society of Great Britain, at Edinburgh recently, an interesting paper was read by Dr. Stevenson Macadam on "The Composition of Ewe's Milk." Having observed the extreme richness of ewe's milk as compared with cow's milk, and even goat's milk, Dr. Macadam arranged a series of trials as to the composition of ewe's milk yielded by animals fed solely on good natural pasture, and on the same animals after being fed on extra diet, including linseed-cake, cotton-cake and oats. Taking the total percentage of solids by weight in the milk, the average percentage of solids were as follows: Town dairy cow's milk, 12 27; country dairy cow's milk, 12.77; goat's milk, 13.43; ewe's milk on natural pasture, 18.75; and ewe's milk on natural pasture, with additional feeding stuffs, 20.11; while taking the fat in the solids, the town dairy cow's milk gave 2.58; the country dairy cow's milk, 2.88; goat's milk, 4.31; ewe's milk on natural pasturage, 6.77; and ewe's milk with extra feeding, 8.27. The superior richness of ewe's milk under any circumstances of feeding over cow's or goat's milk was thus satisfactorily proved.

The Care of Ewes.

A correspondent of the Agricultural Gazette, England, gives the following in relation to the care of sheep, which is as applicable here as there, except this: We do not have to counteract the effects of watery food as they do, from the feeding of large quantities of turnips: If there is no permanent yard, a temporary one can soon be erected, by setting down a double row of hurdles and stuffing them between with straw. We begin a month before lambing to remove our ewes every night from the turnip pen to the yard, where they have a foddering of straw, night and morning, in the cribs; the yard is supplied with fresh litter daily. Here they have a dry, comfortable bed. Ample breathing space uncontaminated by noxious vapors, gentle exercise, and a moderate supply of pure water are conducive to health. It is surprising the quantity of barley or oat straw a flock of ewes will consume; the dry food has a salutary effect in counteracting the watery influence of the turnips. When the food of the breeding ewe consists principally of turnips during the last six weeks of gestation, the difficulty, and consequently the danger of yeaning is greatly increased. During the latter period of gestation, the nutriment derived from the food is principally expended in increasing the size of the fœtus in utero, instead of being stored up by the mother, hence the increased difficulty and danger of parturition. In order to strengthen the ewe and enable her safely to withstand the trials through which she must pass, and to encourage the flow of milk, a mixture of oats and maize—half a pint to a pint per day—should be given for a month before lambing.

Buraing Tobacco Beds.

Will A. Sisson of Henderson county, Ky., writes as follows to the Country Gentleman: As the time is at hand for burning plant beds, I would like to discuss the matter, and hear from some of your correspondents in the tobacco growing sections especially where wood is scarce, as to the most economical and best manner of making them. Our present mode of preparing them takes a great deal of time and hard labor, and it may be that we can learn a better way from those to whom wood is an object and not, as in this section, a thing gladly got out of the way. The ground is first cleaned out of trash and leaves, (land in the woods, of a rich, loose soil being the best) and logs and brush are piled on skids and set on fire. The skids keep the logs off the ground so that the heat can pass under them and heat it. The ashes however often fall and cover the ground, and prevent the heat from reaching the weed seeds and grass roots which prove a troublesome pest. When the ground is sufficiently burned the logs are moved on to a fresh space, and so on until a bed of sufficient size is attained. The bed is then plowed or hoed up and thoroughly pulverized with a rake and the seed, (one or one and a half tablespoonfuls to one hundred square yards) is sown and raked or rolled, or as is often the case, brushed in with a brush held in the hand. Rolling lightly I think best.

I see some writers recommend burning with kerosene oil, one gallon being evenly sprinkled over one hundred square yards. I am strongly of the opinion that it is quite practicable, as the oil will percolate the soil thoroughly, and when it is ignited the fire will come in direct contact with all noxious seeds or roots and destroy their vitality. I do not think, however, that one gallon is sufficient for the amount named. I would be pleased to hear from those who have tried the experiment.

The Black Polled Cattle.

George Grant, of Victoria, Kansas, furnishes the following to the Country Gentleman: In a recent number of your journal I observed that one of your correspondents asked for information in regard to the quality of Black Polled cattle. As I have had considerable experience in the breed, I beg to offer the information asked for, according to my knowledge. The Black Polls have hitherto principally been bred in Scotland, and there are two degrees of the same, namely, the "Galloway" and the "Angus." The Angus breed stands higher for quality of beef than the Galloway. With regard to the quality of the Angus Polled, their beef stands higher in the London-Smithfield market, and in the leading markets of Scotland, than either short-horn or any other breed of cattle, and consequently the beef brings a higher price. As to milking qualities, they are fully equal to the short horns. As breeding animals they are easier fed.

In the past three years I have been using four Polled Angus bulls and six short-horn bulls of good pedigree, in order to test the result of the respective weights of the two breeds. I shipped one car load of cattle two and a half years old; made up of half of the short-horn and half of the Polls. When weighed in the balance, the Polls were on an average one hundred pounds heavier than the short-horn. This I can account for only because the Polls are easier fed on the buffalo prairie grass than the short-horns. My largest herd (about six hundred, principally of Cherokee and native cows) have no feed or shelter in summer or winter but what they find on the plains, but they are generally herded where there is natural shelter. The calves are for the first winter fed on cold days, and with one feed when the weather is fine, and are sheltered in open covered sheds. The Polled Angus bulls are splendid sires, and crossed with the Cherokees or native cows I think the calves are fully ninety per cent. Polled. A large proportion of them are black, and even when of the color of the dam, they are Polls in form, etc. Should your correspondent L. F. S. come west, I should be happy to entertain him or any other breeder of cattle who takes an interest in the advancement of breeding good beef. Mr. W. Watson, who has the management of Mr. Crane's celebrated herd of short-horns, Durham Park, Marion county, Kansas, is perhaps one of the best living authorities on Polled cattle, his father having been one of the most successful breeders of the Polls in the early history of the breed.

Household Recipes.

CHOCOLATE JUMBLES.—One cupful of butter, two cupfuls of sugar, three cupfuls of flour, four eggs, two cupfuls of grated chocolate, one teaspoonful soda, one teaspoonful of cream-tartar, a little salt, roll thin.

GINGER SNAPS.—One pint of molasses and one cupful of lard boiled together; when cold add one teaspoonful of ginger, one of soda, flour to roll; roll thin and bake.

SOUTHEN OMELETTE.—Beat three eggs ten minutes; add three tablespoonfuls of milk; stir well; put a piece of butter the size of a walnut in the frying pay; have the pan very hot before pouring in the mixture; when it becomes brown around the edge raise it with a knife, and roll up; place on a hot plate and season with pepper and salt, after it is placed on the plate.

JELLY.—Take one package gelatine; pour over it a pint of cold water; let it stand an hour; then add a pound of pulverized sugar, the peel of one lemon and the juice of three, half a pint of wine, and in warm weather, a quart, in cold, three pints of boiling water; set it away to cool; a little cinnamon or a few cloves may sometimes be added.

POTATO SALAD.—Boil about a quart of small potatoes; peel them; cut up one quarter pound of clear smoked pork into very small dice; fry them brown; then pour two teaspoontuls of sweet oil, half a goblet of right sour vinegar and a goblet full of water into the pan, and heat this all together; pour into a bowl, cut up a small onion and throw in a handful of salt; have the salad ready half an hour before you wish to use it.

GERMAN PUFFS.—One cupful flour, two cupfuls milk, three eggs, one-half teaspoonful of baking powder, a pinch of salt; divide into six baking custard cups, and bake in a quick oven; turn them out and serve. For sauce, beat the yolks of four eggs and a quarter of a pound of powdered sugar together buite light, grate the rind of a lemon in it, and add gradually to this a glass of sherry wine; stir up very quickly until it becomes frothy; must be placed on the fire, but we are the heat is not strong; stir all the time.

WASHING.—The following suggestions are recommended by a correspondent who has tested them. For ordinary washing, use a teaspoonful of borax to every five gallons of water, and two ounces soap; soak the clothes in this over night; give them a thorough boiling without wringing. When the clothes are very much soiled, see that the water is made soft with borax. Clothes thus washed will not turn yellow. In washing flannels, use one teaspoonful of borax to five gallons of water, without soap. It will not shrink them.

For starching linen, use one teaspoonful of borax to one pint of boiling starch.

For washing and bleeching laces, put one teaspoonful of borax to one pint of boiling water, leave your articles to soak in the solution for twenty-four hours, then wash with a little soap.

For cleaning black cashmeres, wash in hot suds with a little borax in the water; rinse in blueing water—very blue, and iron on the wrong side while damp.

PUBLISH that which is good. Dr. J. H. McLean's Strengthening Cordial and Blood Purifier is a life-saving remedy, imparts vigor, health and strength to the system, purifies and enriches the blood. Dr. J. H. McLean, 314 Chestnut St., St. Louis, Mo.

PLEASE keep your eye on the fact that medical men pronounce cigarettes a great promoter of consumption.

Hon. L. Q. C. Lamar and Hon. J. B. Gordon are mentioned as possible orators at the ceremony of the laying of the corner-stone of the proposed confederate monument at Chattanooga.

THE IMPORTANT QUESTION.

Of all loathsome diseases Catarrh stands pre-eminent. It renders its victim as disgusting to himself as to others. And the most humiliating of all is the consciousness that his presence is offensive to those around him. If any disease deserves the name of universal, it is this. Dietetic errors and the follies which Fashion imposes upon us tend to foster and disseminate it. To the pitiful cry of its victims, is there any cure for Catarrh? there is but one answer consistent with Christian reason. God has never sent one evil into the world for which He has not sent the remedy. For the greatest of all spiritual and moral evils, the Great Physician has prescribed a potent and never-failing remedy. He has given explicit rules for the treatment and preservation of the spiritual and moral man, but He is silent in all matters relating to the physical man. It would be an unwarrantable detraction from His beneficent character to suppose that He has afflicted the greater portion of humanity with an incurable disease. The day of plagues is past. The God of Christianity is a God of Love, of Mercy. His message is "good will to men." The earth and all contained therein was intended by the great Designer to supply man's wants; and surely he has no greater wants than remedies for his infirmities. Science is rapidly proving that the earth is fitted to supply man's utter most need. New medicinal plants are constantly being discovered and new properties developed from those already known. For Catarrh, the most potent remedy yet discovered is Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. Its efficacy has been tested in many thousand cases with uniform success. Cases that had been repeatedly pronounced incurable, readily yielded to it. In confirmed, or obstinate cases, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery should be taken in connection with the use of the Catarrh Remedy. Full particulars in Pierce's Memorandum Books. They are given away by druggists.

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Its greatest efficacy is best secured by a perfect cleansing, before its application, of the hair and scalp, under which circumstances this oil *allays irritation, removes* all tendency to *dandruff* and *invigorates* the *action* of the capillaries in the highest degree. Its effect upon the glossiness and richness of the hair is such as cannot be surpassed; and it is offered to the public in the firm belief that it only requires to be known to supercede all other preparations. We are confident that no one who will make a trial of the efficacy will be willing to return to the use of any other preparation

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Its greatest efficacy is best secured by a perfect cleansing, before its application, of the hair and scalp, under which circumstances this *allays irritation, removes* all tendency to *dandruff* and *invigorates* the *action* of the capillaries in the highest degree. Its effect upon the glossiness and richness of the hair is such as cannot be surpassed; and it is offered to the public in the firm belief that it only requires to be known to supercede all other preparations. We are confident that no one who will make a trial of the efficacy will be willing to return to the use of any other preparation

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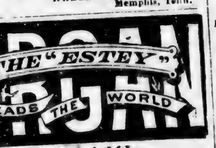

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WE WANT 500 MORE FIRST-CLASS SEWING MACHINE AGENTS, AND 500 MEN OF ENERGY AND ABILITY TO LEARN THE BUSINESS OF SELLING SEWING MACHINES. COMPENSATION LIBERAL, BUT VARYING ACCORDING TO ABILITY, CHARACTER AND QUALIFICATIONS OF THE AGENT. FOR PARTICULARS, ADDRESS Wilson Sewing Machine Co., Chicago, Ill., 629 Broadway, New York, or New Orleans, La.

$17 a day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw this advertisement in this paper. N. Y. I.

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PLANTERS HEAD to Cairo & Celebrated Java Prolific Cotton seed greatly improved and at a reduced price. For particulars, address W. H. M. CHILEY, Virginia, Miss.

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ROSES for Everblooming, Hardy, Climbing, etc. Ready for delivery. Send for Catalogue. D. T. Y. TEAS & CO., Richmond, Ind.

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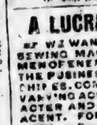
Prof. Hull's Magic Compound



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MERIDEN CUTLERY CO.

Received the HIGHEST CENTENNIAL PRIZE.

THE "PATENT IVORY" HANDLE TABLE KNIFE

MANUFACTURE ALL KINDS OF TABLE CUTLERY.

Exclusive Makers of the PATENT IVORY HANDLE

Celluloid Knife Boards, durable and beautiful. Only ones known. The Original Manufacturers in America. Dealers desire to Cutlery, and to the MERIDEN CUTLERY CO., 55 Chambers Street, New York.

Chilton County Courier.

By BROOKS and MARTIN.

Clanton Ala. March 23, 1877.

EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

Terms of Subscription.

Per Annum.....$1.00

NEW ORLEANS.

New Orleans. March 19.—Attorney General Ogden has filed in the fifth district court a petition for a writ of ejectment against S. B. Packard, claiming to be Governor, and J. B. Johnson, claiming to be Superintendent of education, and others residing in the St. Louis hotel building, known as the State House. The position sets forth that these persons are unlawfully in possession of said building and in the name of the State asks that the present occupants be dispossessed therefrom and the rightful claimants officers of the Nicholls government, be given possession. The court has not yet been called upon to take action in the premises, but it is likely such action will be invoked very soon.

The Evening Democrat says: Matters are assuming a feverish cast at the St. Louis hotel, and things look more than ever like a conflict. By half past 9 o'clock Monday morning there were gathered about St. Louis and Royal street entrances, about a thousand negroes, who served to make the place a pandemonium.

These negroes are evidently from the country and are here to join Mr. Packard's militia, which he is now engaged in recruiting. He now admits that he will, as soon as possible, take back the police stations, and says he would not remain in the building two hours if he had all of his arms back. It can be put down as a settle fact that within a very few days at the farthest Packard will break the peace. His backers in the hotel are not for war, and nothing but the probable outcome is talked about. It is reported that he is already in negotiation for the purchase of arms, and all funds comeatable are to be used in securing them.

They boast down there that they do not want the troops to interfere, and they assert that if might makes right they have might. Our citizens should be prepared for the turning loose on the street of a gang of ignorant men, led by bad men, for that is now evidently the policy of Packard. The situation is assuming much more of a hostile attitude than ever before since January 9th, and the responsibility of the matter will rest on Packard, and the fruits he'll gather will by most bitter.—Montgomery Advertiser.

A man in the top story of a Chicago hotel attracted a crowd of pedestrians a hundred feet below by waving a pillow case and shouting, "Some of you fellows go to the office and tell them to send me up a cocktail." His bell was broken.

L. A. THORNTON AND CO.,

"OLD FOGY" So-Called.

Now have their stock full and complete, and choose this method of extending a cordial invitation to all to stepin and get what they want. Cow-hides, potatoes, wool, flour, chickens, cotton, corn, meal &c. &c, taken in exchange for goods; and we will also take a few dollars in greenbacks just for *change*.

Motto, as ye would have men do unto you, do ye even so to them.

GOOD NEWS!

OLDTIMES RENEWED!

HALL, EZEKIEL & Co. 98 Commerce

STREET, MONTGOMERY ALABAMA.

DEALERS IN

HARDWARE, IRON, STEEL, CUTLERY, &c.

ARE SELLING GOODS CHEAPER THAN HAS EVER BEEN SOLD BEFORE.

Read for yourself, and when you come to MONTGOMERY call and see for yourself. We are selling a first-class Grangers Axe warranted for 90 cents that any man may well be proud of.

BAR IRON	6½ " "
PLOW STEEL	40 " "
TRACE CHAINS	60 cents per pair
WELL-BUCKETS	40 & 50 " "
GRINDSTONES	85 " "
SPADES AND SHOVELS	$17.00

A FIRST-CALSS HEAVY CAST COOK STOVE.

Complete with all furniture for use.

Hubs Spokes and Rims cheaper than were ever sold in this market.

☞To country merchants. We offer special inducements, and they will find it to their interest to call and examine our stock before buying elsewhere. Don't forget the number, 98 Commerce St., Montgomery Ala.

A. Haardt & Brother

DEALER IN

OYSTERS, FISH, FRUIT GAME

VEGETABLES,

and all kinds of *Western and Country Produce*

MONROE STREET,

MOTGOMERY, ALABAMA.

PRICES CHEAP FOR CASH.

☞ Send for Price List. ☜

F. HINDERER'S

(OUR FRITZ,

SALOON.

Choice Wines, Liquors and Cigars

CAN ALWAYS BE FOUND AT THE BAR.

FRESH CINCINNATI LAGER ON DRAUGHT

4 COURT STREET, } **Montgomery** ALA.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

CHILTON COUNTY COURIER

AN EIGHT-PAGE, 32-COLUMN NEWSPAPER,

By BROOKS and MARTIN.

—PUBLISHED AT—

Clanton. the County Town of Chilton County

Devoted to the Interest of the Masses

The Courier is the Official Organ of the County, and the only paper published on the line of the S. & N. R. R, between Montgomery and Birmingham, and hence offers superior inducements to advertisers.

DEMOCRATIC IN POLITICS

One Dollar Per Annum in Advance.

The Courier bases its claims for support upon mutual interest—the payment of subscription by its patron, and the patron to receive value therefor

PERFECTION

ATTAINED AT LAST!

A TRIAL WILL INSURE ITS POPULARITY EVERYWHERE.

WHITE SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE.

When once used will remain its place forever.

WE EXCHANGE MACHINES.

Send your old-fashioned, cumbersome, heavy-running wood-work killing machine to us, and we will allow you $25 for it, as part payment for one of ours.

IT IS CELEBRATED FOR ITS ADVANTAGES, IN THAT IT IS ONE OF THE LARGEST SEWING MACHINES NOW MANUFACTURED,—ADAPTED ALIKE TO THE USE OF THE FAMILY OR THE WORK-SHOP. IT HAS THE SIMPLEST SHUTTLE, WITH A BOBBIN THAT HOLDS ALMOST A SPOOL OF THREAD.

THE SHUTTLE TENSION IS ADJUSTABLE WITHOUT REMOVING THE SHUTTLE FROM THE MACHINE.

THIS MACHINE IS SO CONSTRUCTED THAT THE POWER IS APPLIED DIRECTLY OVER THE NEEDLE, THUS ENABLING IT TO SEW THE HEAVIEST MATERIAL WITH UNEQUALLED EASE. IT IS VERY SIMPLE IN ITS CONSTRUCTION, DURABLE AS IRON AND STEEL CAN MAKE IT, AND ALL ITS WEARING PARTS CASE-HARDENED OR STEEL, AND INGENIOUSLY PROVIDED WITH MEANS FOR TAKING UP LOST MOTION, SO WE ARE JUSTIFIED IN

Warranting Every Machine for 3 Years.

IT IS THE LIGHTEST AND EASIEST-RUNNING MACHINE IN THE MARKET. IT IS, ALSO, THE MOST ELABORATELY ORNAMENTED AND PRETTIEST MACHINE EVER PRODUCED, WITH ALL THESE ADVANTAGES, IT IS SOLD FROM $15 TO $25 LESS THAN OTHER FIRST-CLASS MACHINES.

EXCLUSIVE CONTROL OF TERRITORY GIVEN TO AGENTS.

EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS OFFERED FOR CASH OR ON CREDIT.

SEND FOR CIRCULARS AND TERMS TO

White Sewing Machine Co.,

353 Euclid Avenue,

AGENTS WANTED. } **CLEVELAND, O.**

Probate Judge

COUNTY

Chilton Courier

New Series CLANTON, ALA. FRIDAY., MARCH 30 1877 Vol-1 No 42

Chilton County Courier.

By BROOKS and MARTIN.

Clanton Ala. March 30, 1877.

EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

Terms of Subscription.

Per Annum.....$1 00

OFFICIAL RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

Giving arrival and departure of all trains at Montgomery. Reported and corrected expressive for the Chilton Courier, by Messrs. John M. Benson, General Ticket Agent. Office under Exchange Hotel, where any information as to rates, connections or distances can be obtained.

A full supply of Excursion Tickets kept to Philadelphia and New York. Any information concerning the same will be cheerfully given.

☞Tickets sold to all points North, South East, and West.

Reduced rates furnished to parties emigrating West.

South & North. R. R

GOING NORTH.

	No 2, Mail.	No 4, Express
Leaves Montgomery	6:50 A M	7:55 P M
Calera	9:12 " "	10:20 P M
Birmingham	10:35 " "	11:15 P M
Decatur	2:10 P M	2:50 A M
Nashville	7:50 " "	7:55 " "
Arrive at Louisville	3:45 A M	3:40 P M
Accommodation.		
Leaves Montgomery	4:00 P M	
Calera	10:10 " "	
Arrives at Birmingham	3:00 A M	

COMMING SOUTH

	No 1, Mail.	No 3 Express
Leaves Louisville	10:15 P M	12:40 A M
Nashville	7:15 P M	8:45 " "
Decatur	12:45 A M	2:15P M
Birmingham	3:55 " "	6:45 " "
Calera	5:46 " "	7:31 " "
Arrives at Mont'gy.	8:15 " "	9:55 " "

Robert Meek Sup.

C P, Atmore Gen. Pass and Ticket

NOTICE!

Whereas, by an act of the Legislature of the State of Alabama, approved February 9th 1877; the County of Chilton was detached from the 2nd Judicial Circuit, and in and by said act it is provided that it is the duty of the Judge of the 10th Judicial Circuit to appoint a time for holding the Circuit Court of said county of Chilton.

Now, therefore I, John Henderson, Judge of the 10th Judicial Circuit, do order that the Spring term of the Circuit court for Chilton county be held on the fourth

MONDAY OF APRIL NEXT,

and continue one week. Given under my hand at Talledega Alabama this 5th day of March 1877.

John Henderson, Judge of the 10th Judicial Circuit.

HOT.

At a dinner there were two sisters present, one a widow, who had just emerged from her weeds, the other not long married, whose husband had lately gone out to India for a short term. A young barrister present was deputed to take the widow down to dinner. Unfortunately, he was under the impression that his partner was the married lady whose husband had just arrived at India. The conversation between them began with the ladys' remarking how extremely hot it was. "Yes, it is very hot," returned the young barrister. Then a happy thought suggested itself to him and he added with a cheerful smile, "But, not so hot as the place to which your husband has gone." The look with which the widow answered this happy thought" will haunt that young barrister till the day of his death.

Last week Mr. Walpole of Lassen county started out early in the morning to visit a deer lick. He had his rifle, bowie knife, and large deer hound. On crossing a deep canon he espied a huge grizzly bear about 50 yards off.

He pulled up and blazed away but he only wounded the monster, and before he could reload his rifle, the bear was close upon him. Mr. Walpole hit him on the head with the butt of his rifle, and his bearship dealt him one the shoulder that paralized him for a a second. Mr. Walpole drew his bowie knife and planted it deep in the beast's breast. This only enraged the animal still more and seizing his destroyer in his powerful arms, gave him an embrace that rendered him totally unconscious. He lay where the bear had dropped him until late in the afternoon, when a neighbor was attracted to the spot. The bear was found not far off deed as a door nail. He measured eleven feet in length, and weighed in the neighborhood of 1,400 pounds. Mr. Walpole, although badly bruised, is not seriously injured.

LEE, THE CONDEMNED MORMON.

As we entered the Warden's office Lee was sitting alone in the front room writing. There was no mistaking the square, sturdy form, the firm, soldier like features, the keen eyes or the genial good natured smile that lit up the face of the old man as he arose to shake hands and offer us chairs. These 2 years confinement have deepened somewhat the wrinkles on forehead and cheek and rendered his face a trifle spare and careworn, yet he is cheerful, polite, courteous and hopeful.

Age has crept rapidly over him since his arrest at Panguish, yet he looked hale vigorous, bearing his 64 years with an erect carriage, a sprightly, elastic walk, and a firm, military bearing. Skip the events of a single week in the fall of 1857, and his record is that of a brave pioneer who ranked high as a financier and business manager among the early Mormon leaders.

The closely written manuscript that he folded and laid away on the back part of the table when the party entered was the journal of his life. He tells how he was converted to the Mormonism; of the perilous journey he made to Sante Fe, to get the remittances of coin which the soldiers of the Mormon battalion sent back to their wives who were waiting at the Council Bluffs, and of the reasons, the motives, the orders that caused him to be present at the great massacre.

Lee's eighteen wives shows remarkable fidelity to the Church, and the readiness of Brigham Young to reward that fidelity is remarkable. His confession details the history of the subsequent events—how, when the massacre became known and talked about, Brigham at last cut him off from the Church publicly, but privately assured him that it was only a temporary measure for the benefit of the Church. Cutting a man off from the Church divorces his wives. Eight wives chose to be divorced, and left him in one day.

Three chose to remain, and are still faithful to him. Brigham always recognized Lee during his Southern trips, and on at least one occasion rode publicly by his side. When Lee's most faithful old wife Rachel, asked him at Beaver regarding Lee. Brigham Young's answer was "Tell Brother Lee not a hair of his head shall be harmed."

Nearly twenty years ago the massacre was committed, but thank God it is not too late for the fulfilment of the quotation placed on the cross which stood at the head of the pit wherein the emigrants bones were burried, Lee's confession now renders the quotation pertinent: 'Vengeance is mine; I will repay.'

Nestled close to the base of the high, precipitious cliff of the Wasatch range is a building that is destined to receive a place in history. Years ago, when its plain adobe walls were being erected I heard the workmen say, "It is intended by Brigham Young as a place to hold the Gentiles."

I was a seven-year old boy then, and the saying was doubtless a jest; but when I approached it on the late occasion referred to I could not help remarking, as I examined the old mud structure, how widely those workmen missed the mark.

The day had already come when the place had been used to hold Mr. Brigham Young, and the Gentiles were his jailers.

The prison is about 6 miles southward from Salt Lake City, on the brow of a low bluff that overlooks Jordan. Far to the north the waters of the Great Salt Lake sullenly beat the shore.

When I interviewed Lee 17 prisoners were in the penitentiary, two of whom were under sentence of death. The Mormon authorities allow the United States marshals no other prison than this, hence the most noted criminals are often placed here to await the day of their execution.

John D. Lee has most of the time been confined at the penitentiary. Confined is a wrong term, for he is simply a captive guest in the house of the warden, which is built in front and outside of the enclosure, He was not ironed, not incarcerated and not specially guarded. When captured he said to Marshal Stokes, 'If you do not iron me I give you my word and honor that I will not attempt to escape.' He has always expressed full faith in his ability to justify his conduct at the Mountain Meadows.

The Mormon Church has utterly deserted him; Mormon leaders decreed his death, Mormon witnesses rose up and testified against him, and a Mormon jury brought in the verdict of guilty. To escape he must violate his word of honor, evade his guards and find his way to Southern Utah through a country thickly settled with Mormons, any one of them whom would return him to justice. Most of all, escape would deprive him of the last hope of regaining the respect of sympathy of mankind.

His conviction was as much a surprise to himself as it was to the world. Now that he has been sentenced to be shot, and his appeal overruled, and his fate finally sealed he perceives for the first time the necessity of proving himself not guilty.

Beaver Utah, March 17.—Lee's health is feeble; but he writes uninterruptedly on the history of his life, which is to be published by one of his counsel, partly for the benefit of

Concluded on the 8, page.

THE COURIER.

CLANTON, . . ALABAMA.

SELECT MISCELLANY.

A WOMAN'S HAND.

Only a little, soft, white thing
Made for wearing the costly ring;
Made for flirting the dainty fan
As only the belle of the season can;
Made for the stolen pressure or kiss
Long Branch fashion), raising to bliss,
By merely the touch of fingers white,
Her escort down on the beach that night:
Made for a "prize" for the highest bid
(And under the rose a thorn lies hid)—
A thing which the honest summer sun
Has taught his ardent beams to shun,
Lest freckle or tan its beauty spoil,
And make it too near a hand of toil,
Instead of only a dainty thing
Meant for ease and the diamond ring.

Only a sunburned, useful thing
To which the hearts of the needy cling;
To which they turn who have learned the worth
Of a woman's hand on this weary earth;
Made for healing, smoothing o'er
The hearts of those who are faint and sore;
Made for honest work each day,
For driving the shadows of life away,
For holding the "cup of water" to all
Who, faint and thirsty, for succor call:
Made for leading the timid on,
For blessing all it may rest upon;
For blessing all it may rest upon;
Made to be won by a loyal heart,
Who in its labor will bear a part:
Made to be clasped by a loyal hand,
Which chooseth the best in all the land.
Worth—oh! double its weight in gold,
This useful hand that can ne'er grow old.

A ROUGH PRACTICAL JOKE.

How the Gamblers Got Rid of An Obnoxious Customer—His Supposed Flight From the City.

For some time past the proprietors of the wealthier gambling saloons of the city have been annoyed by a person known as "Split-cheek Jimmy." He is a broken-down sporting man, whose only present object in life appears to be to secure enough money to enable him to rejoin his wife in Paris. He never has more than a dollar or two in his pocket, and on this capital he has been in the habit of frequenting the various faro banks, making himself officious in advising strangers, and trying all sorts of dodges known to the fraternity to secure a few extra dollars. He has been got rid of by means of a rather rough practical joke. A young scion of a well-known up-town family was selected to arrange matters. Being unknown to the obnoxious gambler, he readily secured his confidence, and then unfolded to him a plot by which both might be speedily put in possion of needed funds. In the St. Denis Hotel, at which he was stopping, he said there was a Frenchman who had recently arrived from California, on his way to Europe. He had seen him place fifteen $1,000 notes in an envelope and deposit it in his trunk. The plot was to steal the envelope, which the young man announced his ability to do, but to get away with it he would require two confederates, one to stand at the head of the landing and receive the money as soon as obtained, and the other to station himself at the foot of the stairs, take the envelope from the second man, and walk rapidly away with it. If the robbery should be discovered quickly, this plan would give the third man ample opportunity to escape, while suspicion remained directed to the other two, thus placing the security of the booty beyond misadventure. A well-known sport named Lynch had promised to act as second man, and the opportunity was offered to "Split-cheek Jimmy" to be the third. The young man was to have $10,000, and the other two $2,500 each. "Split-cheek Jimmy" jumped at the bait, and a day was appointed in the middle of last week to do the job. As the hour drew near several hundred sporting men seated themselves about the corridors of the hotel to witness the denocement. "Split-cheek Jimmy" was at his post, pale and nervous, and unaware that anybody was watching him. In due time the young man appeared at the head of the landing with a large envelope stuffed with pieces of newspaper, which he handed to Lynch. The latter hurriedly descended the stairs, passed the envelope to Jimmy, who thrust it into his bosom, inquiring, "where will I go?" "Up Twenty-sixth street," whispered Lynch, as he turned away. Jimmy went out, and around the corner at the top of his speed, while the convulsed sports crowded to the windows. Just as he reached the ladies' entrance a stout, fierce-looking man, who had been selected to complete the job, stepped out, and clutching Jimmy by the shoulder, demanded the money. Jimmy blanched with terror, his legs shook under him, and in the most piteous tones he begged for mercy, at the same time handing the envelope to his captor. The latter released him, and the moment "Split-cheek Jimmy" felt himself free he set off on a wild run. He has not been seen since, and it is believed that he has not stopped fleeing yet.

Washington's Coach.

Mr. E. M. Stratton has robbed us of another of our idols. The coach which of late has figured somewhat prominently as one of the relics of Gen. Washington, he puts himself at some trouble to prove, was never seen, much less ridden in, by the father of our country.

"After the American colonies had organized a government of their own, in congress assembled,' resolutions were passed, which, among other things, forbade the importation of coaches, chairs and carriages of all sorts from England. This was a serious blow to the coach-building interests of the mother country, and the death of *that* trade in America. Even the commander-in-chief of the late rebellious army, after he was inaugurated president, was forced to content himself with a second-hand coach, once imported and owned by Gov. Richard Penn, of Pennsylvania. The coach has been described as being very large and heavy, 'adding much to its stately grandeur' (!) as it ran through the narrow streets of the Quaker City, with its precious burden, drawn by four cream-colored horses, the vehicle itself being of the same shade, set off with gilded moldings and carvings. Its strongest attractions were the relief ornaments on the side-panels, painted by Cipriani, an Italian painter of celebrity visiting this country, representing in medallions playing cupids or naked children. The panels may be seen among other relics in the patent office at Washington, certified as genuine by George W. P. Custis, and presented by John Vanden.

"Watson, in his 'Annals of Philadelphia,' tells us that he saw the original coach-body in 1804–5 in a storeyard at New Orleans, where it lay an outcast in the weather, the result of a speculation of a certain Dr. Young, who had bought it at a public sale, took it out to New Orleans, and could find none to buy it where all were contented with plain volantes. It is naively suggested that 'a far better speculation would have been to have taken it to the Marquis of Lansdowne, or other admirers of Washington in England.'

"A foot-note to a second edition of 'Annals' (1850) informs us 'that this old coach-body became in time a kind of an outhouse, in which fowls roosted; and in the great battle of New Orleans (1815) it stood between the combatants, and was greatly shot-ridden (riddled). Its goose-neck crane has been laid aside for me.'"

Having traced the history of the coach which Washington actually did own, Mr. Stratton throws some light on the venerable humbug—the carriage which the lamented first president of the republic never owned. This coach was built in 1790, by David Clark, of Philadelphia, to the order of Samuel Powell, of the Quaker City. It cost $800, a large price in that early day. After the death of Mr. Powell it became the property of his widow, who retained it until she died, when it passed into the hands of her nephew. Those who have paid their fifty cents to the showman, and enjoyed for a few moments the occupancy of the seat on which they were told George the great and good once rode in state, will not thank Mr. Stratton for exposing the fraud. On the contrary, they will hug with greater fondness the delusion, and, rising in their wrath, denounce the meddlesome historian as a humbug.

A Romantic Stage Robber.

The Galveston (Texas) News says that about three weeks ago the Gillespie county (Texas) mounted rifles captured one Donaho and three other chaps, who had robbed a mail-stage between Austin and Fredericksburg. On the person of Donaho was found an incomplete letter, which stamps him as one of the romantic and sentimental sort of robbers read of in dime novels. The young man will have to serve five or ten years in the penitentiary before he can lay his fortune at the feet of gentle Anna Parsons and claim her hand. His loving epistle reads thus:

"Miss Anna Parsons:

"Dear Darling—'Tis with pleasure that I seat myself on the Banks of Llano River a Beautiful stream Rippling its way through the Western firmament and on each side as far as the eye Can behold is Mountains and prairies which vast herds of Buffalo roam the lean Cyote Can be seen skulking around and all is lovely to the eye of one sad Boy and Could Anna But know the sad and shocking feelings that exist in my bosom When I think of my Anna who is so far away. Yes the Rose the day star of my life I am winding my way through this barren Country to Mexico for my idea is to be a Western Warrior desperate, and when I think of you Anna We may never see each other again but live with a hope. My desire is that we shall both pass the short but treacherous hours away willing and well Darling to dream of you by night and sigh for you by day What a luxury for me it would be to behold your illustrous imige yes Anna your eyes burn Liquid fire so flaming to my heart that is irresistible. Yes Anna as I travel along the Western horizon I seldom meet any one except the old hunter who is as grave as the Wind. My only Companion is three young men it is needless to assert that we are on the make. We have a lonsime Time of it we Robed a fellow to-day but did not get much. We have no Certain Country to dwell We inhabit the Western Country and will Continue until we get Rich which I most emphatickly think we will and when we do I am Coming Back to dallas. Wait for me Anna for I am solid with you God is my witness I do love you I am held to no Locality Bound to no personal object except yourself Yes wait for me and I will make you a generous husband."

A Young Girl's Strange Career.

Miss Cora Dickson, a young girl of twenty-two, arrived in Paris the other day from South America. Her life has thus far been a checkered one. At the age of fifteen, tired of the monotony of home, she ran away from her father's house with a large sum of money. She cut her hair short and donned a boy's garb. After becoming in succession a cabin-boy, a clerk and a horse dealer, she turned up in Buenos Ayers, where she entered the army, still disguised. She distinguished herself in the service and became a colonel. Some months ago, at a meeting of officers, she quarreled with one of those present. A duel followed, and she killed her adversary. On examining the dead man's papers she found that she had killed her eldest brother, who had left home when she was two years of age. Horror stricken, she threw herself at the bishop's feet, who promised to intercede with her father.

Penny Savings Banks.

Other nations borrow so largely from us that we seem to have a right to retaliate when we get a chance, which is seldomer than it might be. The post-office savings-bank system, which has worked in a satisfactory manner in England, is worthy of consideration here. As small a deposit as one shilling is received, and as much as thirty pounds [$150] in a single year. The rate of interest is two and a half per cent. per annum. The limitation to thirty pounds as a years maximum total of depoits has been found to act as a serious check upon many worthy attempts at thrift. It is necessary too, to give three days' notice of an intention to draw ont money. This has its disadvantages and otherwise. Notably it gives the depositor time to think twice before he draws upon his prudential accumulation, be it small or large. There is now in satisfactory operation in Hackney, one of the outlying districts of London, that modern Babylon, what is claimed to be an improvement, in some respects, upon the post-office savings bank. It is known as "The National Penny Bank." It opens its doors to all depositors, great and small; it gives them three per cent. interest on their money, and it repays anything under five pounds on demand, without previous notice of withdrawal. All the money is invested in such securities as are allowed to trustees by law, and as these investments bring an average of four per cent., their is a fair margin left to cover the expenses of the bank and to open new branches, the demand for which is great in the most populous districts, inhabited almost exclusively by the industrial classes. A decided advantage of the system is that the offices are open in the evening, many of them to a late hour. Benefit clubs have encouraged the laying by of small sums, but there is the chance of never coming on to the relief list after all, of forfeiting past payments by present default, and of losing the policy altogether. In a bank there is nothing of this sort to deter timid depositors. Good management, under honest trustees and officers, is the great point to be attained. As yet, after considerable experience, the penny banks have worked well. Some twenty years ago there was a five cent savings bank in New York on something of a smaller plan, but we understand that it came to grief during the monetary panic of 1857.—*Philadelphia Press.*

A Youthful Love Affair.

When I was a boy of eight years I attended the grammar school in S——, and fell desperately in love with a little, black-eyed, red cheeked damsel of nine. The course of true love never did run smooth. I was jealous of a big squint eyed fellow with whom she would always slide down hill, while I went alone. At last, in my frenzy, I wrote a startling letter to the little flirt, declaring my passion, and asking her which she intended to marry. The answer soon came, saying that she loved me best, but the other fellow gave her the most candy.—*Harpers' Drawer.*

There are said to be only twenty ex-confederates — including Jefferson Davis and Robert Toombs—whose disabilities have not been removed.

RELIGIOUS.

TRUST IN GOD.

When life's sun is warm and bright,
And there comes no starless night;
When o'er us untrodden seas
Thy hand gently speeds us free,
Trust in God!

And when adverse tempests swell,
And the muttering thunders tell
That the muttering storm must fall,
Then, beneath the stormy pall,
Trust in God!

When life has no bitter part,
And no sorrow rends thy heart,
When no tear-drops dim thine eye,
And no wasting grief comes nigh,
Trust in God!

When affliction, stern, severe,
To thy fireside draweth near;
When thy soul is sore oppress'd—
In this hour of sad unrest,
Trust in God!

When thy earthly strength shall fail,
And thou comest to the vale
Through which mortals all must go
From their pilgrimage below,
Trust in God!

—*Christian Leader.*

Revision of the Bible.

At the weekly meeting of Methodist preachers, yesterday, at No. 885 Broadway, the Rev. Joseph Pullman, of Brooklyn, read a paper upon the new revision of the bible. It had been estimated that the changes would be so slight that ninety-five per cent. of those hearing the scriptures read in churches would be unable to tell which version, the new or the old, they were listening to. It would seem, from that, there was little danger that christians would miss in the new what they had learned to love in the old, or would have their feelings wounded by numerous unimportant changes. Among the corrections which would probably be made were such as these: "Straining at a gnat" corrected to "straining a gnat;" "baptizing in the name" should be "baptizing into the name;" "one fold and one shepherd" should be "one flock and one shepherd;" the articles "the" and "a" should be frequently changed, as "the love of money is the root of all evil" should be "a root of all evil." Grammatical errors should be corrected and obsolete words omitted. Confusion in regard to proper names should be removed, and poetry distinguished from prose. These were not changes which the committee of revision had already made, for it was acting in secret, but changes which the members, as individuals, had approved in the past.

Dr. Strong, a member of the committee of revision, said that he was convinced that the great labor and pains bestowed upon the new translation would bear valuable fruit. The secresy imposed upon the committee was necessary, inasmuch as nothing had yet been determined, the changes as yet being merely suggestions. When completed, the new translation would have to stand on its merits. In England, possibly, it might be authorized, by the act of parliament, but in this country there could be no forced adoption of it.—*N. Y. Times.*

The Nearness of God in Christ.

God is beyond my comprehension. His glory is like the sun, too dazzling for my vision. If I were to be admitted into His direct presence I should be smitten down and confounded. Even the seraphim can only endure the blazing of his close light as they reverently veil their faces with their wings. When I think of God—the absolute, the infinite—I can only say: "Thy knowledge is too wonderful for me." "Thy judgments are a great deep."

There are some plants which grow right up, in their own sturdy self-sufficiency. There are others which can only clasp and climb. The human soul is like the clinging plant; it droops except there be some strong trellis to uphold it.

In order that my soul grow loftily it must have some near yet high support which, with its pro[illegible] it may lay hold on.

What do I need, then? I need God near me; God brought somehow, and in some measure, into the terms of my comprehension.

Talk to me of abstract powers, of abstract holiness, of abstract love, and I will listen to you, but I cannot altogether understand you, because you do not quite understand yourself.

Show me divine power actualized, show me divine holiness personified, show me divine love throbbing in a heart like mine and all is real, and lowered to the level of my little thought. I can cling to that. I feel myself lifted toward the throne as I lay hold of that.

Christ is so much to me because he brings God thus near me. He is deity in humanity. He is God become Brother. Thus he shows me God. See in but a single direction how he shows to us the divine love, and brings that close to us. Go to the tops of the highest mountains; dive to the bottom of the deepest sea; plunge down dark mines, toward the earth's center; and you cannot find a spot where the atmosphere which surrounds us, and blesses us, and in which we live, has not gone before you. It is thus with divine love. Everything in life is wrapped with it. I get certainty of this because Christ makes the divine love real and near to me. See: The birth of every babe is made sacred by his own birth. The wedding joy is sanctified and sent on in stronger pulses by his presence. Childhood nestles beneath his benediction. The least touch of want, but upon the utmost fringe of his garment, unlooosens the stream of loving help. When the sisters bewail their brother the eyes of Christ are dimmed with tears. When the nails tear Him and the thorns wound Him, love finds excuse in ignorance, and Christ prays for his murderers, Father, forgive them, for they know not what they do. And the tragedy upon the cross is but the truth of the divine love written in the red and awful characters of a divine sacrifice.

Thus God's love I became aware of, sure of, in Christ. He is brother. He interprets it to me. He makes it real. He brings it close.

Thus, as well, in other directions I come to know God in Christ. Christ tells us who our God may be. Even my finiteness can lay hold of Christ. I am not left to vague and trying thought about the infinite and absolute, about force and law. I hear His words, "he that hath seen Me, hath seen the father," and in that vision my soul is satisfied.—*Rev. Wayland Hoyt, in Christian Union.*

Ministers' Children.

It is a common observation that the children of ministers turn out worse than those of their neighbors.

When, therefore, the minister's child goes out into the world he finds these two hostile judgments waiting for him in many minds: First, that he is to blame if he is not better than other children; second, that he is likely to be worse. Boyish pranks, that in other children are simply laughed at, are often regarded as signs of deep depravity in the children of ministers. "You're a pretty minister's son!" is the comment often heard on the playground and on the street. But no censor, little or big, ever thinks of saying: "You're a pretty jeweler's son;" or, "Just what you might expect of an apothecary's daughter!"

The influence of theories and expectations so unfavorable, of judgments so partial and unfair, upon the character of a child can only be injurious. Is it any wonder that a sensitive boy, oppressed by a sense of the unjust demands that are made upon him, and the unjust suspicions with which his conduct is regarded, should burst into tears of vexation and discouragement, and say that it is of no use for him to try to do right?

It is not true that ministers' children, as a rule, are worse than other people's children. It is true that some of them turn out bad. Doubtless this is sometimes due to defective training. But is it not also in many cases due to this "common observation" which the minister's child cannot help hearing, and this discouraging expectation, of which he is constantly reminded. Is it not wholly the minister's fault when his children do go astray. It is partly the fault of his parishioners and neighbors, who surround them with an atmosphere of distrust in which virtue can scarcely live. "Give a dog a bad name and hang him." Give a child a bad name, and keep impressing it on him that he can deserve no other, and you are doing what you can to fit him for the gallows.

It might be well, therefore, for those who are in the habit of repeating this "common observation," first to be very sure that it is true before they quote it again; second, to consider what the effect of giving it currency must be upon the character of minister's children.—*S. S. Times.*

How Noah Got His Name.

After the ark had been out about two weeks, the wife of the capitain began to get tired and restless and anxious to be once more on dry land. Hence she fell into a habit of every now and then calling out to her husband and inquiring whether there were any signs of clearing up, etc., and as he always answered "no," she would in despair add, "Ah!" and so it went on from hour to hour and day to day.

One night the wind came out from the northeast and made things very lively on board. The jib clew-lines were all parted; the topsail pinnacle was carried away and the main sheet blown into pieces no larger than five cent handkerchiefs. Of course the "old man" was kept busy and was not in the best of humor. He had just hailed the lookout and asked him if he had seen anything of "Ay rat," and received in answer "Nay rat, sir!"—had just ordered Shem, who was steering, to "keep her off two points," when Ham came on deck and reported that the largest elephant had broken loose and had insisted on taking his trunk into the camel's department, who in turn had got their backs up about the interview. The various beasts had taken sides in the quarrel, and there was a grand row generally.

Just as the captain had persuaded the elephant to go back to his own room, he had checked his trunk in order to pacify him, there came a voice, "Any signs of it's clearing up, dear?" It was raining then literally in sheets. To the inquiry was given the usual reply, and to the reply was added the usual "ah," only in a sadder tone than usual.

It was a little more than the old man could stand, and he yelled out "No," "ah!" "ah!" it is nothing but "No," "ah!" all day long; you had better call me "Noah" and be done with it, and he went below to splice the main brace, which had parted. And so it was that the captain of that first great ship came to be called "Noah."

The study of the origin of names is one of great interest, and it is remarkable that so little attention has been given to it. Almost any name can be traced to its probable origin. Thus smashpiper," the smasher of piper, or "Tugmutton," he who was celebrated as a tugger of mutton. Why not appoint a committee to ascertain the origin of all names? It would be as useful as many other researches.—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

Printing and Journalism in China.

A Chinese printing office is a greater curiosity than one would think. The alphabet numbers way into the thousands, and a cap and lower case goes all the way round the inside of a two story building, and half way up to the roof. It takes an apprenti e twenty years to learn the case, and then he has to use a step ladder to get at the higher branches. A case was pied in Canton once, and it took five days to remove the type from the form of the foreman. They punctuate wherever they can drop a dot, without regard to the prospective. When the editor coins a word the printer whittles out a new character with his jack knife. The journeymen set by the square foot, and never belong to a union. They do their presswork by hand, and use boxing gloves to ink the type. They have one paper in the empire a thousand years old, and the bound volumes half fill a pagoda. It is rumored that Bennett has started to edit that venerable paper. The editor's head is responsible for all items published in the paper, and is taken off whenever an article of news is published. Not an editor has been beheaded for the last five hundred years. The Chinese have just invented a 25-cylinder press for printing tea chests, with which they are able to print one a week.—*San Francisco Monitor.*

Champagne in Old Times.

According to the oldest historians, the fame of champagne extends back to the end of the eleventh century, under the reign of Pope Urban II. The Ay wine, which Pontiff prized above all others, was then a red sort, not unlike Bouzy wine, which also has had its day of great renown. St. Remy left by will ten casks of this sort to his nephew and to some priests of the church of Rheims. At the coronation of Philip of Valois, in 1328, this wine cost six livres per cask; at that of Charles IX., more than two centuries later, it sold at the rate of forty-three livres a cask. For many years the wines of the Marquis de Pulsieux, Lord of Sillery and Verse say, were the most esteemed at the court of France, and were reserved for the royalty table. The vineyards that produce them are exposed to the rising sun; those of Hautvilliers, Izy, and Ay lie on hills having a southern exposure, and produce better wine than those of Cramont that are exposed to the north. The "Maison Rustique," printed in 1858, mentions the wine of Ay as a delicate claret is only about 1670 that Ay was trunea into a perfectly white wine, as we learn from a later edition of the same work, printed in 1739. On the 9th of January, 1738, Bertin de Rocheret, possessor of Ay, sent two casks of rose-colored wines to M. de Subecourt for from 150 to 300 livres. This sort was a great novelty at the time. In 1744 it was sold at Ay for 300 livres a cask. But half a century before people had begun to talk of "vin de Champagne mousseux." It became first known in 1693; its fame rose to its height in 1710–15, but abated a little subsequently, a suspicion having arisen that the wine was frothy because it was drugged. The discoverer of this champagne was Dom Perignon, a Benedictine of the abbey of Hautvilliers, who found that wine bottled immediately after being made, and kept till May, would froth. This sort went a long while under his name: it used to be sold for 1000 livres per queue of the capacity of 400 litres. Dom Perignon carried the secret of making white wine with red grapes away with him when he departed this life, 1765, at the age of seventy-seven.

Frank Mayo plays but one card, "Davy Crockett," and that has netted him $50,000 in six years. He plays on shares.

Chilton County Courier.

By BROOKS and MARTIN.

Clanton Ala. March 30, 1877.

EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

POLITICAL ARCHITECTURE.—THE PRESIDENT THAT ZACH CHANDLER BUILT.—Hayes is the "President" that Zach built.

Bradley's Vote—This is the vote that elected the President that Zach built.

The President—This is the commission, that contained the man, that cast the vote, that elected the President that Zach built.

Congress—This is the Congress now all forlorn, that made the commission one unlucky morn, that contained the man, that cast the vote, that elected the President that Zach built.

Louisiana and Florida—These are the States all tattered and torn, that worried the Congress now all forlorn, that said the commission might be born, that held the man that cast the vote that elected the President that Zach built.

Kellogg and Stearns—These are the Governors—in a horn—of the unfortunate States all tattered and torn that worry our Congress now all forlorn, that a commission that proved a thorn, and contained the man that cast the vote that elected the "President" that Zach built.

Anderson, Wells & Co.—This is the Returning Board all covered with scorn, that did the bidding of Kellogg and Stearns the de facto governors—in a horn—of the unlucky States all tattered and torn, that Congress wishes had never been born in its conditition now truly forlorn; after making a commission that sticks like a thorn, that is ruled by a judge that cast the vote that elected the "President" that Zach built.

Ten Thousand Voters—These are the voters of their suffrages shorn by frauds of Returning Boards, fit objects of scorn, that named their price to Kellogg and Stearns, the legal governors—in a horn—of the fair States all tattered and torn, that worried Congress all forlorn, that made a commission to man instead of adorn, that contained the man that elected the president" that Zach built

40,000,000 of People—These are the people now left to mourn the loss of their rights through centuries borne, when ten thousand voters are of suffrage shorn, by the frauds of Returning Boards that everybody scorn that named the price to Kellogg and Stearns, the lawful Governors—in a horn —of the unluckly States now tattered and torn, that agitate Congress, now sadly forlorn, that made a commission that was certainly unborned, was ruled by a judge that cast the vote that elected the "President,, that Zach built.

Mr. Beecher arrived home last evening at the conclusion of a severe weeks, lecturing tour in the West. He came on a through express train by the Pennsylvania Railrord from Columbus Ohio. yesterday afternoon chartered a special car and went to New Brunswick. The through train was flagged there, the special car was attached and the purty arrived in Jersey City at 10:30 last evening.

Rev. Dungee, a colored preacher of Richmond, Va., supported Tilden during the late campaign. He visited the neighboring city of Petersburg a few weeks ago, and attended a colored church there. He was recognized by the brother in the pulpit who forth with knelt down and prayed for him, informing the Almighty that Dungee was a traitor to Him, his country, his race and humanity, and ought to be dealt with more in wrath than mercy. the victim thought himself lucky to get off with a whole heal.

SPECIAL TAXES.

MAY 1 1877, to April 30, 1878.

The Revised Statutes of the U. S. Sections 3232 3137, 3238 and 3239, requiring every person engaged in any business, avocation, or employment which renders him liable to a Special Tax, to procure and place conspicuously in his establishment or place of business a Stamp denoting the payment of said Special Tax for the Special-Tax Year beginning May 1st; 1877, before commencing or continuing business after April 30, 1877. A return, as prescribed on Form 11, is also required by law of every person liable to Special Tax as above.

THE TAXES EMBRACED WITHIN THE PROVISIONS OF THE LAW ABOVE QUOTED ARE THE FOLLOWING VIZ:

Rectifiers	$200 00
Dealers, retail liquor	25 00
Dealers, wholesale liquor	100 00
Dealers in malt liquors, wholesale	50 00
Dealers in malt liquors, retail	20 00
Dealers in malt liquors, retail	25 00
Dealers in leaf tobacco	500 00
Retail dealers in leaf tobacco	50 00
And on sales of over $1,000, fifty cents on every dollar in excess of $1,000.	
Dealers in manufactured tobacco	5 00
Manufacturers of snlfis	50 00
And for each addl manuf	20 00
And for each worm manufactured	20 00
Manufrs. of tobacco	10 00
Manufrs of cigars	to 00
Peddlers of tobacco, first class—more than two horses or other animal	50 00
Peddlers of tobacco, second class—two horses or other animal	23 00
Peddlers of tobacco, third class—one horse or other animal	10 00
peddlers of tobacco, fourth class—on foot or pub lic conveyance	5 00
Brewers less than 500 barrels	10 00
Brewers of 500 barrels or more	100 00
	55 00

Any person, so liable, who shall fail to comply with the foregoing requirements will be subject to serve penalties.

Persons or Firms liable to pay any of the Special Taxes named above must apply to D. B. BOOTH, Collector of Internal Revenue at Montgomery Alabama and pay for and procure the Special Tax Stamp or Stamps they need, prior to May 1, 1877 and without further notice. Special Tax Stamps will be transmitted by mail only on receipt, from the person or firm ordering the same of specific directions so to do, together with the necessary postage stamps, or the amount required to pay the postage. The postage on one stamp is three cents and on two stamps 6 cents. If it is desired that they be transmitted by registered mail ten cent additional should accompany the application.

Office of Internal Revenue, Washington D. C., January 23d, 1877.

GREEN B. RAUM.
Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Spring Season to be Fully Inaugurated

AT

POLLAK AND COMPANY'S

On Saturday MARCH 24th, we will open

Our Low and extensive STORE with an immense and attractive stock

For the Spring Season of 1877

ALL our Departments have been enlarged and stocked with the choicest Goods now out for the Season, and every Novelty in our line will be added to our Stock as soon as say appear in the Northern Markets. We have a resident buyer in New York who pays special attention to the wants of this trade. We invite the attention of the public to our Complete Millinery Department and both for the Wholesale and Retail Trade.

OUR Wholesale Department on the SECOND FLOOR of our new Building will contain large and more complete lines of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

Millinery and Fancy Goods,

Shoes Clothing,

Gents' Furnishing Goods

Straw and Fur Hats,

Than ever before. Our prices will compete with those of any New York Jobbers. And Merchants can save both time and money by selecting from this Stock nearer home. Samples sent by Mail and orders promptly attended to.

POLLAK & Co. Montgomery Alabama.

E. LIEBENSTEIN.

RESTAURANT

—AT THE—

RUBY BAR. MONTGOMERY ALABAMA.

All delicacies of the season furnished at all hours (day and night.)

A Bar of the Choicest Liquors attached to it. Polite and Prompt Attendance Guaranteed.

CAMPBELL and COOK.

DEALERS IN

WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

Clanton, Ala.

BARBER SHOP.

MONTGOMERY ALA,

Having opened a nice and neat shop opposite the Market House, on Monroe street, a few doors below J. A. Diaz & Co.'s Ice House, I am prepared to wait upon all with dispatch and neatness. I have four first-class barbers and warrant satisfaction

JACK ABERCROMBRIE. 1yr

F. HINDERER'S

(OUR PETE,

SALOON.

Choice Wines, Liquors and Cigars

CAN ALWAYS BE FOUND AT THE BAR.

FRESH CINCINNATI LAGER ON DRAUGHT

4 COURT STREET, } Montgomery ALA.

RUBY SALOON!

Open Day and Night,

No. 4 Court Sq. West Side.

MONTGOMERY Alabama.

STEWART AND CO.

STEWART AND CO.

Dry Goods and Groceries.

CLANTON, CHILTON COUNT, ALABAMA.

NEW ENTERPRISE

Begins with the New Year!

I take pleasure in announcing that I have reopened, with the intention of making it a permanent business,

A Broom Factory at 41 —MARKET STREET, MONTGOMERY ALA.—

The best of stock and workmen employed. The trade will be supplied at prices that will warrant merchants in making their purchases at home. Orders promptly and satisfactory filled.

Remember it is a home Enterprise

S. Schuessler. 3m

A. L. BROOKS. H. L. MARTIN.

BROOKS AND MARTIN.

Attorneys At Law,

CLANTON ALA.

Will practice in the Courts of Chilton and adjacent counties, and also in the higher Court's of the State.

OFFICE AT THE COURT HOUSE

Chilton County Courier.

By BROOKS and MARTIN.

Clanton Ala. March 30, 1877.

EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

Terms of Subscription.

Per Annum..... $100

THIS PAPER IS ON FILE WITH

Where Advertising Contracts can be made.

LOCAL.

Clanton is going to have a new Depot and a telegraph office soon.

Stewart & Co., sells mackel at 32 to the dollar.

Now is the time to hatch out Spring chickens for your Circuit Riders.

The best way to break a suck-egg dog is to cut his tail off just behind his ears.

If you want a good drink of Lager Beer or a fine cigar call on fat John. We mean J. W. Gullahorn.

A smart school boy says it takes thirteen letters to spell cow and proves it thus; "See O! double you."

We have received a copy of the Little Caisson, published at Burlington Kansas, by Robert B. Smythe, aged 10 years. It is a spicy little sheet, full of wit &c &c., and we think the very thing for little boys and girls to read.

We saw our Circuit Clerk minding the baby while his better half went visiting. He reminded us of a patent medicine sign before taking, and after taking.

Josh Billings says he knows people who are so fond of argument that they will stop and dispute with a guide-board about the distance to the next town.

ESTRAY NOTICE.—Taken up in Chilton county by D. W. McGee, on the 11th day of March 1877, and posted before J. D. McGee, a Justice of the peace, one sorrel horse mule about four years old. No harness or saddle marks,—about 12 hands high —appraised at $50.

H. J. Callen, Judge of Probate.

A Preacher took up a collection on Sunday and found when his hat was returned, that there wasn't a penny in it. "I thank my God" said he, turning the hat upside down. and tapping the crown of it with his hand "that I have got my hat back from this congregation."

An editor, who speaks with the air of a man who has discovered a new fact by experience, says that the new way to prevent bleeding at the nose is to keep your nose out of other people's business.

We see that Jordan of the Coosa News compares his county seat (Rockford) like unto a bald spot on the brow of starvation. We advise our friend of the News to go slow, remember the old "adage," if you live in a glass house, you must not throw stones. We once heard a man threaten to buy out Good water, the abode of the News, and burn down the few houses and sow the land down in oats. In as much as $250.00 for the whole property, he concluded not to put so much in oats is the only reason the town wasn't destroyed.

We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Green B. Raum, Commissioner of Internal Revenue which appears in this issue, also to the consolidation of the 2nd and 3d District, with the office at Montgomery. Persons or firms, reliding in the 2nd and 3d District liable to pay any of the Special Taxes named in said notice, must apply to, D. B. Booth, Collector of Internal Revenue at Montgomery, prior to May 1st 1877.

We paid Wetumpka a visit this week, we called on G. A. B. Smith whom we all know is A Democra Druggist and Edi or and proprietor of the Sun Joux, a neat little paper published in the aforementioned city The Doctor seemed to be the only busy man in town dispensing knowledge and medicine. We were conveyed from Elmore Station out to the city by friend John Hughes. We advise the traveling public when they visit Wetumpka by this route, don't fail to call on Hughes, he will land you safe and runs all the stumps.

We are authorized to announce the name of William A. Smith as a candidate for the office of Tax Assessor at the August election.

ADMINISTRATORS SALE.

By vitue of an order of sale granted by the Probate Court of Chilton county State of Alabama—the undersigned administrator of the estate of Mary Maddox dec'd; will sell at public out cry on a credit until 1st day of November 1877 with two good and approved securities, to the highest bidder on Monday the 2nd day of April A. D. Eighteen and seventy-seven before the Court House door of Chilton county the following described personal property belonging to said estate to-wit: One land warrant for 80 acres of land issued under Act of Congress of March 30, 1855. No. 48,[illegible] bearing date of issuance 8th day of June 1860.

J. W. MADDOX.
Administrator.

Received Highest Honors conferred at Centennial.

WILLCOX & GIBBS Trade Mark.

[Medallion in base of every machine.]

NEW AUTOMATIC

SILENT SEWING MACHINE.

Latest Invention, Producing Elevation Stitch.

Is the only Sewing Machine in the world with Automatic Tension, and

Automatic Stitch Indicator; is

Always Ready for Work, and is

Altogether Unparalleled.

Send Postal Card for Price List, List of Offices, &c.

Willcox & Gibbs S. M. Co.,

(Inc. Band St.) 658 Broadway, New York.

Announcements.

FOR SHERIFF.

We are authorized to announce the name of Jesse L. Cook as a candidate for Sheriff at the [illegible] election.

We are authorized to announce the name of James W. Dunlap as a candidate for Sheriff at the August election.

We are authorized to announce the name of Brandt W. Graner, (better known as Dick Graner) as a candidate for Sheriff at the August election.

FOR TAX COLLECTOR.

We are authorized to announce the name of W. L. Campbell as a candidate for Tax Collector at the August election.

FOR TAX ASSESSOR.—We are authorized to announce the name of Benjamine A. Barbour as a candidate for Tax-Assessor at the August election.

The Many Friends of W. F. Claughton hereby announce his name as a candidate for re-election to the office of County Treasury at the August election, to be held on the 6th day of said month.

Stoves, Iron, Tinware, Manufacturer and dealers in all kind of Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware, Stoves, Block tin, cooking utensils, Lead and brass pipes, pumps, &c, John H. Engelhardt.

A large stock of Metal goods, Sheet Zinc, Solder &c. Roofing and Guttering done on short notice, and all work warranted. Next to the First Baptist Church, Court Street Montgomery Alabama. 1yr

Country Merchants take Notice.

S. ENGELHARDT,

MONTGOMERY ALA.

Wholesale and Retail Grocer and Dealer in

Farmer's Supplies!

All Goods Warranted as Represented!

and delivered at depot

FREE OF DRAYAGE!

Goods sold at the lowest market price. All orders from the country will be given prompt attention. Call or send order before purchasing elsewhere.

S. Engelhardt.

1877 NEW YORK 1877

The different editions of The Sun during the next year will be the same as during the year that has just passed. The Daily edition will as now, have on a sheet of four pages, and of the dimensions of eight pages of the large sheet, while the weekly edition will be a sheet of eight pages of the same dimensions and character that are already familiar to our friends. The Sun will continue to be a strenuous advocate of reform and retrenchment, and of the substitution of statesmanship, wisdom and integrity for hollow pretense, imbecility, and fraud in the administration of public affairs. It will continue for the government of the people, by the people and for the people, as opposed to government by fraud in the ballot-box and in the counting of votes, enforced by military violence. It will endeavor to supply the readers—a body not far from a million of souls—with the most careful compilete and trustworthy accounts of current events, and will employ for this purpose a numerous and carefully selected staff of reporters and Correspondents. Its reports from Washington, especially, will be full, accurate, and fearless; and it will doubtless continue to deserve and enjoy the hatred of those who thrive by plundering the Treasury or by usurping what the law does not give them, while it will endeavor to merit the confidence of the public by defending the rights of the people against the encroachments of unjustified power.

The price of the daily Sun will be 65 cents a month or $6.50 a year, post paid, or with the Sunday edition seven dollars and seventy cents a year.

The Sunday edition alone, 8 pages, $1.20 a year, post paid.

The Weekly Sun, eight pages of 56 broad columns, will be furnished during 1877 at the rate of $1 a year, post paid.

The benefit of this large reduction from the previous rate for the weekly can be enjoyed by individual subscribers without the necessity of making up clubs. At the same time, if any of our friends choose to aid in extending our circulation, we shall be grateful to them, and every such person who sends us ten or more subscribers from one place will be entitled to one copy of the paper for himself without charge. At our lowest rates, postage paid, the expenses of paper and printing are barely repaid; and, considering the size of the sheet and quality of its contents, we are confident the people will consider the Weekly Sun the cheapest newspaper published in the world, and we treat also one of the very best.

THE SUN,
New York E. Y.

THE NEWS WITHOUT POISON.

The NEW YORK OBSERVER claims to publish the *best family newspaper*, and repudiates all unsound or objectionable teaching. Even its advertising columns are free firm all quackery and dangerous advertisements; and the whole paper, both in its religious and secular department, is filled with pure and entertaining reading. While we commend the position of the Observer in this matter, we also endorse it as one of the most desirable periodicals for any household. The price, $3.15 a year postpaid, can hardly be made to return as much good sperit in any other way. C. Prime & Co., 37 Park Row, New York.

BEGIN THE NEW YEAR WITH A PAPER OF ITS OWN STATE CAPITAL.

The year 1877 will be marked by more important events than any of its predecessors. The Montgomery ADVERTISER, as heretofore, will be devoted to the Democratic and Conservative cause and will be unsparing in its efforts to uphold good government in the State and Union. It is offered at the following rates:

One Copy Daily 1 Year	$10 00
" " " Six Months	5 00
" " " Weekly 1 Year	2 00
Ten Copies Weekly 1 Year	15 00
" " " "	1 50

Postage included.

An extra copy will be sent to every one getting up a club. Send Money by Registered Letter, Express or Money Order.

Address all letters to
W. W. SCREWS,
Montgomery Ala.

CLARK'S "O. N. T." SPOOL COTTON.

How, and Where it is Made—The Clark Thread Company—Largest Works in the New World—Acres of Space—Buildings—Forests of Wonderful Machinery.

The Process of Manufacture.

Down in the Cotton Fields—The Employes Societies—The Clark Hose Company—A Grand Relief Society—Employes' Centennial Excursion—The Renowned Eureka Club and Thistle Band.

MANY INTERESTING PARTICULARS.

From the Essex County Press, Newark, N. J.

At the foot of Clark street, in the Eighth ward of the city of Newark, on the bank of the Passaic, occupying several acres of ground, upon which are buildings the floorings of which measure nearly eight acres, are situated the largest thread works in the New World, employing about fifteen hundred hands and paying out every two weeks from sixteen to twenty thousand dollars in wages, to be distributed by the employes among different classes and occupations in the city, and from fifteen to twenty thousand per month to other parties here, who in various ways are connected with the vast establishment. Although having the largest pay roll of any employers in New Jersey, and contributing more to the welfare and prosperity of the city than all its financial institutions combined, we hear less in the newspapers of this world of wealth makers than of some second class money lending shop on Broad street. It would be useless for any one to attempt to trace to their source all the varied industries which heve entered into the production of Clark's "O. N. T." Spool Cotton, which is sold by every merchant dealing in dry goods, fancy goods, hosiery, notions, etc., in the United States, and contains two hundred yards of that indispensable article, strong, smooth and beautiful. It is made up of

NEARLY FORTY-TWO MILLION DOUBLINGS

and yet is so fine as to be hardly visible a few inches from the naked eye. The immense capital invested in the Clark Thread Company's Works and the vast volume of business amounting to several millions per annum, extending to every part of the United States, is one of the principal sources of Newark's prosperity. What it is and the blessings which flow from it, are not realized by one in a thousand of the people who dwell within the sound of their tower bell. Notwithstanding the large amount of money which the establishment was to pour into the hands of every merchant and trader in the city, as events have shown, the first thing which the City Fathers did when these works were being erected was to tax the bricks and material not yet shaped into buildings. It was on a par with the intelligence and appreciation of the

REAL SOURCES OF WEALTH,

usually exhibited by the average politician. Had it been some trust company or curbstone broker that asked exemption, it would probably have been granted. Some idea of the value of these works to the community may be had by an illustration of a thing which might really happen at any time. The Clark Thread Company employs, as stated, about fifteen hundred persons, paying out to them sixteen to twenty thousand dollars every two weeks. These hundreds of hands pay out that money to the butcher, the baker, the grocer, the clothier, the dry goods merchant, and all who have anything to sell get a part of it in some way, either directly or indirectly. From their hands it goes to pay debts, meet obligations and fill the channels of trade with the circulating medium called money, and which is to business what blood is to the human system, giving it life, animation and power. Suppose to-night these works were

DESTROYED BY FIRE.

They are fully insured. The Clark Thread Company receive their insurance cash from their underwriters. They themselves, "Business is dull, sales are uncertain, profits are small, the future is unknown, and our taxes are heavy. The vast business requires closer attention and persistent energy. We will not take this money and rebuild the works, but adopt the plan pursued by most moneyed men, viz: go to Washington, buy government bonds, bring them home, put them in a tin box, pay no taxes, and sit down to take our ease, eat, drink and be merry, with no thought of care, supported in luxury without risk by the interest on our bonds, paid by taxation of the producing classes." Can any man calculate the widespread ruin which would follow such a calamnity and course of action by The Clark Thread Company? It would be incalculable. All those people who earned money to purchase what they wanted to buy, would be added to the list of paupers who to-day clamor for work or bread. Misery, want,

STARVATION AND CRIME,

would be the fruit of such a course. But this is not what has been done throughout the country, and explains why one in twelve in Newark are to-day supported by the city. The productive capital of the country, which employed our now idle millions, has been put into government bonds, and appalling destitution and want are on every hand, and increasing at a fearful rate. Labor is the source of all wealth and prosperity, and there is no loss equal to that which follows enforced idleness of the producing classes. There is no music so full of joy and peace and good will to men as the song of labor and the music of machinery. Better far that all other songs be hushed and every note be stilled, rather than those, and to them we now introduce the reader.

ON THE DOCK

of the Clark Thread Company, which is five hundred feet long, is a mountain of two or three thousand tons of coal, drawn out of boats at the wharf by a donkey engine, and the bales of cotton find their way from the same wharf to the brick house, for the storage of that precious material, one pound of which will make one hundred miles of thread, containing about forty-two million doublings. The mind cannot grasp the numerical fact. But four grades of cotton are principally used in the manufacture of Clark's "O. N. T." Spool Cotton, and is known as Sea Island Cotton." This comes principally from South Carolina and is grown on the small islands along the coast. Considerable is raised on the peninsulas and around the bays and inlets, but it is not equal to that of the sea islands, which is the finest in the world. The first bag of this sea island cottor of the crop of 1876 was purchased by the Clark Thread Company at fifty cents per pound. The island cotton is not used in the manufacture of thread, being too short in the fibre. On these sea island were the richest planters of the South in

THE OLD SLAVE DAYS,

many of them having as high as six hundred slaves, and compared with whom the feudal lords of England were children in luxury, hospitality and elegance. But this is changed. Those vast estates are cut up into small plantations, many of them owned by the negroes, who now and again in large quantities. Brokers on the ground or at the landings, buy and pay the negroes for their cotton, often dividing the money according to the labor performed in raising the crop. Some lease the land of the former owners, but the old state of things is "dun clar gone." This trade and traffic, it may be fairly expected, will in a few years largely increase the wealth and intelligence of the race in these localities.

THE SEA ISLAND COTTON

brings treble the price of inland. An acre will produce in the neighborhood of three hundred and fifty pounds of seed cotton, which when ginned weighs about seventy-five pounds, or one to five. The negroes without doubt will eventually grow all the cotton, as not one in five of the northern men have thus far succeeded in their attempts. Let the reader remember that we have not looked at a single piece of machinery yet, and then calculate the number of people and the amount of wealth these works employ and produce, before we reach the factory. The sail, the mine, commerce and manufactures, all find employment to supply The Clark Thread Company's works, and when they stop the cotton may bloom and fall unplucked, the coal miner may starve on a bed of black diamonds, the sails on the rivers be spread to the breeze no more, and the lathes in a hundred shops be left to rust in silence. The manufacture of Clark's "O. N. T." Spool cotton embraces the islands of the sea and penetrates the bowels of the earth, utilizing the treasures of wealth on every hand, enriching and blessing mankind at every step, from the womb of ages to the spindles at Newark. We will now examine into the immediate sources of the power which drives the endless machinery of this vast hive of industry, with its sixty miles of belting and about seventy miles of steam pipe for heating purposes.

WE ENTER THE ENGINE HOUSE,

itself large enough for an ordinary factory. Here is a mighty production of human brain and brawn. In the presence of this monster, with its majestic tread, one feels his own insignificance and frailty. This vast piece of machinery, moving silently, save the sharp click of the improved steam cut-offs, is equal in power to the combined draft of six hundred horses, and is two engines in one, each termed a double engine. The fly-wheel, traveling at the rate of forty-eight revolutions per minute and carrying three huge belts on its surface, each two feet wide, is seventy-eight feet in circumference, twenty-five feet in diameter, and weighs thirty tons or sixty thousand pounds. The shaft is fourteen inches in thickness, the double cylinders are twenty-six inches in diameter, with condensers, and a stroke of five feet. They were built by Corliss in 1874. One of the three belts on the fly-wheel is one hundred and fifty feet in length. But even this double monster could not run the works. It has a big twin brother, and together they travel every day for ten hours on their endless journey, and never get tired. They are wonders of power and elegant workmanship, worthy of a visit from any one who wants to see the

BIGGEST PAIR OF TWINS

in New Jersey. They are supplied with steam from nine immense tubular boilers and four large upright boilers, Corliss' plan. They consume twenty-five tons of coal per day, which will give some idea of the amount of steam necessary to drive the immense establishment. Besides these there are three ordinary sized engines, made by Watts, Campbell & Co., of Newark, in different parts of the works, making seven in all, a grand total of nearly fourteen hundred horse power. The young mountain of coal, which looks enough to last the whole city a year, is rebuilt by two hundred and fifty ton boat loads, at brief intervals.

MANUFACTURING THE THREAD.

The cotton is brought in bales to the mixing rooms, when it is examined and placed in bins, according to the different grades, ready for the scutching machines, which open and beat the material, cleaning it from the dirt and sand it contains in the bale. After going through the scutching machine, it comes out in the shape of a roll, like wall paper, comparatively soft, white and clean. It is, however, really in a very rough state, compared with the fineness and perfection that is to be reached. Several of these scutching machines are running continually, and their sound is like the roar of a lightning express train, as it whirls past the platform where you stand. The first scutcher is fed with the bale cotton from a hopper which lets it through into knives set in large rollers, which revolve with tremendous force and lightning speed, picking the cotton into small pieces, and passing it by suction of air, on to other rollers, between which it goes and comes out in the shape of a web or "lap" in large rolls. Four of these rolls are then placed upon a machine like the first and run together through the same process of

PICKING AND BEATING AND CLEANING,

when it comes out again in the same shape as before, rolled to exactly the thickness which it is desired to make the "sliver" from which the thread yarn is to be spun. What a "sliver" is will be learned further on.

The machine is so delicately set that it regulates the thickness of the web or lap to within half an ounce, in a web of five yards, weighing only twelve to eighteen ounces. After being put through three scutching machines in this way and coming out with eight thicknesses of web or lap similar to that produced by the first process, it is ready for the carding machines. This department is filled with Carding Machines, Drawing Frames, Lappers, and Combing Machines, a perfect labyrinth of belting, pulleys and machinery, the noise of which is like the roar of many waters mingled with the clatter of a thousand wheels. One of the large rolls of web or lap that came from the last scutching machine is placed on a carding machine, which takes and runs it

BETWEEN THE TEETH

of a large and small cylinder for the purpose of drawing out the entangled fibers and laying them parallel or in the same line of direction and also to remove the small pellicles or motes which may have escaped the action of the scutching machine. After being treated in this way, a comber or doffer takes the web from the small cylinder, which is now a delicate gauze; and it is gathered up and passed through a small hole, say half an inch in size, after which it is coiled in a revolving can. The whole process is one of wonderful delicacy, the material being so finely worked that a breath of air would break it. This card con.sins ninety thousand square teeth to a foot, or a total of four million one hundred and eighty-six thousand. On the carding machine is a little joker that works like some old man, raising the wire-covered flats from the teeth of the cards, which it cleans and throws off the particles of dirt and coarse cotton left on them. Six of the

TIN CANS CALLED CARD SLIVERS,

in which the roll is wound are now taken to another machine called a Drawing Frame and run together into one "sliver." These six are so light that when they are passed together through a hole and made one, they fall into another sliver and are then no larger than one of the six from which it was made, although they have not been twisted at all. Fourteen of these cans full of slivers are placed at the "Lapper" and run between two rollers, making a new web nine inches wide and half an inch thick, which comes out like the original roll from the scutching machine that takes the cotton from the bales, only that now it is soft and delicate as is possible to conceive, weighing only one hundred and forty-five grains to the yard, nine inches wide. It now goes in rolls to a wonderful little machine, a French invention, first introduced in this country by The Clark Thread Company. It is a refined carding machine, the product of which is as much superior in fineness to the large carders just described as the most elegant silk goods are to

THE COARSEST COTTON CLOTH.

It is called the French combing machine and is only used by the best thread makers, as it is very expensive and while it makes the thread superior in quality, it adds twenty per cent. to the cost of manufacture. Six of the rolls of web now passed together through the combing machine between two rollers, and combed by innumerable steel teeth to the fineness of gossamer and the thinness of a spider's web. It passes on, is gathered into one soft round "sliver" again, goes through rollers once more, when it is coiled into cans as before, with a loss of twenty per cent. on the material which composed the web when it was put on the French machine. It is a texture so fine and soft that one cannot but wonder how it bears its own weight. After the last process, six of the slivers are again put through the drawing frame making one sliver no larger than any of the six from which it is drawn. Then six of these last are put through the same process reducing the length. This is repeated three times, and each time they are coiled into cans. The last sliver is the same size and weight as when the process began, although doubled four hundred and thirty-five thousand four hundred and fifty six times. The last cans are now taken to

THE FIRST SLUBBING FRAME,

from which cans they are passed through rollers, then twisted to about the size of a lead pencil, and wound on bobbins, all by the same machine. From this they go to the second slubbing frame, where one hundred and two spindles on each machine are winding yarn from two hundred and four bobbins which came from the first slubber two threads being wound upon one spool. The next or intermediate slubbing machine winds upon one hundred and seventy-six spools, from three hundred and fifty-two bobbins, which came from the second slubber. The next and last is called the roving machine, and fill two hundred and forty spools, which came from four hundred and eighty bobbins, from the intermediate slubbing machine. By this repetition of doubling and twisting the yarn is fast becoming strong and hard. We now follow the yarn called "roving" to the self-acting "mule," which makes eight hundred and forty threads of yarn from sixteen hundred and eighty bobbins. This is generated by one man, draws out the yarn and twists it from sixteen hundred and eighty spools, when it comes away, and on its return winds it on eight hundred cops (spools) making the last number of thread yarn. We now come to

THE THREAD MILL,

which is a distinct and independent department. The cotton yarn comes here, and first goes to the cop winding machines, where it runs from the cops through delicate balances, over soft felt ground, upon bobbins, two threads together upon one. From the cop winding department, the bobbins go to the slinging department, where the two threads that were run together on the spool in the cop winding department, are twisted or spun in one thread. The thread, as it is unwound, runs through water, and rapidly over glass guides, and the bobbin which receives it revolves five thousand times per minute, twisting hundreds of threads on each machine. After being twisted two threads together, making one hard thread, three of the latter are again run together on a bobbin, the same as in the first cop winding department. Three of these are now twisted together, making six strands and

THE PROCESS OF TWISTING THEM

is exactly the same as the one last described. It is known as the finishing twisting department. When the thread comes from the finisning twisting department, it is inspected with the greatest care, by skillful persons, and put through several tests before passing the reeling department, to be wound in skeins for the bleach house. The machines in this department are very curious, and daily turn out vast quantities of thread, which is packed and given a through ticket to the bleach and dye houses. They measure off the thread into skeins of an exact length and size, and when they have reeled off just the right amount of yarn, always stop, and unlike some kind of yarners, they never forget to tell the same story without variations. Again after coming from the reels

THE THREAD IS CAREFULLY INSPECTED,

the work employing several girls, who take all the rough and imperfect thread from the hanks. After this second inspection, we find it next in the bleach house. The bleach and dye houses are among the most interesting departments of this vast establishment, although not the most agreeable. The progress in washing machinery, that is here exhibited, would make our grandmothers think that the millennium had come. The baby washer, as we call it, of this concern, is rather a large child, whose place and uses will appear later. After the thread is sent from the inspection department to the bleach and dye houses, it is unpacked, counted, and put into large tanks, immense loads at a time, and boiled by steam for several hours, which takes out the dirt and

CLEANSES IT PERFECTLY.

It is then put through washings of, and preparations wonderful and curious. The water used, we judge, would have increased the flood just about enough to have lifted Noah's ark from the snag on Mount Ararat. Some of the wash tubs are of stone, and all are on a scale equal in magnitude to any of Col. Sellers' scheme for making millions. The loads of thread are put in and taken out of boilers, rinsers, washers, dryers, and half a dozen other processes by machinery. These after all this, it goes right back to those huge steam boilers, and the same thing is done over again. The dry room is heated by seven thousand five hundred feet of steam pipe, and can be regulated to any desired temperature. After leaving the reeling department, the thread that is to be colored goes to the dye house, and that which is to remain white, to the bleach house. In the dye house is the patent dying machine, used only to dye black. It does the work far better than by hand, and is equal to the labor of more than a dozen men.

ALL COLORS OF THREAD

are made, and the quantities of soaps, dyestuffs, and other material of the kind used, are immense. Eighty thousand gallons of water are consumed daily in the bleach house alone, and one of the Artesian wells of The Clark Thread Company has a capacity of one hundred and fifty thousand gallons per day. This is a remarkable well, sixteen feet deep and eight feet in diameter, of which Professor Maynard, the New York chemist, said it produced the purest water he ever saw. It makes a man thirsty to look at it, and is absolutely free from any particles of matter, by chemical test. The thread is blued on a big scale, which gives that handsome tint so greatly admired by the ladies. Then it is committed to the tender mercies of the baby washer, which are cruel, and goes through it ten times. The baby is built like the ordinary washing machine, but each of the rollers weighs a thousand pounds, and as the thread passes through the water into the washer

THEY HOP AND JUMP

and pound with antics queer, but it does the business thoroughly. This was formerly done by the old fashioned pounder and barrel which our grandmother used to set us at when we were boys, before going to school in the morning. Then it is drawn through the rinser, which is a simple and novel machine, continually supplied with pure Artesian well water. The thread passes over a roller into the water, comes up again over another roller then down into the water, and up and down, and out and in, and out and over the reels into the great boxes on wheels, from which it is put into a large water extractor, a perforated hollow cylinder, revolving several thousand times per minute, and then it is transported to the dry ing room. In this way five hundred heads can be rinsed in four minutes which used to take an hour and a half. After the thread has come out of the drying room,

COLORED OR UNCOLORED,

it goes to the warerooms, where it is counted and put into packages to be given out preparatory to being wound upon spools for the market. The thread having reached this stage of perfection, has become very valuable and is looked after with the greatest care. Tickets direct it to its different departments and denote its size, quality, etc. The inspection and testing of thread is one of the most important features in its production, and it would surprise the lady who sews day after day with Clark's "O. N. T." Spool Cotton, to know by what patient and constant care the perfect smoothness and regularity of the thread was secured. It is now taken to the hank winding department and wound upon large bobbins, when it is ready for its last wind upon the spools, from which it is taken by the consumers for its thousand uses of necessity and utility, from tying the rag on the boy's whittled and bloody finger, to the delicate embroidery of the wedding garment.

THE SPOOLING DEPARTMENT.

The spooling room is a busy place, where spools of thread of all sizes and colors by tens of thousands are wound every day, two hundred yards on a spool. The self-acting spooling machine is a marvelous piece of mechanism. The spools are placed in an iron gutter by the operator when the machine picks them up, puts them on a shaft eight at a time, winds the thread upon them at the rate of three thousand revolutions per minute, cuts a little slot in the edge of the spool, catches the thread in it, nips it off, drops the spools full of thread into boxes below, picks up eight more empty spools, places, winds and drops them as before, and never makes a mistake. The machine, which is used in this country only by The Clark Thread Company, was exhibited by them at the Centennial, and with their magnificent case of goods, was one of the great attractions among the many wonders of the exhibition. From the spooling department, the spooled thread is taken to

THE WAREHOUSE,

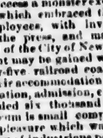
where the beautiful little label containing the name, number, etc., of the thread is put on by girls. The quickest of them will put labels on the ends of nine or ten thousand in a day, all of which have to be moistened by the tongue, placed on the spool, and then struck with the hand to paste it. Some of these girls work about as quick as lightning. After ticketing, the spools of thread are put into boxes for packing. About twenty-five thousand feet of lumber per month is cut at the mills, in Michigan, to the various lengths required, and all that is done here is to put the boxes together. A private wire runs from the works in Newark to the New York office, and the line is kept busy in sending orders and transmitting messages of the company. In the short time we were there several large orders came in from different parts of the country, and among them were some from Maine, Texas, California, Wisconsin, Oregon, etc. The Clark Thread Company sends out annually vast quantities of show cards, calendars, etc., some of which are magnificent specimens of the lithographic and printer's art.

IS THIS A FAIR COUNT?

The number of feet of draft which one pound of cotton undergoes is one trillion, seven hundred and seventy-two billion, three hundred and twenty million, six hundred and thirty-five thousand, six hundred feet, or stated in figures, 1,772,320,635,600 a distance of 335,477,572½ miles. The following demonstrates the apparently incredible statement: The web of cotton from which this immense length of thread is drawn is forty inches wide. It goes to the carder, where it is drawn to 4x120, equal to 480 feet. Then the drawing frame increases it to 450x6, equal to 2,880; the lapper 2,880x2½, equal to 6,480; the comber draws it out to 6,480x26, equal to 168,480; then it goes to the first head drawing frame, where 168,480x6 equal to 1,010,880.

THE SECOND DRAWING FRAME

multiplies the last length by six again, making 1,010,880x6 equal to 6,065,280, which repeated on the third drawing frame makes a length of 6,065,280x6 equal 36,391,680. Now comes the first slubbing frame where 36,391,680x5 is equal to 181,958,400; the second slubber 181,958,400x4 equal to 818,812,800; the intermediate slubber 181,958,400x6 equal to 4,612,876,800; the finishing thread winding machine makes the total length of the thread 4,912,876,800x6 equal to 29,477,260,800. Now it goes on bobbins to the "mill" where 29,477,260,800x9 gives us 272,664,062,400 feet. We then multiply the last number of feet which states the total length of one pound of cotton drawn into thread, by the length of the original web, which is six and a half feet, and have the total as stated before 272,664 662,400x6½ feet, making a grand total of 1,772,320,635,600 feet. The cotton, when finished as yarn, has been doubled six million, nine hundred and ninety-six thousand, two hundred and ninety-six times (6,967,296). In passing through the different processes. When the yarn is made into six cord finished thread, the above number of doublings have been multiplied by six, making a total of 41,805762 doublings. Now divide the total draft, 1,772,527,623,600, by the total doublings, and if the work is correct, we shall have the total number of feet of yarn in a pound of cotton, which is 254,337 feet. But there has been 20 per cent. loss in the manufacture, which must be added, making a total of 305 254 feet of hand sewing. To Mr. George A. Clark belongs the credit of being the first to supply those fine qualities of Six Cord Spool Cotton with which his name is associated. The thread is used and recommended by agents of the Singer, Wheeler & Wilson, Grover & Baker, Domestic, Howe, Florence, Weed, Wilson, Bliss, Remington, Secor, Home, Lathrop and other sewing machine companies. The superior quality of Clark's "O. N. T." Spool Cotton soon prepared for it an immense sale, but with the great popularity of the goods came also counterfeits which made it necessary for the manufacturers to adopt a trade mark for their own and the public's protection, and now upon every genuine spool of their thread is the following:



This trademark is familiar to every merchant in the United States, and all who have ever tried the genuine Clark's "O. N. T." Spool cottor, continue to use it.

EMPLOYES AT THE CENTENNIAL.

A noticeable feature of The Clark Thread Company has always been their thoughtful and considerate attention to the welfare and pleasure of their employees. The Centennial Exhibition afforded an opportunity for a practical illustration which should not pass unnoticed in this article. Desiring to give all their operatives an opportunity to witness the great Exhibition at Philadelphia of what the nation had accomplished during the first hundred years of its existence in industry and art, the company planned and carried to complete success a monster excursion to Philadelphia, which embraced over fifteen hundred employees, with invited guests, members of the press, and mayor and Common Council of the City of Newark. Some idea of its extent may be gained when it is known that forty-five railroad coaches were employed for their accommodation, and the cost for transportation, admission, enter tainment, etc., exceeded six thousand dollars. But this large sum is small compared with the unalloyed pleasure which was afforded the grand army of industrious people who fin l employment at the Clark Thread Company works in Newark. The Common Council passed and caused to be beautifully engrossed and presented to the Company, a series of resolutions from which for lack of space we copy only the following extract:

Resolved, That we witness with great satisfaction the kindness and attention shown by the officers of this Company in their fifteen hundred working people and the evident reciprocating feeling that exists between them; recognizing that when labor and capital thus harmonize prosperity must ensue

Resolved, That the location of the CLARK THREAD COMPANY in our city, with their immense works, and their army of operatives has proved a vast benefit and that Newark is and should be, justly proud of her manufactures on which her growth and prosperity must ever depend; and that this municipality [illegible] proper in the [illegible] their establishment and success.

Resolutions of thanks to the company were also passed by the employees.

THE EUREKA BOAT CLUB AND THISTLE BAND.

The now famous crew, which came so near winning the prize against the world at the Centennial Internation Regatta last August, is from The Clark Thread Company's Works principally. It has a list of thirty-five active and about forty honorary members. It is the champion crew of the Passaic, and has beaten the celebrated Atlantic crew of New York. They won the first heat on Monday, August 28th, 1876 at Philadelphia, beating the Dublin and Argonauta crews. On the second day they were beaten by the celebrated Beaverwycks, of Albany, by only six seconds, the Beaverwycks winning the championship of the world on the last day, the Newark boys of The Clark Thread Company coming very close to the championship of the World.

The Thistle Band, one of the best in the State is organized from the employees of the company and plays for all the many excursions and festivals of the employees, besides answering outside calls when made. They accompanied the Eurekas to Philadelphia, and also the grand excursion of the employees to the Centennial last year, and always play at the regattas in which the Eurekas take part.

THE NEW YORK HOUSE

At No. 400 Broadway, corner of Walker street, New York, is the splendid marble building of George A. Clark & Brother, the selling agents of The Clark Thread Company. The entire five stories of their magnificent place are fitted up with every facility possible for the prompt transaction of their immense business.

1875	1,541.01	1,634.75
"	77.64	
1876	993.31	4,731.94
Total	$12,923.34	$11,936.52

Balance in treasury Jan. 1, 1877, $986 92.

HOW CLARK'S "O. N. T." SPOOL COTTON ORIGINATED.

Until within a few years, the great difficulty to be overcome in the introduction of sewing machines, was the objection made by manufacturers and operators to the then popular threads. These complaints were so loud and well founded that the sale of sewing machines was greatly impeded on account of the impossibility of obtaining a thread adapted to their use. Mr. George A. Clark, appreciating the difficulty, introduced into the American market the now famous Clark's "O.N.T." Spool Cotton, all numbers being six cord, from 8 to 100, which met the demand, did away with all complaints, and long since established its reputation as the best thread in use for sewing machines or hand sewing. To Mr. George A. Clark belongs the credit of being the first to supply those fine qualities of Six Cord Spool Cotton with which his name is associated. The thread is used and recommended by agents of the Singer, Wheeler & Wilson, Grover & Baker, Domestic, Howe, Florence, Weed, Wilson, Bliss, Remington, Secor, Home, Lathrop and other sewing machine companies. The superior quality of Clark's "O. N. T." Spool Cotton soon prepared for it an immense sale, but with the great popularity of the goods came also counterfeits which made it necessary for the manufacturers to adopt a trade mark for their own and the public's protection, and now upon every genuine spool of their thread is the following:

MACHINE AND CABINET SHOPS, BOX FACTORY AND PRINTING HOUSE.

The Clark Thread Company do all their printing and lithographing at the works here. Four printing presses are kept running all the time, and in the lithograph department one steam press and six or eight hand lithograph presses are continually employed. In both departments the practice of the "art preservative" is in the highest style. Orders for the paper box department in the one item of straw board are given as high as eighty to one hundred tons at a time. In the machine shop a large number of men are employed in making new machinery and keeping in repair the vast quantity in use in the various departments of the works. The cabinet factory turns out about two hundred cabinets per day. The bobbins, etc., used in the mill are made here. In fact, all the Clark Thread Company go outside for is the raw material. They manufacture all they use, except a few of the more intricate or patented machines.

THE CLARK HOSE COMPANY.

One of the best organized and equiped fire companies in the city of Newark is the "Clark Hose Company," organized March 5th, 1869. There are twenty members, employees of the factory, brave active men, trained by frequent practice to their duty, and proud of their company and outfit. Their equipment is as follows: Two hose carriages with wrenches, bars and axes, carrying seven hundred and fifty feet of hose on reels and two pipes with extra nozzles. They also command nine hundred feet of hose with pipes and nozzles in twenty-one different stations in and around the factory, one Cameron fire pump, one Worthington, and Watts & Campbell, and one Blake pump, one hundred and seventy-eight filled buckets in their proper places throughout the works, sixteen hydrant pumps, sprinklers in all the rooms of the cotton mill, the packing house, the machine and carpenter shop and the drying rooms. There are also sprinklers in the two top floors of the dwelling house in the warehouse, and there are thirty-five fire plugs or hydrants on the premises. Regular meetings are held on the second Monday in each month, and practice is had every two weeks. Examination of all valves, hydrants, pumps and other equipments takes place on the first of each month, and a minute report of the exact condition, position and effectiveness of the fire service is made to the Clark Thread Company.

THE CLARK THREAD COMPANY RELIEF SOCIETY.

One of the best and most beneficial organizations which constitutes a part of the system and care of the Clark Thread Company for their employes, is the Relief Society. It was organized January 22d, 1870, for the purpose of providing a fund for the relief of those who might, by accident or sickness, be incapacitated from sustaining themselves. All the employes of the company must be members of the society, and each receives assistance when needed, from the fund according to the amount paid in, which must be at least one cent per week, but no one is permitted to pay in an amount which would draw, in case of sickness, more than half their average weekly wages. Every cent paid in draws seventy-five cents per week. The Clark Thread Company contributes five dollars per week to the fund without cessation, at all others cease their contributions when the unexpended balance in the treasury reaches fifteen hundred dollars. When the fund is reduced to seven hundred dollars payments are renewed. The payments into the treasury average about nine months in the year. We hope that this humane and systematic organization may find many imitators among the manufacturers of Newark and throughout the country, who read this article. The company pays interest at seven per cent on the money in the treasury, besides their five dollars per week into the fund. Since its organization one thousand three hundred and ninety-seven members have been relieved, and twenty-four deaths have occurred in the society. The reason that the receipts for 1874 and 1876 are less than usual is because the fund had reached the maximum of $1 500, and payments were stopped. The following very interesting table shows the amount received and paid out from 1870 to 1876 inclusive:

Years.	Receipts:	Payments.
1870	$1,742.34	$1,504 29
1871	2,247 95	2,016.82
1872	2,114.43	1,764.88
1873	2,381.57	1,742 21
1874	156.70	1,365 32

Chilton County Courier.

By BROOKS and MARTIN.

Clanton Ala. March 30, 1877.

EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

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Lee's family. He eats and drinks little, is cool and firm, and seems to have given up all hope of a reprieve, and says he will die bravely, making no new revelations. He says he will die in the Mormon faith, certain of celestial glory. He is severe on Mr. Young, who he says, has deserted him.

Two of Lee's sons and two daughters arrived in town and called upon Marshal Nelson yesterday, desiring to see their father. They were informed that the entire Lee family would have opportunity to see him; but not yet. Lee's wife; Rachel; the brains of the family, who is at Coon Creek, fifty-three miles north from here, is attracting the attention of the officers, as she is reported to be suspicously in communication with several of Lee' boys, but it is believed that any attempt at rescue will be anticipated and forestalled.

Lee's execution will not be public. Rachel is reported to have said that Lee would not be executed by the officers; that she would shed his blood herself.

A JOINT EFFORT.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—It is probable that the Democratic and Republican leaders will make a joint effort to have the extra session of Congress as short as possible. It is proposed that there shall be no committees of the House appointed until next winter. The records of Congress shows that at the Spring session of new Congress of late years, it has not been customary to appoint the committees of the House. If no committees are appointed, the business of the House can be kept in very narrow limits, and no general legislation can be attempted. The Army bill will be ready to report on the opening day of the session, and the House can go to work on it at once. Mr. Atkins of Tennessee, who stood next to Mr. Holman in the last Congress on this committee, had charge of the bill, and will naturally present it to the next House. This will obviate the necessity of the appointment of a Committee on Appropriations. An effort will be made to put through an appropriation to enable this country to be represented at the Paris Exposition of 1878, but this can be done without any committee. The only committee of the House that is likely to be appointed is a Committee on Elections, to investigate and report on contested seats.

A. Haardt & Brother

DEALER IN

OYSTERS, FISH, FRUIT GAME

VEGETABLES,

and all kinds of *Western and Country Produce*

MONROE STREET,

MOTGOMERY, ALABAMA.

PRICES CHEAP FOR CASH

☞ Send for Price List. ☜

William A. Collier,

ATTORNEY AT LAW

Clanton Alabama.

☞OFFICE IN THE COURT HOUSE☜

Will practice in the various Courts of Chilton and adjacent counties, and in the Supreme court of the State.

PERFECTION

ATTAINED AT LAST!

A TRIAL will INSURE ITS POPULARITY EVERYWHERE.

WHITE SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE.

When once used will retain its place forever.

WE EXCHANGE MACHINES.

Send your old-fashioned, cumbersome, heavy-running, woman-killing machine to us, and we will allow you $25 for it, as part payment for one of ours.

IT IS CELEBRATED FOR ITS ADVANTAGES, IN THAT IT IS ONE OF THE LARGEST SEWING MACHINES MANUFACTURED—ADAPTED ALIKE TO THE USE OF THE FAMILY OR THE WORKSHOP. IT HAS THE LARGEST SHUTTLE, WITH A BOBBIN THAT HOLDS ALMOST A SPOOL OF THREAD.

THE SHUTTLE TENSION IS ADJUSTABLE WITHOUT REMOVING THE SHUTTLE FROM THE MACHINE.

THIS MACHINE IS SO CONSTRUCTED THAT THE POWER IS APPLIED DIRECTLY OVER THE NEEDLE, THUS ENABLING IT TO SEW THE HEAVIEST MATERIAL WITH UNEQUALED EASE. IT IS VERY SIMPLE IN ITS CONSTRUCTION, DURABLE AS IRON AND STEEL CAN MAKE IT. ALL ITS WEARING PARTS CASE-HARDENED OR STEEL, AND INGENIOUSLY PROVIDED WITH MEANS FOR TAKING UP LOST MOTION, SO WE ARE JUSTIFIED IN

Warranting Every Machine for 3 Years.

IT IS THE LIGHTEST AND EASIEST-RUNNING MACHINE IN THE MARKET. IT IS, ALSO, THE MOST ELABORATELY ORNAMENTED AND PRETTIEST MACHINE EVER PRODUCED.

WITH ALL THESE ADVANTAGES, IT IS SOLD FROM $15 TO $20 LESS THAN OTHER FIRST-CLASS MACHINES.

EXCLUSIVE CONTROL OF TERRITORY GIVEN TO AGENTS.

EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS OFFERED FOR CASH OR ON CREDIT.

SEND FOR CIRCULARS AND TERMS TO

White Sewing Machine Co.,

358 Euclid Avenue,

AGENTS WANTED. CLEVELAND, O.

L. A. THORNTON AND CO.,

"OLD FOGY" So-Called.

Now have their stock full and complete, and choose this method of extending a cordial invitation to all to stepin and get what they want. Cow-hides, potatoes, wool, flour, chickens, cotton, corn, meal &c. &c, taken in exchange for goods; and we will also take a few dollars in greenbacks just for *change*.

Morto, as ye would have men do unto you, do ye even so to them.

GOOD NEWS!

OLDTIMES RENEWED!

HALL, EZEKIEL & Co. 98 Commerce

STREET, MONTGOMERY ALABAMA.

DEALERS IN

HARDWARE, IRON, STEEL, CUTLERY, &c.

ARE SELLING GOODS CHEAPER THAN HAS EVER BEEN SOLD BEFORE.

Read for yourself, and when you come to MONTGOMERY call and see for yourself. We are selling a first-class Grangers Axe warranted for 90 cents that any man may well be proud of. .....3 cents per pound.

BAR IRON.....6½ " "

PLOW STEEL.....60 cents per pair

TRACE CHAINS.....40 " each

WELL BUCKETS.....40 & 50 " "

GRINDSTONES.....85 "

SPADES AND SHOVELS.....$17.00

A FIRST-CALSS HEAVY CAST COOK STOVE.

Complete with all furniture for use.

Hubs Spokes and Rims cheaper than were ever sold in this market.

☞To country merchants. We offer special inducements, and they will find it to their interest to call and examine our stock before buying elsewhere. Don't forget the number. 98 Commerce St., Montgomery Ala.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

CHILTON COUNTY COURIER

AN EIGHT-PAGE, 32-COLUMN NEWSPAPER,

By BROOKS and MARTIN.

—PUBLISHED AT—

Clanton. the County Town of Chilton County

Devoted to the Interest of the Masses

The COURIER is the Official Organ of the County, and the only paper published on the line of the S. & N. R. R., between Montgomery and Birmingham, and hence offers superior inducements to advertisers.

DEMOCRATIC IN POLITICS

One Dollar Per Annum in Advance.

The Courier bases its claims for support upon mutual interest—the payment of subscription by its patron, and the patron to receive value therefor.

COUNTY

Chilton Courier

New Series CLANTON, ALA. FRIDAY., MARCH 30 1877 Vol-1 No 43

Chilton County Courier.

By BROOKS and MARTIN.

Clanton Ala. March 30, 1877.

EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

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OFFICIAL RAILROAD TIME TABLE

Giving arrival and departure of all trains at Montgomery. Reported and corrected expressive for the Chilton Courier, by Messrs. John M. Benson, General Ticket Agent. Office under Exchange Hotel, where any information as to rates, connections or distances can be obtained.

A full supply of Excursion Tickets kept to Philadelphia and New York Any information concerning the same will be cheerfully given.

☞Tickets sold to all points North South East, and West.

Reduced rates furnished to parties emigrating West.

South & North. R. R

GOING NORTH.

	No 2 Mail.	No 4. Express
Leaves Montgomery	6:5[illegible] A M	7:55 P M
Calera	9:12 " "	10:30 P M
Birmingham	10:35[illegible] " "	11:35 P M
Decatur	2:10 P M	2:50 A M
Nashville	7:50 " "	7:55 " "
arrive at Louisville	3:45 A M	3:40 P M
Accommodation.		
Leaves Montgomery	4:00 P M	
Calera	10:10 " "	
Arrives at Birmingham	3:00 A M	

GOMMING SOUTH

	No 1, Mail	No 3 Express
Leaves Louisville	10:15 P M	12:40 A M
Nasnville	7:15 P M	8:45 " "
Decatur	12:45 A M	2:15 P M
Birmingham	3:55 " "	6:45 " "
Calera	5:46 " "	7:31 " "
Arrives at Montgy.	8:15 " "	9:55 " "

Robert Meek Sup.

C P, Atmore Gen. Pass and Ticket

NOTICE!

Whereas, by an act of the Legislature of the State of Alabama, approved February 9th 1877; the County of Chilton was detached from the 2nd Judicial Circuit, and in and by said act it is provided that it is the duty of the Judge of the 10th Judicial Circuit to appoint a time for holding the Circuit Court of said county of Chilton.

Now, therefore I, John Henderson, Judge of the 10th Judicial Circuit, do order that the Spring term of the Circuit court for Chilton county be held on the fourth

MONDAY OF APRIL NEXT,

and continue one week. Given under my hand at Talledega Alabama this 5th day of March 1877.

JOHN HENDERSON, Judge of the 10th Judicial Circuit.

HOW COFFEE CAME TO BE USED.

It is somewhat singular to trace the manner in which arose the use of the common beverage of coffe, without which few persons in any half or wholly civilized country in the world now makes breakfast. At the time Columbus discovered America it had never been known used. It only grew in Abrabia or Upper Utopia.

The discovery of its use as a beverage is ascribed to the Superior of a monastery in Arabia, who desirous of preventing the Monks from sleeping at their nocturnal services, made them drink the infusion of coffee, on the report of shepherds, who observed that their flocks were more lively after browsing on the fruit of that plant. Its reputation spread through the adjacent counties, and in about two hundred years it had reached Paris.

A single plant, brought there in 1714, became the parent stock of all the French coffee plantations in the West Indies, and the French and Spanish all over South America and the West Indies. The extent of the consumption can now hardly be realized. The United States alone annually consumes it at cost, on its landing, of from 15 to 16 millions o dollars.

JOSH BILLING'S SAYS.

Wize men sumtimes bild air kastles just for the fun ov the thing, it iz only the phools who bild them, and then undertake to liv in them.

I hav seen folks who waz violently opposed to gambling, simply bekause they had found out that they couldn't win.

I notise one thing, when a man stubs his toe he cusses all kreashun first, then the toe, but never himself.

Don't change your bait, mi boy, if yu are ketching fish with angle worms—stick to the worms.

Yung man, mark yore goose up hi, two thirds ov the world have no other idea of value, only by the price that it is onto things.

Gossip that is traveling around loose is a lie, or will be, bi the time it has changed hands once more.

He who elevates his professhun is the best mekanik, wheather he preaches the gospel, peddles phisick or skins cels for a living.

It aint no disgrace for a man to fail, but to lay there, and grunt is.

Go slo, yung man, if yu tap both ends ov yore cider barrel at once, and draw out ov the bung hole beside, yore cider aint a going to hold out long.

I had a great deal rather be told that a man is virteous, and honest, than to hear that his father iz a member ov congress, or even that his grandfather fit in the revolushun.

Men sumtimes hav doubt about their religion, and even honesty, but I never met one who doubted his shrewdness.

Lazy men, and black ants, are allwuss hunting for a job.

Yu kant hire a man to be honest, if yer do, he will want his wages raised every morning.

There is a greate deal ov religion in this world that is like a life preserver, only puts on at the moment ov extreme danger, that half the time put on hindside before.

Stik and hang yore man, it is the last six inches in a race that allwuss wins the munny.

If yu want to find out just how mean, and dishonest, yu hav allwuss been, git a nominashun, and run for some office.

Those who are too proud to inquire what a thing kosts when they buy it, are the fust to find fault when they come to pay for it.

MORMON MURDERER?.

Brigham publishes a personal card entirely denying the truth of the confession made by Lee, the Mountain Meadow murderer. Lee throws the entire guilt on the Mormon Church. Young says: "Any statement implicating me is utterly false. My course of life is too well known by thousands of honorable men for them to believe for one moment such an accusation."

At 11 A M Lee was brought out upon the scene of the massacre at Mountain Meadows, before the executing party, and seated upon his coffin, about 20 feet from the firing party. After the order of the court was read to him and the company present, by Marshal Nelson, Lee made a speech of about 500 words, bitterly denouncing Brigham Young, and calling himself a scapegoat for the sins of others. He hoped God would be merciful, that he was guilty of bloodshed he denied to the last, and maintained that his mission to the Meadows was one of mercy. After the speech Mr. Stokes—a Methodist minister, offered a prayer commending the soul of the condemned man to God. Immediately after this a handkerchief was placed over Lee's eyes, and he raised his hands and placed them on the top of his head, sitting firm. Marshal Nelson gave the word "fire," and 5 guns flashed, the balls penetrating the body in the region of the heart. Lee fell square back on his coffin, dying instantaneously. The body was placed in the coffin, and the crowd dispersed. There were only about 75 persons all told on the ground, but not a child or a relative was there, and the best order prevailed. Lee's last word to Marshal Nelson were, "Aim at my heart."

"THE sentence of the court is," said Judge Porter, a popular Irish magistrate, to a notorious drunkard, that you be confined in jail for the longest period the law will allow and I hope yon will spend the time in cursing whiskey?" "Be jabers I will, and Porter, too," was the answer.

Jones's Cake.—Somebody praised a kind of cake Jones brought down to his office. He was asked for the recipe for building the cake. and next day appeared with the following, which his wife dictated, after dinner: "Seven cups of molasses, three pinches of flour, two heaping quarts of salaratus, a pint of sugar two pounds of milk, fruit to suit taste; stir well and boil over a slow fire for three hours, and then set aside in a cold oven for a week." Somehow, Jones said it didn't sound just right, but that was the way his notes read.

—Sage brush, which has hitherto been regarded as valueless, is being gathered and sold for fuel by the cord in Nevada

Seven Chinamen are partners in business in San Francisco. A creditor, finding it hard work to collect a debt; learned that the money was in the safe, that the safe had seven different locks, that each partner had one key, and the firm had to be sum mons before the money could be touched.

Somebody is mean enough to suggest that if the heart of Rutherford still bleeds for the poor black man, he might stop the hemorrhag by looking after the Freedmen's Bank deposits. It should not be forgotten that some seventy thousand poor blck men were seriously swindled in that business.

Subscribe for the Chilton County Courier at 1 dollar per annum.

THE COURIER.

CLANTON. . .. ALABAMA.

SELECT MISCELLANY.

THE REVENGE OF RAIN-IN-THE-FACE

LONGFELLOW.

In that desolate land and lone,
Where the Big-Horn and Yellowstone
Roar down their mountain path,
By their fires the Sioux chiefs
Muttered their woes and griefs
And the menace of their wrath.

"Revenge!" cried Rain-in-the-Face,
"Revenge upon all the race
Of the White Chief with yellow hair!"
And the mountains dark and high
From their crags re-echoed the cry
And his anger and despair.

In the meadow, spreading wide
By woodland and river side,
The Indian village stood;
All was silent as a dream,
Save the rushing of the stream
And the blue jay in the wood.

In his war-paint and his beads,
Like a bison among the reeds,
In ambush the Sitting-Bull
Lay with three thousand braves
Crouched in the clefts and caves,
Savage, unmerciful!

Into the fatal snare
The White Chief with yellow hair
And his three hundred men
Dashed headlong, sword in hand;
But of that gallant band
Not one returned again.

The sudden darkness of death
Overwhelmed them, like the breath
And smoke of a furnace fire;
By the river's bank and between
The rocks of the ravine,
They lay in their bloody attire.

But the foeman fled in the night,
And Rain-in-the-Face, in his flight,
Uplifted high in air
As a ghastly trophy, bore
The brave heart, that beat no more,
Of the White Chief with yellow hair.

Whose was the right and the wrong?
Sing it, O funeral song.
With a voice that is full of tears,
And say that our broken faith
Wrought all this ruin and scath,
In the Year of a Hundred years.

THEATRICAL YARNS.

Anecdotes of the Profession Both on and off the Stage—McCullough Encounters a Jack-in-the Box—Under Awkward Circumstances—Harry Edwards' Practical Jokes on Sothern.

Tom Keene, besides being a good actor, is a first class story teller, and whenever he has a little leisure time on his hands sits down and spins out theatrical reminiscences by the mile. Understanding that he had a few new and good ones on John McCullough, Harry Edwards and Barton Hill, the reporter called at his room with the determination of drawing him out. He carried along some of Mallon's best old bourbon, which he expected would act as a sort of freshener on the actor's memory; but somewhat to the reporter's astonishment, he refused to touch a drop. "I drank enough in my younger days to last me all my life," he said; "when I feel dry I drink water." After a few moments' conversation Keene lighted a cigar and fell into his old pastime of telling stories.

ONE OF THE GENIAL MAC.

McCullough was once playing the part of the "Pince of Morocco" in the Merchant of Venice, at the old Metropolitan theatre, when the boys put up a job on him. You know they put three caskets on a table, one of which the prince opens. Some wag got the caskets from the property man, and fixed a jack-in-the-box inside, so that when the lid was opened the jack would fly up. John walked up, bent over the box and turned the key, when up flew one of those elongated jacks with a red wooden head and hit John on the nose. You never saw such an astonished man since Balaam attempted to draw his master into a conversational debate, and, of course, the whole effect of the scene was lost amid the roar of the audience. As soon as McCullough got behind the scenes he suspected poor Jack Billings, who had no hand in the trick, and blackened an eye for him.

When Little Mac, the minstrel, first came to 'Fri co, he was totally unknown, and one night the boys put up a job on McCullough, as usual. He was playing "Rolla," and there is a scene where he rescues a little child, and while holding him on his shoulders cuts away a bridge. They dressed up Little Mac as a child, and when McCullough attempted to raise him on his shoulders, it took all his strength, and made him stagger a good deal. Suddenly Little Mac whispered in Big Mac's ear, "If you let me drop, I'll bust h—ll out of you." John was so astonished that he let the dwarf drop, and the scene ended in a farce.

HARRY EDWARDS AND SOTHERN.

I s'pose Harry Edwards is the most dignified man in the profession, and he is also a rare scholar; but besides this he is one of the slyest practical jokers in 'Frisco. When Sothern was at California, about two years ago, Edwards presented him with a dog whose hair was well dosed with the eggs of the Siberian flea, which hatch out very quickly. You know, Harry is a member of the academy of science, and he has faculties for getting these rarities. Sothern made a pet of the dog, and in a few days the eggs hatched out, filling his apartment with millions of fleas, which bite like the devil, and breed at a fearful rate. Sothern was nearly devoured with the insects; and one night in playing "Dundreary," they got into his pant's legs, and almost drove him crazy. The audience thought his hopping about the stage was in the play, and it made a hit.

But last week Edwards did a worse thing than that. He went into a tailor shop under the Palace with Sothern while the latter ordered a pair of pants. When they were done Edwards went to the tailor and said that he would take them up to Sothern's room, as he was going there. The tailor knew them both, and he gave the pants to Edwards. What do you suppose he did? Ha! ha! He took them heme, ripped open the bottom and filled them with dessicated codfish, sausage, red herring, etc., and sewed 'em up. The next afternoon Sothern had 'em on and was doing the gallant to a lot of ladies in the parlor, when a dog came up and began to sniff at the bottom of his pants. Then came another, and another, until all the curs in the hotel were gathered about the discomfited Dundreary; and when he rushed to his room, amid the screams and laughter of the ladies, the whole pack followed at his heels, and he was obliged to drive them from the room with the poker. This was the most undignified thing I ever knew Harry Edwards to do.

Der Candidat.

Der tousand candidats for office, which sometimes arise, yoost brevioush-ly to some elections, vas now in acdifdy, brebaring to make var ubon dhose who vas been in dimes past gone, dheir subborters. Dhey vas rising, and der dust which vas ackombany efery flap of dheir immackulate vings, vas being pushed der troats down of dose vhich cirkumstances alone, vas combel em to lif in dheir dishtricts. Not one mans could beform some physickle unpossibilities, dhen not one vas unable to oxcape der sudden regard, und feltin heart feel, for vhich der candidat for office enderdains to dhose vat vas on-titled to a free use mit his election franchises.

A candidat's coundenance vas inshtrumendel in beseuting for inshpeckdion dirdeen tifferent und dishtinct sharges in about yoost so many seckonds, but der most gombliete shtoppformation of der facial exbression vas oxhibited immediately afder der electdion of the odder feller.

A shtandin candidat bosseeses vonderful bowers of outsight der human frame in. Nadure vas efidently in ca-hooters mit him, und endowed him mit dose vonderful brobensities for a burboses; for mit dis singular attributions he vas cabable ot lookin avay down, der most segret blaces of your heart into, und got inflamations, while bressing your hant, vat vas your oxact addidude about him. Efen aldough you vas always demonshdrade in efery shapes und forms dot you don'd like pooty vell him, neider socially nor polidckally, he vill been sukercessful in andedatin your feelings by seferal seckonds.

Der candidat who vas always found in his frent's hants, vas usually a soothbull in der same hants, before der kamb-aine vas no more. Dot feller nefer gits der binacle of his asbirations up, but yoost shtobs vhere her force of der krand bouncer vas sent him; here ne vas quiedly seddle himself down, hobefuly avaiting der obbordunidy of again findin a soft seat—in der halms of his frents' hants.

It vas a circular singleumshtance dot vhile nadure vas poodin some good gualidies der candidat in, dot she coodn't haf combleted der job.

Misther Solomon, in all his brisdine b-audy und lusdre, nefer vas arrayed mit der same amount of cheek as vas found in der face of der candidat, who always hafe der nominashuns in his pandyloons bockets.

Vhen id is our misfordunes to come in condact mit a man like dhose, who vas inflickted so badly mit *inflation de bombosidy*, we ves feel yoost like a feller who vas come from der coundry out der ploughed grounds afer, in der nite mit a tark landern, (oxspecially if it vas our desires to hafe annuder feller elecdted.)

Vile der summer sun vas go feolin around, tropping her varm breath on der shweepin valleys, she only vastes her shweetness on der desert airs vhen she addempts to raise some bersbirations, by shedding a single ray on her hard sheck of a candidat dot nominades his own self, don'd it?

Put dot among der arkhives.—*Carl Pretzel.*

Vegetable Railway Wheels.

The infinite variety of purposes to which paper is applied in the empire of Japan has astonished all Europeans who have visited that country. They have literally found paper, paper everywhere, and in all shapes and forms. The Japanese, however, with all their ingenuity in this direction, would never have dreampt of making paper wheels for railway carriages. This, nevertheless, is being done at Sheffield at this moment, and we have seen a sample of the work. The paper wheels have steel tires, made with an inside flange and cast-iron boss. On each side of the boss and tire, steel plates, three sixteenths of an inch thick, are bolted, and the space between the plates is filled with compressed paper. The paper is composed of what is known as "straw boards," and these are made to adhere to each other by means of rye paste. The combined layers of paper are next subjected to hydraulic pressure, to the extent of 2,000 tons, for the space of four or five hours, and then dried in a heated air bath. The final thickness of the prepared paper is about three and a half inches, and, as may be imagined, the quality of straw-board packed into this concentrated space by the giant force of the hydraulic ram is something enormous. Still, a certain amount of elasticity remains to the substance, and this—in union with its homogeneity and singular smoothness of grain and texture—constitutes one of its highest qualifications for the duty it will presently have to perform. Lathes, slide-rests, and sharp cutting tools are made to shape the compressed paper into discs of the proper size, and under a pressure of four hundred tons these are then forced into the tires. The steel protecting plates are subsequently bolted to the inner and outer peripheries of the wheels, and, after a finishing touch in the latter, they are ready to be keyed in their axles and placed under the railway carriages. It is understood that experiments both in America and this country have gone to prove the great superiority of paper railway wheels over those of steel or wrought iron, and that the brake, however suddenly or sharply applied, does not injure them in the least. The firm of John Brown & Co., Sheffield, are, we believe, the exclusive makers in England of the paper wheels, and several of the principal English railway companies have given large orders for them.—*London Echo.*

The Coins of the World.

The following is the value in round numbers, in cents of our currency, of the coins of the world:

Australia—Gold, pound, 532, sovereign, 485.

Austria—Gold, ducat, 228; sovereign 675; crown, 664. Silver, old dollar, 102, old scudo, 104; old florin, 51; new florin, 48, new dollar, 72; Maria Theresa dollar, 102.

Belgium—Gold, twenty-five francs, 472. Silver, five francs, 98.

Bolivia—Gold, doubloon, 1559. Silver, dollar, 78; half dollar, 39.

Brazil—Gold, twenty milreis, 1090. Silver, double milreis, 102.

Central America—Gold, two scudos, 368. Silver, dollar, 100.

Chili—Gold, doubloon, 155; ten pesos, 915. Silver, old dollar, 106; new dollar, 98.

Denmark—Gold, ten thalers, 700. Silver, two regisdaen, 110.

Equador—Gold, four escudos, 755.

England—Gold, pound or sovereign, 486; pound or sovereign, average, 585. Silver, shilling, now, 23; shilling, average, 22.

France—Gold, twenty francs, new, 385; twenty francs, average, 384. Silver, five francs, 98.

Germany—Gold, ten thalers, 790; krone, 664; ducat, 228. Silver, old thaler, 75; new thaler, 73; florin, 65.

Greece—Gold, twenty drachms, 344. Siver, five drachms, 88.

Hindoostan—Gold, mohur, 708. Siver, rupee, 46.

Italy—Gold, twenty lire, 384.

Japan—Gold, old cobang, 444; new cobang, 357. Silver, itzebu, 37; new itzebu, 33.

Mexico—Gold, doubloon, average, 1551; new doubloon, 1561. Silver, dollar, average, 106; new dollar. 107.

Naples—Gold, six ducats, 505. Silver, scudo, 95.

Netherlands—Gold, ten guilders, 399. Silver, two and one half guilders, 103.

New Granada—Gold, doubloon, Bogota, 1561; doubloon, popayan, 1537; ten pesos, 967. Silver dollar, 97.

Peru—Gold, doubloon, 1555. Silver, dollar, old, 166; dollar of 1858, 54; half-dollar, 38.

Portugal—Gold, crown, 589.

Prussia—Gold, ten thalers, 797; crown, 664. Silver, thaler, old, 72; thaler, new, 73.

Rome—Gold, two and a half scudi, 260. Silver, scudo, 105.

Russia—Gold, five roubles, 397. Silver, rouble, 79.

Spain—Gold, one hundred reals, 466; eighty reals, 386. Silver pistareen, 29.

Sweden—Gold, ducat, 223. Silver, dollar, 111.

Tunis—Gold, twenty-five piastres 299. Silver, five piastres, 62.—*Boston Gazette.*

The new artesian well in Charleston, S. C., has reached a depth of 1 225 feet.

JUVENILES' COLUMN.

Poor Katy Delay.

With cheeks like pink roses abloom in May,
And eyes like the stars, so sparkling were they!
With breath like sweet clover, or new mown hay,
Ah! pretty and sweet was Katy Delay.

And good and wise we should find her this day,
Had it not been for a very bad way
She had, whenever her mother would say,
"Come, Katy, and learn!" of crying, "I'll stay
Just five minutes more!" or "Dear mother, pray
Wait till to-morrow,—I want so to play!"

Now she is old and wrinkled and gray,
And knows no more than they do at Cathay.—
Foolish and old, and never a ray
Of comfort for her who once was so gay;
And all because she would have her own way.
Somehow or other, 'tis always to-day;
She never has found, I'll venture to say,
Any to-morrow. Poor Katy Delay!

—*St. Nicholas.*

A Sermon to Girls on Cooking.

Cooking classes have been popular among fashionable young ladies of late years. But there is no cooking class which quite equals in its opportunity for excellent information that which you find at come. Presuming that I am talking to a girl that has just left school, I advise you to make use of your leisure in taking lessons of your mother. There is an absolutely splendid feeling of independence in knowing how to make perfectly light, sweet, substantial bread. Then try your hand at biscuits, muffles, corn bread, toast, and all the different forms into which breadstuffs may be blended. Toast seems a simple thing enough, but it is frequently so ill made that it does not deserve the name. Gruel, a necessity of the sick room, is often a hopeless mystery to women, who have'nt the vaguest idea of how it is evolved from the raw material. After mastering the bread question, try meats and vegetables. Any bright girl who can comprehend an equation or formulate a syllogism can overcome the difficulties which beset her when learning to cook. Lucent syrups, golden cake, delicately browned bread, quivering jellies, melting cream, and the whole set of material things glorified, because made for love's sake, and for the good of one's dear one, are fit expressions for any woman. The charm of this accomplishment lies in the fact that it imparts to its owner a gratifying sense of power; it bestows on her, too, the power of blessing and resting those she loves best. Wherever the cook goes, she takes her welcome along. One may tire of the sweetest singing, of the loveliest poetry, of the finest painting, and the most witty conversation, but of good cooking, never. Yet I will be sorry to have you contented to be only a cook, only a domestic machine. That it is not my intention. Be artist, poet, inventor and well-bred woman; be the most and best that you can, and add, as a matter of course, ability to keep house, and to do all that good housekeeping includes.

Toy Land.

Wood carving is the chief occupation of many a mountain village both in Tyrol and in Switzerland; but in no place has it been carried to greater perfection or been entered into more thoroughly by the inhabitants than at St. Ulrich. One branch of it indeed, the manufacture of wooden toys, particularly dolls, may be considered almost a specialty of the district; for the little town of St. Ulrich is the great storehouse from which the chief toy traders of Europe, we might almost say of the world, draw those rich and inexhaustible supplies which brighten so many nurseries and gladden the hearts of so many little ones. The art is said to have been introduced into the valley about the beginning of the last century, since which time it has been the principal employment of the inhabitants, male and female, young and old alike; for ancient grandmothers may be seen steadily pursuing the vocation that has been theirs from their earliest years; and as soon as the little boys or girls can be safely trusted with knives, they begin their rude endeavors to carve the form of some animal or toy which is the peculiar line of their family. This is one of the odd things in connection with the trade, that, as a general rule, each family or group of families has its own special department, from which they do not deviate. Some carve, some paint, some gild; the painters often working on one particular color; while the carvers constantly stick to the manufacture of one or two, or at the most of half a dozen animals, of certain toys or certain portions of toys and dolls, and so on through all the endless ramifications of their Lilliputian industry. It is a most curious sight to watch them at work. They use no models, and work entirely by rule of thumb; long practice having made them so perfect that they turn out the tiny articles without the slightest hesitation, every one as precisely alike as if they had been cast in a mold. In this way are manufactured the various collection of animals found in Noah's Ark. Some families will cut out lions, tigers, camels, and elephants; others, sheep, oxen and deer, others chiefly birds; while another group will produce the wonderfully-dressed little men and women popularly supposed to represent Noah and his seven hundred companions. The coloring of these productions is quite another branch of the trade; and while the carving goes on at all times with unabated regularity, the painting of the various articles is only added as they are required; that is, when others come from the toy dealers, and this frequently varies according to circumstances; so that the coloring and guilding business is not on the carving. There are several shops and warehouses where the articles thus manufactured are sold; but there are two leading merchants who act as wholesale exporters, buying the carved work either from the people themselves, or from minor agents, who realize a small profit by acting as middlemen. Permission can readily be obtained to visit those establishments; and it is a curious and amusing sight to walk through their vast repositories, and inspect the extraordinary collection of dolls and toys gathered together under one roof. The dolls are in themselves a very wonderful exhibition. There are rooms upon rooms quite filled with them, of every size and style, small and large, painted and unpainted; their size varying from tiny atoms scarcely an inch long, to huge figures of nearly a yard in length, most of them jointed, and the greater part uncolored, and just as they came from the hands of the carver. They are carefully sorted according to their various sizes; and great shelves and cases in every direction are crammed with them. Some sizes are more popular than others; a very favorite length being about two inches; of this size one of the great doll merchants of St. Ulrich buys thirty thousand every week during the whole year! The makers of this kind can turn out about twenty dozen a day, each skillful worker in the painting being quite an artist, with which the carvers have nothing to do. Here also are hins filled with wooden animals, also of different sizes and different degrees of excellence; for while some are merely roughly shaped and the production often of very young children, others are carved with great care and dexterity, and are faithful representations of the creatures they are intended to imitate. All the numerous toys with which we are familiar in the shops, or which we have played with in childhood, here first spring into being. Noah's arks, empty and full; armies of wooden soldiers on horseback and on foot; farmyards of various dimensions, stored with every article needful for the juvenile agriculturist; dolls' furniture of every shape and pattern; sets of tea cups and saucers, and all kinds of domestic utensils; little wooden horses, little wooden carts. In short it is toys, toys everywhere; and even with all our experience of the capacity of children for acquiring such possessions, it is really difficult to credit the fact that this enormous manufacture and uncessing distribution go on, like the poet's brook, "forever."—*Chamber's Journal.*

Kite Flying in Japan.

Of all the sports at which the boys in Japan amuse themselves, kite-flying seems to afford the most fun and the most enjoyment. Japanese kites are not plain coffin shaped bits of tissue paper, such as American boys fly. They are made of tough paper stretched on light frames of bamboo, and of all shapes—square, oblong, or oval. They are also made to imitate animals. I have often seen in my walk in Japan a whole paper menagerie in the air. There were crying babies, boys with arms spread out, horses, fisher, bats, hawks, crows, monkeys, snakes, dragons, besides ships, carts and houses. Across and behind the top of the kite, a thin strip of whale-bone is stretched, which hums, buzzes, or sings high in air like a hurdy gurdy or a swarm of beetles. When the boys of a whole city are out in kite time, there is more music in the air than is delightful. The hawks and crows and other birds, give these real counterfeits of themselves a wide berth. In my walks, I often was deceived when looking up, unable to tell at first whether the moving black spot in the air was paper, or a real, living creature, with beak, claws, and feathers.

The Japanese boys understand well how to send "messages" to the top of the kite, and how to entangle each other's kites. When they wish to, They can cut their rival's string and send the proud prize fluttering to the ground. To do this, they take about ten feet of the string near the end, dip it in glue and then into bits of powdered glass making a multitude of tiny blades as sharp as a raisor, and looking, when magnified, like the top of a wall in which broken bottles have been set to keep off climbers. When two parties of boys agree to have a paper war near the clouds, they raise their kites and then attempt to cross the strings. The most skillful boy saws off, with his glass saw, the cord of his antagonist.

The usual size of a kite in Japan is two feet square, but often four feet; and I have seen many that were six feet high. Of course, such a kite needs heavy cork, which is carried in a basket or on a big stick. They require a man, or a very strong boy, to raise them; and woe betide the small urchin who attempts to hold one in a stiff breeze! The humming monster in the air will drag him off his feet, pull him over the street, or into a ditch, before he knows it. Tie such a kite to a dog's tail, and no Japanese canine could even turn round to bite the string. If the government allowed it, boys and young men would make kites as large as an elephant.—*St. Nicholas for March.*

A Florida correspondent of the Petersburg, Va., Index, says there is a lemon tree of one hundred and five feet in circumference at the top. Upwards of 10,000 lemons were taken off that single tree a few days ago, and it is estimated by competent judges that there were still 20,000 lemons remaining on the same tree. It is creditable stated that the average lemon tree will bear from 1,500 to 3,000 lemons

HIS HOLINESS.

The Pope's Illness and General Weakness—Signs of an Early Death.

Amid feverish excitement and unremitting labor at Vatican relative to the consistory, the pope has fallen ill again. It is certain that after the secret consistory on the twelfth instant, he fainted and had to quit reading allocution. These fainting fits have recurred, and the pope remained unconscious longer each time. He does not like his illness to be perceived, and makes strong efforts to hide it, producing painful reaction. The moment he gets back to his own apartments, he sinks into the chair, and remains motionless with eyes closed like a corpse. The recent excitement has told upon him, and indeed on several occasions during the spring, which is always a dangerous season for him, his life has been almost despaired of. His physicians regard fatiguing receptions of pilgrims with great apprehension. Foreigners who see the pope at long intervals, notice a great change in him. One of these recently said the allocution of March 12th would probably be the pope's formal utterance. Meanwhile the pope's advisors are endeavoring by every means to get France and Austria to revive the Roman question. It is hoped to induce Italy so far to recognize the pope's temporal power as to cede Leomine city to the holy see, where all religious orders expelled from Rome could find an asylum. It is denied that preparations are making for r conclave.

Connecticut's New Law on Married People's Rights.

The rights of husbands and wives to the property which they respectively bring into the family have been further defined and limited by a bill which has just passed both houses of the Connecticut legislature. It provides that a husband and wife shall not acquire by marriage any right to each other's; that the husband shall be liable for all debts incurred for the joint maintenance of husband, wife and children; that the separate earnings of the wife shall be her own property; that the wife may make contracts or sell her real or personal property; that all her property shall be liable for debts, that the husband shall be liable for none of her debts contracted before marriage, nor for those contracted after marriage, except for articles for the support of the family, or for the joint benefit of both; and that the husband and wife respectively, upon the death of the other, shall inherit during the remainder of life the use of one third of the other's property. In the senate the bill passed by a vote of fifteen to five, and in the house it passed without a division, speaker Harrison even taking the floor to argue in its favor. Further than this in favor of women it is impossible to go. It is the last step in a course which was begun many years ago, by which the personality and individuality of all human beings under the laws is recognized.

AN UNEXPECTED ANSWER.—"Salt" was the subject of the speech of a solemn and spare-faced clergyman before a Sunday school, on an anniversary occasion, the text being, "Ye are the salt of the earth." He explained to the youthful hearers the preservative qualities of salt, and especially its power to keep eatables from decaying. Then he told them how christians, especially ministers, were of advantage to the world as a purifying influence against the corruption of modern society. Then he asked a few questions. To "What are ministers useful for in this world?" a lively youngster gave the ready answer, "To keep wittles from spiling."

SQUARE pieces of blue glass weighing six pounds each may be used for d

Chilton County Courier.

BY BROOKS AND MARTIN.

CLANTON ALA. APRIL 6, 1877.

EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

Terms of Subscription.

Per Annum.....$1 00

Clanton April 6th,

—00—

The news reached us this morning that the troops are to be removed from the South Carolina State House on the 10th inst. It is truly gratifying to know that his fraudulency has at last listened to the appeals of Gov. Hampton in behalf of his affleted people, this virtually puts an end to Chamberlain. He has already packed his carpet bag, and is Northward bound, but we judge that his fraudulency will provide some soft place, for this would be Governor by appointing him to some foreign mission. We suggest that he be sent to Feegi Island.

The next great question to settle is that of Louisiana, this seems to have been too big a thing for his fraudulency to undertake even with the assistance of his Cabinet—something had to be gotten up like unto the Electoral Commission. Consequently, we have it in the shape of "four to one," instead of "eight to seven" with expartes instructions from Mr. W. M. Evarts, that is to go down and say, Mr. Packard you are the legal Governor of Louisiana just as much so as Returning Board Hayes is President of the United States. We can not recieve evidence sleunde. A vote will be taken, the result will be four to one and this will end the Goverunorship of Louisiana.

The Commission certainly cannot go contrary to Precident set by the Electoral Commission that is to go behind the returns, for we imagine that his fraudulency don't want to know how the State voted. It is not yet known when the Louisiana Commission will leave for their field of duty, or whether they will be instructed; one account says that his fraudulency handed one of them a sealed package to be opened when they convene at New Orleans. We shall wait and see if any good can possible come out of Nazereth. We are awfully inclined to the contrary opinion.

NEW YORK, April 2.—The Express says: While Judge Carter of the District of Columbia, has said that no proceedings has been instituted in his court to test the title of Mr. Hayes to the presidency; upon the authority of a gentl'man who has seen the papers; it may be stated that they are all prepared and in possession of Hon. R. T. Merrick; a lawyer in Washington, who represented Mr. Tilden before the Electoral Commission. It is said suit will be commenced as soon as troops are withdrawn from South Carolina. It is claimed that, though the Electoral Commission had not power under the electoral law to ascertain facts not presented in the awful certificate of the election of electors, the court would have power to sift the question by full inquiry into the law and facts President Hayes has purchased in this city a pair of fine brown horses and a carriage.

In the name of amen! I, Timothy Doolan, of Barrydowndery, in the county Clare, farmer, being sick, weke on my legs, but of sound head and warm heart—Glory be to God!—do make this my first and last will and ould and new testament. First, I give my sowl to God, when it plaze him to take it—shure no thanks to me, for I can't help it then—and my body to be buried in the ground at Barrydowndery Chapel, when all my kith and kin that have gone before me, and those that live after, belonging to me, are buried, peace to their ashes, and may the sod rest lightly over their bones. Burry me near godfather and my mother, who lie separated all together at the other end of the chapel yard. I have the bit of ground containing eight acres—rale ould Irish acres—to my eldest son Tim, after the death of his mother, if she lives to survive him. My daughter mary and her husband paddy O'Reagol, are to have the lark now that's going to have 12 black bonife. Teddy, my second boy, that was killed in the war in Amerikey, might have got his pick of poultry, but as he has gone I'll lave them to his wife, who died a week before him; I bequeath to all mankind fresh air of heaven, all fishes of the sea they can take, and all the birds o' the air they can shoot. I lave to them all the sun, moon and stars. I lave to Peter Raffery a pint of pothseen I can't finish, and may God be merciful to him.

On a farm sixteen miles southeast of Jacksonville. Ill., and not far from Franklin, Mr. Samuel McCurley, his son Pullman, and a hired hand were at work when the severe thunder shower of last Tuesday began. The party sought refuge under a tree. While waiting for the subsidence of the storm the electric fluid descended the tree and felled two of the men senseless to the ground. One, the laborer, soon recovered, and was unharmed. The other, young McCurley seemed lifeless, and was supposed to be dead. His clothes were stripped from him, even to his boots. Some of his garments were on fire. His underclothes even were burned or torned into shreds. The poor fellow's body was burned and blistered down the entire back, from his shoulders to his heels, and even the soles of his feet. His companions wrapped up the almost naked body in their coats and carried it to the farm house, about a quarter of a mile distant. There it was discovered that life was not extinct The sufferer recovered consciousness, and is now convalescent.

Spring Season to be Fully Inaugurated

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On Saturday MARCH 24th, we will open

Our new and extensive STORE with an immense and attractive stock

For the Spring Season of 1877

ALL our Departments have been enlarged and stocked with the choicest Goods now out for the Season, and every Novelty in our line will be added to our Stock as soon as say appear in the Northern Markets. We have a resident buyer in New York who pays special attention to the wants of this trade. We invite the attention of the public to our **Complete Millinery Department** both for the Wholesale and Retail Trade.

OUR Wholesale Department on the SECOND FLOOR of our new Building will contain large and more complete lines of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

Millinery and Fancy Goods,

Shoes Clothing,

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Than ever before. Our prices will so assist with those of any New York Jobbers. and Merchants can save both time and money by selecting from this Stock nearer home. Samples sent by Mail and orders promptly attended to.

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STEWART AND CO.

DryGoods and Groceries.

CLANTON,

CHILTON COUNTY, ALABAMA.

NEW ENTERPRISE

Begins with the New Year!

I take pleasure in announcing that I have reopened, with the intention of making it a permanent business,

A Broom Factory at 41

—MARKET STREET, MONTGOMERY ALA.—

The best of stock and workmen employed. The trade will be supplied at prices that will warrant merchants in making their purchases at home. Orders promptly and satisfactory filled.

Remember it is a home Enterprise 3m S. Schuessler.

A. L. BROOKS. H. L. MARTIN

BROOKS AND MARTIN.

Attorneys At Law,

CLANTON ALA.

Will practice in the Courts of Chilton and adjacent counties, and also in the higher Court's of the State.

OFFICE AT THE COURT HOUSE

Chilton County Courier.

BY BROOKS AND MARTIN.

CLANTON ALA. APRIL 6, 1877.

EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

Terms of Subscription.

Per Annum.....$1 00

Clanton April 6th,

—00—

THIS PAPER IS ON FILE WITH

GEO. P. ROWELL & CO'S NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING BUREAU 41 PARK ROW N.Y.

Where Advertising Contracts can be made.

LOCAL.

Last Sunday was all fools day, the boys enjoyed themselves drinking sweetened water and Epsom Salts, to suit their taste.

We have been informed by Conductor Rose, that the Railroad authorities will put a force to work on the side track at this place on next Monday.

The young men of Clanton are requested to meet at the Court House Saturday night for the purpose of organizing a Base-Ball Club.

Campbell & Cook have moved their bar room across the street just above J. W. Gullahorn's store.

Joseph E Parsons, son of Lewis E Parsons, has been sent to Europe by the government to aid in the sale and transfer of United States bonds, through the banking house of the Rothschilds.

We advise all who have vicious animals of the horse kind, that desires to have the same broke to harness, call on Dr. J. S. Johnson Jr. He conducts the business on the rearing system, or at least we thought so from the way one reared up that he was training last evening.

We once heard a young man who mistook the command to pass 'round the biscuit, to mean ask a blessing and while the buscuit was in motion, our young hero was busy imploring the aid of Deity.

We see that the BLUNT SPRING NEWS and BANGOR BROAD AXE are raging a fierce war. We advise the NEWS not to bother with edge tools, the consequence is perceptible to all who read the NEWS, loss of blood makes the victim pale.

A white man, named J. J. Wolf, picked a negro woman's pocket in Mobile last week. He got an old wallet containing a $20 Confederate note, a lottery ticket, a nickle, a two cent coin, a one cent coin, and a vendoor package. The Mayor sent him to the county jail for 6 months

The Nu-Joax has cut a small mouthful out of the Banner, and speaks of it thusly:

—"We run the Banner on its merrits, having no other capital or means to keep it going."—[BANNER.

A hazardous enterprise for so small capital! It takes money and brains to run the Nu-Joax.

The Nu-Joax may have plenty of brains, but neighbor, we don't see where you get the money.

When a local editor walks over town with his ears hanging over his shoulders, his nose hooked under his chin, his eyes sunken into the back part of his head, and his whole frame convulsed with Vesuvian shakes, you may know he has been on the search for locals and found but few. Can't somebody fight, get married, or name a baby after us so we can raise the wind!

—0—

Blue-glass seems to be all the rage; our Dr. G. A. B. Smith, of the Nu-Joax says: "He has a hen sitting in a nest covered with blue-glass and confidently expect her to complete the job in a week." If this proves to be true wont the circuit riders be glad.

—0—

We notice that the citizens of Coosa, Tallapoosa and Clay has had a meeting at Goodwater, for the purpose of invoking executive clemency for the violaters of the United States Revenue laws. The meeting was presided over by Hon. T. J. Vardaman of Coosa. Suitable resolutions was adopted, and sent to his fraudulency. We hope the same may result in good to the entire community, and by dealing with those poor unfortunates in a gentle manner they will make law abiding citizens in the future.

—0—

"FATHER, did you ever have another wife besides mother?" "No, my boy, what possessed you to ask such a question?" Because I saw in the old family bible that you married Anna Domini 1836; and that isn't mother, for her name was Sally Smith."

ESTRAY NOTICE.—Taken up in Chilton county by D. W. McGee, on the 11th day of march 1877, and posted before J. D. McGee, a Justice of the peace, one sorrel horse mule about four years old. No harness or saddle marks,—about 12 hands high —appraised at $50.

H. J. Callen, Judge of Probate.

—0—

SOMEBODY asserts that a blue glass chimney on the parlor lamp will bring a young man up to the point of proposing to a cross-eyed maiden with store teeth in S Sunday evening.

There are only three prisoners in the jail at this place.

A man in Union Springs, ate 24 gingercakes in one hour.

—0—

The firemen, of Montgomery, will have an annual parade the 8th.

Announcements.

FOR SHERIFF.

We are authorized to announce the name of John T. Cook as a candidate for Sheriff at the August election.

We are authorized to announce the name of James W. Dunlap as a candidate for Sheriff at the August election.

We are authorized to announce the name of Brandy W. Garner, (better known as Dick Garner) as a candidate for Sheriff at the August election.

FOR TAX COLLECTOR.

We are authorized to announce the name of W. L. Campbell as a candidate for TAX Collector at the August election.

FOR TAX ASSESSOR.—We are authorized to announce the name of Benjamine A. Barbour as a candidate for Tax-Assessor at the August election.

We are authorized to announce the name of William A. Smith as a candidate for the office of Tax Assessor at the August election.

The Many Friends of W. F. Claughton hereby announce his name as a candidate for re-election to the office of County Treasry at the August election, to be held on the 6th day of said month.

Stoves, Iron, Tinware, Manufacturer and dealers in all kind of Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware, Stoves, Block tin, cooking utensils, Lead and brass pipes, pumps, &c. John H. Engelhardt.

A large stock of Metal goods, Sheet Zinc, Bath tubs &c. Roofing and Guttering done on short notice, and all work warranted. Next to the First Baptist Church, Court Street Montgomery Alabama. 1yr

Country Merchants take Notice.

S. ENGELHARDT,

MONTGOMERY ALA.

Wholesale and Retail Grocer and Dealer in

Farmer's Supplies!

All Goods Warranted as Represented!

and delivered at depot

FREE OF DRAYAGE!

Goods sold at the lowest market price. All orders from the country will be given prompt attention. Call or send order before purchasing elsewhere.

S. Engelhardt.

1877 NEW YORK 1877

The different editions of The Sun during the next year will be the same as during the year that has just passed. The daily edition will on week days be a sheet of four pages, and on Sundays a sheet of eight pages, or 56 columns; while the weekly edition will be a sheet of eight pages of the same dimensions and character that are already familiar to our friends. The Sun will continue to be a strenuous advocate of reform and retrenchment, and of the substitution of statesmanship, wisdom and integrity for hollow pretence, imbecility, and fraud in the administration of public affairs. It will continue for the government of the people by the people and for the people, as opposed to government by fraud in the ballot-box and in the counting of votes, enforced by military violence. It will endeavor to supply its readers—a body not far from a million of souls—with the most careful complete and trustworthy accounts of current events, and will employ for this purpose a numerous and carefully selected staff of reporters and Correspondents. Its reports from Washington, especially, will be full, accurate, and fearless; and it will doubtless continue to deserve and enjoy the hatred of those who thrive by plundering the Treasury or by usurping what the law does not give them, while it will endeavor to merit the confidence of the public by defending the rights of the people against the encroachments of unjustified power.

The price of the daily Sun will be 55 cents a month or $6.50 a year, post paid, or with the Sunday edition seven dollars and seventy cents a year.

The Sunday edition alone, 8 pages, $1.20 a year, post paid.

The Weekly Sun, eight pages of 56 broad columns, will be furnished during 1877 at the rate of $1 a year, post paid.

The benefit of this large reduction from the previous rate for the weekly can be enjoyed by individual subscribers without the necessity of making up clubs. At the same time, if any of our friends choose to add in extending our circulation, we shall be grateful to them, and every such person who sends us ten or more subscribers from one place will be entitled to one copy of the paper for himself without charge. At one dollar a year postage pais, the expense of paper and printing are barely repaid; and, considering the size of the sheet and quality of the contents, we are confident the people will consider the weekly Sun the cheapest newspapaer published in the world, and we trust also one of the very best.

Address THE SUN, New York N. Y.

THE NEWS WITHOUT POISON.

The NEW YORK OBSERVER claims to publish the *best family* newspaper, and repudiaters all unsound or objectionable teaching. Even its advertising columns are free firm all quackery and dangerous advertisements; and the whole paper, both in its religious and secular department, is filled with pure and entertaining reading. While we commend the position of the OBSERVER in this matter, we also endorse it as one of the most desirable periodicals for any household. The price, $3.15 a year postpaid, can hardly be made to return as much good spent in any other way *S. I. Prime & Co.*, 37 PARK ROW, New York.

BEGIN THE NEW YEAR WITH A PAPER FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

The year 1877 will be marked by more important events than any of its predecessors. The Montgomery ADVERTISER, as heretofore, will be devoted to the Democratic and Conservative cause and will be unsparing in its efforts to uphold good government in the State and Union. It is offered at the following rates:

One Copy Daily 1 Year	$10 00
" " " Six Months	5 00
" " " Weekly 1 Year	2 00
Twenty Copies Weekly 1 Year	30 00
Thirty " " " "	45 00

Postage included.

An extra copy will be sent to every one getting up a club. Send Money by *Registered Letter, Express or Money Order*,

Address all letters to W. W. SCREWS, Montgomery Ala.

The New Coral Bonanza.

We have not been able to ascertain, says the Boston Bulletin, whether any of the coral said to be discovered by the United States' steamer Gettysburg, in latitude 36.30, longitude 11.28, has yet been fished up, and it is too soon to indulge in any very brilliant anticipations of what may be found in those sunny seas. The reef or bank is said to be of immense extent, and of the peculiar pink color so rare and valuable. The value of coral depends upon its size, solidity, and the depth and brilliancy of its color, and is so very various that while some of the Sicilian coral sells for from forty to fifty dollars an ounce, other descriptions of it will not fetch a quarter of a dollar a pound. The best coral is therefore worth double the price of gold, and this new coral is said to be of this superior quality. Of course, if it is easily procurable in anything like the quantities anticipated, the article will be "dog cheap," and the coral fisheries of the Mediterranean, the Persian gulf, Red sea, and elsewhere, will be virtually abandoned.

The manner of fishing for coral is simple and hazardous, and is about the same everywhere. Seven or eight men go in a boat, commanded by the proprietor; the castor throws his net, and the rest work the boat, and have to draw in the net, which drags along over the reef and brings up whatever coral may attach to it. In the Mediterranean it is a poor business, notwithstanding the enormous price of the best coral, and the fishers are about the most miserable of beings; and yet, sometimes, they hit good luck and grow rich enough to remain idle the rest of their lives, which, to an Italian, is the summit of felicity.

Hurrying to the Store.

Western Retail Grocer: During the last dull season a well-known Main street merchant was observed taking giant steps in the direction of his place of business at seven o'clock in the morning. A rival tradesman, who was well assured that large sales was not the motive that induced this rapid transit, hailed the swift "commercial traveler," and interviewed him as follows:

"What's broke loose, Charlie? Where are you going in such a hurry?"

"I'm going to the store."

"Trade must be active with you."

"It's not trade that calls me out."

"It's not a woman, is it?"

"No; of course not. But I'll explain the thing to you to keep down your internel suspicion. There are three partners in our store, and we have only two chairs. The last man that comes in the morning has to stand up all day. It is very important for me to get to the store early this morning—good day.

And Charles "lit out" like a reporter for a morning newspaper *en route* to a fire.

R. C. Steele, of New Orleans, sues the street car companies of that city for $1,000, being the reward offered by them for the discovery of the person manufacturing counterfeit nickels. He claims to have caused the arrest and conviction of Scotti and Martini, the Italian nickel manufacturers.

Blue glass trinkets of all kinds are for sale, and many treasure them as charms. They are made in Boston and in New Haven.

SINGS LIKE A BIRD. The delightful effects of this new principle. Dr J. H. McLean's Cough & Lung Healing Globules. As the saliva in the mouth acts on the Globule a gas is generated which soothes and heals irritation of the throat and lungs, makes the voice clear as a bird, cures Hoarseness, Coughs, Colds and Consumption. Trial Boxes by mail, 25 cts. Dr. J. H. McLean, 314 Chestnut, St. L. u s

All the operatives lately employed in Sanford's carpet mills, at Amsterdam, N. Y., have been paid in full. The mills will be closed until early in April at least, and six hundred hands kept out of employment until then in consequence of a too hasty step of a few strikers among them.

DURANG'S RHEUMATIC REMEDY never fails to cure rheumatism. Sold by all druggists

RHEUMATISM cured at once by Durang's Rheumatic Remedy. Send for circular to Helphenstine & Bently, Washington, D. C.

VEGETABLE Pulmonary Balsam, the great New England cure for coughs, colds and consumption. Cutler, Bros. & Co., Boston, only genuine.

BURNETT'S FLAVORING EXTRACTS are used and indorsed by the best hotels, confectioners, grocers, and the first families in the country.

OPPRESSION after eating, headache, nervous debility, are the effects indigestion. One, or two at most, of Parson's Purgative Pills will give immediate relief.

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT may be administered to children with perfect success, in cases of croup, whooping-cough, influenza, and almost any of the diseases to which they are liable.

A POSITIVE CURE FOR RHEUMATISM—Durang's Rheumatic Remedy. Send for circular to Helphenstine & Bently, Washington, D.C

AFTER an experience of over twenty-five years, may leading physicians acknowledge that the *Graefenberg Marshall's* Uterine *Catholicon* is the only known certain remedy for diseases to which women are subject. The *Graefenberg Vegetable Pills*, the most popular remedy of the day for biliousness, headache, liver complaint and diseases of digestion. Sold by all druggists. Send for almanac. Graefenberg Co., New York.

WEEKLY MARKET REVIEW.

MEMPHIS.				
Flour	$6 00	@	8 50	
Wheat	1 10	@	1 12¼	
Corn	52	@	55	
Oats	50	@	52	
Lard	12¼	@	13	
Bacon—Clear Sides	9	@	—	
Hay—Best	15 00	@	17 00	
Whisky—Common	1 00	@	1 15	
Robertson County	1 75	@	3 00	
Bourbon	5 00	@	5 50	
Lincoln County	1 75	@	3 00	
Highwines	1 13	@	1 15	
Cotton—Ordinary	10	@	10¼	
Good Ordinary	10½	@	10¾	
Low Middling	11	@	11¼	
Seeds—Clover	8 50	@	9 50	
German Millet	60	@	65	
Missouri Millet	1 75	@	2 00	
Hungarian	1 75	@	2 00	
Buckwheat per bush	1 75	@	2 00	
LIVE STOCK.				
Cattle—Good to extra	4 50	a	5 00	
Medium butchers	3 00	a	3 75	
Common	2 50	a	2 90	
Hogs—Selected	5 75	a	5 90	
Fair to good	5 55	a	5 70	
Sheep—Good to choice	4 50	a	5 50	
Common to fair	3 00	a	4 00	
LOUISVILLE.				
Flour	$5 25	@	8 75	
Wheat-Red and Amb'r	1 40	@	1 48	
Corn—Sacked	42	@	42	
Oats	41	@	42	
Hay—Timothy	9 00	@	10 00	
Pork—Mess	15 00	@	15 50	
Lard	12	@	13¼	
Bacon—Clear Sides	10	@	10¼	
Wool	33	@	35	
Potatoes—Irish, per bbl	1 60	@	1 65	
Cotton—Middling	10½	@	11	
Ordinary	9	@	9¼	
NEW ORLEANS.				
Flour	$5 25	@	5 50	
Corn	54	@	56	
Oats	48	@	50	
Hay	17 00	@		
Pork	15 50	@		
Sugar	9¼	@	10¼	
Molasses	40	@	60	
Whisky	1 05	@	1 10	
Cotton	10	@	10¼	
ST. LOUIS.				
Flour	$5 75	@	7 00	
Wheat	1 45	@	1 46	
Corn	40	@	40¼	
Oats	34	@	34¼	
Mess Pork	14 25	@	—	
Lard	10	@	10¼	
Whisky	1 00	@	1 07	

"Brown's Bronchial Troches."

Coughs and Colds are often overlooked. A continuance for any length of time causes irritation of the Lungs or some chronic Throat Disease. "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" are an effectual COUGH REMEDY.

Capt. R. H. Young, U. S. Army, says: *Sharp's rifles are the best in the world;*" and so says hundreds of thousands of others who have used the "OLD RELIABLE" during the past twenty-seven years. Send to Sharp's Rifle Co., Bridgeport, Conn., for illustrated price list, free.

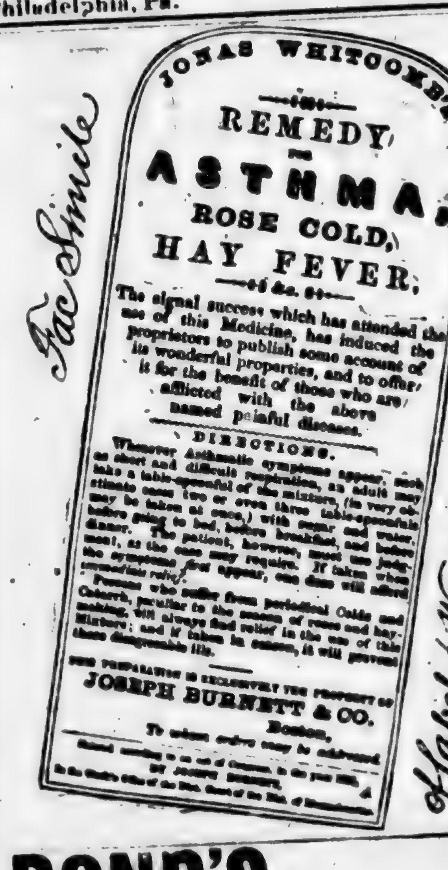
FARMERS, MECHANICS,

and all people who appreciate the value of keeping a memorandum of business transactions, daily events, and items of interest or importance, for future reference, should call on their druggists and get Dr. Pierce's Memorandum book free. The Doctor's Grand Invalids' Hotel at Buffalo, which costs, when finished, two hundred thousand dollars, will be opened early in June next, for the reception of patients afflicted with chronic diseases and deformities. It will afford the most perfect facilities for the cure of such affections, and its Faculty of physicians and surgeons will embrace graduates from both American and European Medical Schools who have become distinguished for their skill. The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser, by Dr. R. V. Pierce, a work of over nine hundred large pages, illustrated by two hundred and eighty-two engravings, and elegantly bound in cloth and gilt, is sent to any address by the Author on receipt of one dollar and fifty cents. Almost one hundred thousand copies have already been sold.

S. A. CRAIG, Esq., druggist, of West Alexander, Pa., says: "I sell more of Dr. Pierce's preparation than all others combined. They give satisfaction in every case and I can cheerfully recommend them to the public."

Five Thousand Books Given Away for the Asking.

While Dr. H. James was attached to the British Medical Staff in the East Indies, his high position enabled him to call about him the best chemists, physicians, and scientists of the day, and while experimenting with and among the natives, he accidentally made the discovery that CONSUMPTION can be positively and permantly CURED. During the many years of his sojourn there, he devoted his time to the treatment of Lung Diseases, and upon his retirement he left with us books und papers containing full particulars, showing that every one can be his own physician and prepare his own medicine, and such information as we have received we now offer to the public without price, only asking that each remit a three-cent stamp for postage. Address CRADDOCK & CO., 1032 Race St., Philadelphia, Pa.



POND'S EXTRACT

CATARRH.—Pond's Extract is nearly a Specific for this disease. It can hardly be excelled, even in old and obstinate cases. The relief is so prompt that no one who has ever tried it will be without it.

CHAPPED HANDS AND FACE.—Pond's Extract should be in every family this rough weather. It removes the soreness and roughness, and softens and heals the skin promptly.

RHEUMATISM.—During severe and changeable weather, no one subject to Rheumatic Pains should be one day without Pond's Extract, which always relieves.

SORE LUNGS, CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, COLDS.—This cold weather tries the Lungs sorely. Have Pond's Extract on hand always. It relieves the pain and cures the disease.

CHILBLAINS will be promptly relieved and ultimately cured by bathing the affected parts with Pond's Extract.

FROSTED LIMBS.—Pond's Extract invariably relieves the pain and finally cures.

SORE THROAT, QUINSY, INFLAMED TONSILS AND AIR PASSAGES are promptly cured by the use of Pond's Extract. It never fails.

HISTORY and Uses of Pond's Extract, in pamphlet form, sent free on application to POND'S EXTRACT CO., 98 Maiden Lane, New York. Sold by Druggists.

1,150 NEWSPAPERS.

The attention of Advertisers is called to our List of Weekly Newspapers. Send for Catalogue.

CUTS AND ELECTROTYPES.

No extra charge for cuts, trade marks, unusual display or advertisement inserted across two or more columns; *only twenty-seven* cuts are required for the whole number of Newspapers. Cuts should not be over two and one-eighth inches in width.

PROMPT INSERTIONS.

Advertisements are, in all cases, sent to all of these papers on the day they are received, and appear in the following issues without delay.

CHARACTER OF THE PAPERS.

The newspapers are of the better class; the quality of paper furnished them is of a higher price than that used by other concerns; they are better edited by higher priced men, having greater experience. Their aggregate and average circulation is larger.

AN INTERESTING STATEMENT.

To send an advertising order to 1,150 newspapers would require an investment of $34 50 for postage; stationery would cost nearly as much, the labor of addressing 1,150 envelopes is considerable; to write 1,150 orders would be a great task; to print them would cost something. Our price for a five line advertisement in the whole 1,150 papers, one week, is $42.75, or but a little more than the postage.

NOTICES IN NEWS COLUMNS.

To have an advertisement set up in the form of reading matter, and inserted in the news columns of newspapers is a very efficient mode of advertising. These lists of newspapers offer advantages in this respect which no other newspapers or list of newspapers possess. Manufacturers and merchants desiring to publish a description of their wares or establishments will find this plan very serviceable. By publishing a series of brief notices they can soon make the merits of their goods familiar to the people of the regions in which these papers are published.

CIRCULATIONS.

The circulations given are from the American Newspaper Directory for 1875, and in hundreds of cases are too small. For instance, the Chicago *Ledger*, which appears at 4,000 circulation, actually issues 13,000 weekly.

This is the only list of Co-operative Newspapers which has ever exhibited to the advertiser the circulation of the separate papers and on this list the actual character of each paper, whether the best or the only paper in a place, is plainly indicated in every case. Send for Catalogue.

FILES

Of the papers can be found in the office of Beals & Foster, 41 Park Row, New York. A partial file, together with samples of all, may be found at 130 Worth Street, New York; 114 Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill.; 353 East Water Street, Milwaukee, Wis.; 17 Wabashaw Street, St. Paul, Minn.; 143 Race Street, Cincinnati, O.; 227 Second Street, Memphis, Tenn.

For Catalogue address

BEALS & FOSTER,
41 Park Row, NEW YORK.

OUR CELEBRATED
UNION JACK REVOLVER.
$3. 7 shot.

Cylinder turns when hammer is raised. Uses regular 22 size, loads and ejects shell without removing cylinder. Finely rifled, heavily nickel-plated, rosewood handle. Finest steel barrel and cylinder. The best workmanship and finish that science and mechanism can produce. They completely fill the long-felt want for a reliable revolver at a reasonable price, and will compare favorably with any $8 revolver in the market. We guarantee this revolver to be exactly as represented, or we will refund the money. Sent by mail, promptly, on receipt of $3. If you order it sent by express, we will send 25 cartridges with it. FRENCH MANUFACTURING CO., Brockton, Mass.

Not O'd, but Tested and Approved
GET THEM.

Four Girls at Chautauqua, $1.50. *Mrs Hurd's Niece*, $1.50. *The Cooking Club*, $1.25. *Torn and Mended*, $1.00 *Household Puzzles and its Sequel The Randolph's* by *Pansy*, $1 50 each. *Robie Meredith*, $1.00. *One Quiet Life*, $1.25. *Those Boys*, $1.50. *Will Parson's Library*, 8 vols., $4 50. *The $500 Prize Stories* 21 vols., $28.75. *The $1,000 Prize Stories*, 16 vols., $24.50. *The Pansy Books*, 18 vols., $20 50. Catalogues free.

Boston: D. LOTHROP & CO., Publishers

PILES!

Dr. Brown's Herbal Ointment Suppositories are guaranteed to cure any case of Piles that can be found in the United States. A sample box of these suppositories will be sent free by mail to any sufferer on receipt of twenty cents, to prepay postage and packing. Regular price $1. Address Dr. D. PHELPS BROWN, 21 Grand St., Jersey City, N. J.

FREE GIFT

to every subscriber to this paper. We have just issued an elegant WHITE CROSS, which is entwined in beautiful roses, the whole on dark background and executed in French Oil Colors. It is 11x14 in size, and is a perfect gem of art, an ornament to any household. We have made arrangements so that any subscriber of this paper can receive this beautiful cross free by sending us 20 cts. to pay the cost of postage, tubing, directing, etc. We make this offer to introduce our art productions. Address F. W. MCCLEAVE & CO., Boston.

NOTICE
TO SUBSCRIBERS!

By an arrangement with I. L. Cragin & Co., 119 South Fourth Street, Philadelphia, Pa., they agree to send to each of our subscribers, free, a sample of the celebrated Dobbins' Electric Soap, provided they receive the address and fifteen cents, which exactly pays the postage on the soap. This soap was pronounced by the Centennial Judges to be the only pure family soap made in America. Our readers have all heard of this soap. We have made this arrangement that they may all have an opportunity of cheaply testing for themselves its merits. Send your address and fifteen cents for postage direct to

I. L. CRAGIN & CO.,
119 South Fourth Street,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

SETH THOMAS
CLOCKS
RUN WELL
WEAR WELL
AND
KEEP GOOD TIME

YOUNG MEN.

BOYS AND MIDDLE-AGED MEN TRAINED for a successful start in business life at EASTMAN COLLEGE, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. The only Institution in this country devoted to this specialty, and that gives an Actual Business Practice. Currency and merchandise used have a real value. Each day's transactions based on quotations of New York markets. Low rates. Graduates assisted to situations. Applications received any week day. Refer to Patrons and Graduates in nearly every city and town. Address for particulars and Catalogue of 3,000 Graduates in Business H. G. EASTMAN, LL. D., POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

FOR THE PEOPLE The MEMPHIS AVALANCHE, issued Daily and Weekly. It contains the latest, fullest and most impartial intelligence from all parts of the world, and is especially devoted to the interests of the Southwestern States of America. Being strictly independent, the servant of no man, the slave of no party, it deals only in truth, and does not fear to present it. The WEEKLY EDITION, containing 48 columns of reading matter, is mailed to any address in the United States at the low price of $2 per annum for single subscriptions; to clubs of five at $1.75; to clubs of ten at $1.50. Postage free in all cases. It is a journal for the merchant, the farmer and the manufacturer, as well as for the domestic fireside. Price of DAILY per annum, $10. Special rates to clubs. Send for specimen copies.
KELLAR & THOMPSON,
Memphis, Tenn.

RICH and BEAUTIFUL.

FARMERS, FARMERS' WIVES, SONS and DAUGHTERS, attention! Learn to beautify your HOMES and CULTIVATE the SOIL to the BEST ADVANTAGE and most ECONOMICALLY. FINEST and best GUIDES and CATALOGUES in the WORLD. Everyone having a FARM or GARDEN should send a Postal-Card at once for FREE descriptive CIRCULAR; or 10c. for Illustrated Catalogue, 136 pages.

P. O. Box, No. 5712. B. K. BLISS & SONS, 34 Barclay St. New York

THE ALBION MILL,

S. E. KELLEY, Supt.

EAST KILLINGLY, CONN.

Offers for sale the following machinery, part running: Two Whiting Lappers, twenty-six Cards, one Fine English Speeder, two Brown English Speeders, two Warpers, fifty Warper Beams, two Dressers, fifty Looms, one thousand Spools.

POPHAM'S ASTHMA SPECIFIC, Best in the World. [illegible]

MAZARINE BLUE GLASS.

For curative purposes and stimulating the growth of animal and vegetable life. Examined and approved by General Pleasonton, and his certificate accompanying each purchase. Glass cut to exact sizes, with full direction for use and arrangement in the sash.

For sale, Wholesale and Retail, by BENJAMIN H. SHOEMAKER, FRENCH PLATE GLASS DEPOT, 205 to 211 N. Fourth St., Philadelphia. Also, at $2 each by mail, General Pleasonton's Book on BLUE and SUN LIGHT.

FANCY POULTRY

EGGS FOR HATCHING.

From the following varieties: Light and dark Brahmas, buff, partridge, black and white Cochins, white Leghorns, W. F. black Spanish Games, Game Bantams, Houdans and white China Geese, all from Premium Fowls. Also, Thoroughbred Berkshire Pigs for sale. Write W. L. REID, Bluff City Fancy Poultry Yard, Memphis, Tenn.

THIS NEW
ELASTIC TRUSS

Has a Pad differing from all others, is cup-shape, with Self Adjusting Ball in center, adapts itself to all positions of the body, while the ball in the cup presses back the intestines just as a person would with the finger. With light pressure the Hernia is held securely day and night, and a radical cure certain. It is easy, durable and cheap. Sent by mail. Circulars free. EGGLESTON TRUSS CO., Marshall, Mich.

A GREAT OFFER! We will during these Hard Times dispose of 100 PIANOS & ORGANS new and second-hand of first-class makers including WATERS at lower prices for cash or Installments or to let until paid for than ever before offered. WATERS' GRAND SQUARE and UPRIGHT PIANOS & ORGANS (including their NEW SOUVENIR and BOUDOIR) are the BEST MADE. LOCAL and TRAVELING AGENTS WANTED. Illustrated Catalogue Mailed. A Liberal discount to Teachers, ministers, churches, schools, Lodges, etc. Sheet music at half price. HORACE WATERS & SONS, Manufacturers and Dealers, 40 East 14th Street, Union Square, N. Y.

DR. WARNER'S HEALTH CORSET,

With Skirt Supporter and Self-Adjusting Pads.

Secures HEALTH and COMFORT of Body, with GRACE and BEAUTY of Form. Three Garments in one. Approved by all physicians. AGENTS WANTED. Samples by mail, in Coutil, $2; Satteen, $1 75. To Agents at 25 cents less. Order size two inches smaller than waist measure over the dress.

Warner Bros. 763 Broadway, N.Y.

NEW WILLCOX & GIBBS
AUTOMATIC

Latest Invention, and producing most Marvelous Results. Only machine in the world with Automatic Tension and Stitch Indicator. Trade Mark in base of every machine.

SILENT SEWING MACHINE.
Send Postal Card for Illustrated Price List, &c.
Willcox & Gibbs S. M. Co.,
(Cor. Bond St.) 658 Broadway, New York.

WE WILL GET TO THAYERS BY NOON OR BUST A FLUE IN THIS 1000 DOLLAR RIG

V. B. Thayer, Manufacturing Jeweler & Jobber in Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry, Clocks of all kinds. Diamond setting & fine Rings, 18k gold ring 1.40 a pwt. Seal Rings 4 to 35 dollars. A genuine Elgin Movement, COIN Silver Case, Guaranteed, for $14.50 Fine Rolled Plate Gold Chains, Gents $5 to 10; Ladies $6 to 20; guaranteed to wear for years. Goods sent on selection. Adjusting of all grades of watches. Old gold & silver taken in trade. Spectacles from 50c to 12 dollars. V. B. THAYER, the Live Jeweler. 310 Second Street, Memphis, Tenn.

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THE "ESTEY"
LEADS THE WORLD
[Established 1846.]
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Brattleboro, Vt.
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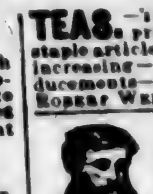
BEAUTIFUL EVERBLOOMING

For $1 we will send free by mail and guarantee their safe arrival:
12 Roses, all different sorts,
or 20 Verbenas, all [illegible]
or 10 Verbenas and 5 Roses, different sorts,
or 15 Basket or Bedding Plants,
or 8 Bedding Plants and 5 Geraniums,
or 10 Geraniums, all different sorts,
or 12 Double Tuberose, blooming bulbs,
or 12 Gladiolus, fine blooming bulbs,
or 6 Tuberose and 6 Gladiolus.
Plant Catalogue of 80 pages free.
or 10 Sweet Chestnut Trees for $1.
or 50 Strawberry Plants, 4 sorts,
or 10 Concord Grape Vines,
or 10 Grape Vines, 5 sorts,
or 8 Currant Bushes, 4 sorts,
or 12 Raspberries, 4 sorts.
A list of mailable Trees and Vines on a 4-page Descriptive Catalogue free.
STORRS, HARRISON & CO., Painesville, Lake Co. O.

TEAS.—The choicest in the world—Importers' prices—Largest Company in America—staple article—pleases everybody—Trade continually increasing—Agents wanted everywhere—best inducements—don't waste time—send for Circular to ROBERT WELLS, 43 Vesey St., N. Y. P. O. Box, 1287.



Prof. Hall's Magic Compound is the only preparation, one package of which will force the beard to grow thick and heavy on the smoothest face (without injury) in 21 days in every case, or money cheerfully refunded. 25 cents per package, postpaid; 3 for 50 cents. E. W. JONES, Ashland, Mass.

A BOOK for the MILLION.
MEDICAL ADVICE A 40 page Pamphlet on Special and Chronic Diseases, Cancer, [illegible], Rupture, Opium Habit, &c., SENT FREE on receipt of stamp. Address, Dr. Butts' Dispensary No. 12 N. 8th st., St Louis Mo

We have, by actual count, over forty different preparations for cough, including all standard medicines old and new, called for in this section. We have sold Hatch's Universal Cough Syrup for five years. With no newspapers advertising, this remedy has had a sale larger than any other. It sells steadily, and maintains itself, and our customers speak uniformly in its favor, as a safe and efficient medicine of its kind.
CARPENTER & BARRELL, Albion, N. Y.

STRAWBERRY FARNLEY'S CRESCENT SEEDLING
has more sterling qualities than any other berry yet offered to the public, producing over fourteen thousand quarts per acre, in field culture, if directions are followed. Send for circular.
H. H. SMITH, West Haven, Conn.

OUR PETS. TWO GREAT SENSATIONS For Agents. Send for Catalogue to E. C. BRIDGMAN, 5 Barclay st., N. Y., and 179 W. 4th st., Cincinnati. QUEENS OF THE REPUBLIC

CHROMO STATIONERY BOX! Containing Writing Paper, Envelopes, Pens, Pencils, Penholders, and Powder for making Pint Bottle Ink, with a CHROMO framed in Black Walnut Frame. Price 50cts. per Box. Cincinnati News Co., Cincinnati

IF YOU HAVE CONSUMPTION, a bad cold cough, or any trouble with the throat or lungs, try

PANCREATIC EMULSION COD LIVER OIL WITH THE *Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda.*

Recommended by the leading physicians throughout the country. As a spring medicine for purifying the blood, and cure for rheumatism, neuralgia, or scrofula it has no equal. Ask your druggist for it; ask your physician about it. WM. W. BARTLETT & CO., Manufacturing Chemists, 180 High Street, Boston, Mass.

CARPET WARP.
TO THE CONSUMER.

Having improved the quality of our Warp, now being sold under the "PEERLESS" ticket, we shall hereafter adopt, for the improved quality, the brand, "WHITE STAR, AAA."

We shall also manufacture a lower quality of Warp, which will be sold under the "PEERLESS" brand. Enquire for "WHITE STAR AAA" Carpet Warp of all leading Dry Goods Dealers.

THE BEST LAND
THE BEST COUNTRY, BEST TERMS, AND THE LOWEST PRICES.
Send for Pamphlet of the Reliable Burlington Road. Address, Land Commissioner, B. & M. R. R. BURLINGTON, IOWA.
IN THE UNITED STATES

The Best Truss without Metal Springs ever invented. No humbug claim of a certain radical cure, but a guarantee of a comfortable, secure and satisfactory appliance. We will take back and pay full price for all that do not suit. Price, single like cut, $4; for both sides, $6. Sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of price. N. B.—This Truss will cure more Ruptures than any of those for which extravagant claims are made. Circulars free. Pomeroy Truss Co., 746 Broadway, New York

$500 YEARLY PROFIT FROM 12 HENS.

By hatching Eggs and raising Poultry by means of Horse Manure alone. The Centennial and several Gold Medals and 18 Diplomas have been awarded to Professor A. CORBETT, No. 7 Warren Street, New York. Testimonials and Catalogue sent free on receipt of 3 cent stamp.

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Is the only complete Pictorial History of the Centennial published. A mammoth panorama. 1,000 large engravings, many of them being 14½ by 20½ inches. Agents Wanted. Address, Agency Department, FRANK LESLIE'S PUBLISHING HOUSE, 537 Pearl Street, New York.

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VEGETINE
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER
Recommend it Heartily.
SOUTH BOSTON.

MR. STEVENS:

Dear Sir—I have taken several bottles of your VEGETINE, and am convinced it is a valuable remedy for Dyspepsia, Kidney Complaint, and general debility of the system.

I can heartily recommend it to all suffering from the above complaints. Yours respectfully,
MRS. MUNROE PARKER.
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$25 A DAY to Agents. Samples free. $3.50 Catalogue. L. FLETCHER, [illegible] Dey St., N. Y.

$20 a Day. HOW TO MAKE IT. Something new Salable. COE, YONGE & CO. St. Louis, Mo

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ASTHMA The only sure remedy. Trial package free. L. SMITHNIGHT, Cleveland, O.

EPILEPSY or FITS cured by Dr. Ross' [illegible] Remedies. Trial Package [illegible]. Address, ROSS BROS., Richmond, [illegible]

BRACKET Saws. Fi [illegible] J. J. Green Boonton, [illegible]

ANY SECOND-HAND SCHOOL BOOK mailed post-paid, upon receipt of half published price. A. S. CLARK, 66 Nassau St., New York.

Fruit-drier $10. Dries 100 Baskets daily. [illegible] Tobacco, etc. Cir. free, H. Y. Bulkley, Cleveland

FOR SALE. Cheap for cash, patent (just secured) on a most salable, useful article. Address, Box 2133, Boston, Mass.

Use AUSTINS' Patent Prices by mail 25 cents. Ruler, Measure, Paper Austin M'f'g Co. No. Cutter and Blotter Comb'd 30 N. 5th St., Phila.

$12 a day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine

REVOLVER 7 shot $2.00, 70 styles. *Ill. Cat. free.* WESTERN GUN WORKS, Chicago, Ill.

$2500 a year to Agents. *Outfit and a $25 Shot Gun free. For terms address, J. Worth & Co., St. Louis, Mo.*

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A KEY THAT WILL WIND ANY WATCH And Not Wear Out. Sold by Watchmakers. By mail 30c. Circular free. J. S. BIRCH & CO., 38 Dey Street, New York.

$10 to $25 a day sure made by Agents selling our Crayons, Picture and Chromo Cards. 125 samples, worth $5, sent postpaid for 85c. Illustrated Catalogue free. J. H. BUFFORD'S SONS, BOSTON, MA

A FORTUNE Can be made by a few smart men who can keep their own counsel. Address, J. M. GLENDORSE, Hoboken, N. J.

$55 a Week not to Agents. The New Work indispensable to F. A. M. Send for descriptive Catalogue. REDDING & Co., Publishers Masonic Works, 731 Broadway, New York.

WANTED Men to solicit orders for our goods; permanent employment; good salary. Traveling expenses paid by company. Union Industrial Works, Cincinnati, O.

Card Writing AND GENERAL PEN WORK.

Unsurpassed, direct and reverse movement; perfect execution; equal to engraving. Specimen and Circular for 3cts. stamp. S. V. JOHNSON, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

PAINT. Do your own PAINTING. Do your own ROOFING. AGENTS WANTED in every city and county. Send for circular and price list to John T. Grey, 88 Diamond st., Pittsburgh, Pa.

SELF-INKING TRIUMPH Printing Press $3.50. Outfit & Press $6.50. Young America hand & self inker the best for business. Send 2 stamps for Catalogue to D. W. Watson, 73 Cornhill St., Boston, Mass

WANTED MEN to travel and sell to Dealers our new unbreakable glass chimneys and lamp goods. No Peddling. Salary liberal, business permanent. Hotel & travel g expenses paid. Monitor Glass Co., 264 Main St., Cincinnati, O.

The Greenbrook & Paterson City Nurseries', Floral Calendar, Journal, and 3 Sample Plants, 25 cts. *Lists Free.* J. GREIVES, Sec., Box 337, Paterson, N. J.

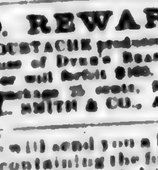
Syndicate "Combination of Capital." New mode of operating in stock. Least loss possible, Profits sure. Explanatory circular sent Free. Morgan & Co., Brokers, 28 Broad St., P.O. box 2320 N.Y.

BOOKKEEPING Made easy. Only 16 pages to study. Worth its weight in gold. No storekeeper, clerk or mechanic can afford to do without it. Sent, post-paid, on receipt of 50 cents. H. GOULDING BRYANT, Boston, Mass.

COTTON! COTTON!

PLANTERS READ. McCarley's Celebrated Java Prolific Cotton Seed greatly improved and sold at reduced price. For particulars, address W. H. McCARLEY, Winona, Miss.

$100. REWARD. $100.



This MOUSTACHE produced on a smooth face by the use of Dyke's Beard Elixir without injury, or will forfeit $100. Price by mail in sealed package 25 cents, for three 50 cents. A. L. SMITH & CO., Ag'ts, Palatine, Ill.

For 50cts. We will send you a handsome casket containing the full, following articles of Jewelry: 1 handsome set of sleeve-buttons, 1 Gent's fine Watch-chain, 1 set of Spiral Studs, 1 Coral Scarf pin, 1 Lady's Wedding ring, and 1 improved Collar button. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. TAYLOR & Hay, Jeweler, 26 Morton St., N. Y.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the advertisement in this paper. N. S. U. 13.

MERIDEN CUTLERY CO.
Received the HIGHEST CENTENNIAL PRIZE.

MANUFACTURE ALL KINDS OF TABLE CUTLERY.

Exclusive Makers of the "PATENT IVORY" or CELLULOID KNIFE HANDLE, the most durable White Handle Knife known. The Original Manufacturers of the HARD RUBBER HANDLE. Always call for Trade Mark "MERIDEN CUTLERY CO." on the blade. "Warranted and sold by all Dealers in Cutlery, and by the MERIDEN CUTLERY CO., 49 Chambers street, New York.

Clanton, April 6th, 1877.

SPECIAL TAXES.

[illegible] U. S. Sec. [illegible] requiring [illegible] business, [illegible] which renders [illegible] Persons [illegible] establishments [illegible] Tobacco denominated [illegible] May [illegible] Special Taxes [illegible] returns required [illegible] Special Tax [illegible]

THE FOLLOWING ARE THE RATES OF TAX PRESCRIBED BY LAW.

Rectifiers [illegible]	$200 00
Dealers [illegible]	25 00
Dealers [illegible] liquors	100 00
Dealers [illegible] liquors retail [illegible]	20 00
Dealers [illegible]	1 25 00
Dealers [illegible] tobacco	500 00
Retail dealers in leaf tobacco, fifty cents on every dollar in excess of $1,000.	
Dealers in manufactured tobacco	5 00
Manufacturers of stills	50 00
And for each still manufactured	20 00
And for each worm manufactured	10 00
Manufacturers of tobacco	10 00
Manufacturers of cigars	[illegible] more
Peddlers of tobacco, first class—two horses or other animal	50 00
Peddlers of tobacco, second class—two horses or other animals	25 00
Peddlers of tobacco, third class—one horse or other animal	15 00
Peddlers of tobacco, fourth class—on foot or public conveyance	10 00
Brewers less than 500 barrels	50 00
Brewers of 500 barrels or more	100 00

Any person, so liable, who shall fail to comply with the foregoing requirements will be subject to severe penalties.

Persons or Firms liable to pay any of the Special Taxes named above must apply to D. B. BOOTH, Collector of Internal Revenue at Montgomery Alabama, and pay for and procure the Special Tax Stamp or Stamps they need, prior to May 1, 1877 and without further notice. Special Tax Stamps will be transmitted by mail only on receipt, from the person or firm ordering the same, of specific directions as to do, together with the necessary postage stamps, or the amount required to pay for the postage. The postage on one stamp is three cents and on two stamps 6 cents. If it is desired that they be transmitted by registered mail ten cent additional should accompany the application.

Office of Internal Revenue, Washington, D. C., January 23d, 1877.

GREEN B. RAUM.
Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Received Highest Honors conferred at Centennial.

WILLCOX & GIBBS
Trade Mark.
[Medallion in body of every machine.]

NEW AUTOMATIC
SILENT SEWING MACHINE.
Latest Invention, Producing Marvelous Results.

Is the only Sewing Machine in the world with Automatic Tension, and Automatic Stitch Indicator; is Always Ready for Work, and is Altogether Unparalleled.

Send Postal Card for Price List, List of Offices, &c.
Willcox & Gibbs S. M. Co.,
(Cor. Bond St.) 658 Broadway, New York.

A. Haardt & Brother
DEALERS IN
OYSTERS, FISH, FRUIT GAME
VEGETABLES,
Western and Country Produce of all kinds
MONROE STREET,
MOTGOMERY, ALABAMA.
PRICES CHEAP FOR CASH
Send for Price List.

William A. Collier,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
Clanton Alabama.
OFFICE IN THE COURT HOUSE
Will practice in the various Courts of Chilton and adjacent counties, and in the Supreme court of the State.

PERFECTION
ATTAINED AT LAST!
A TRIAL WILL INSURE ITS POPULARITY EVERYWHERE.

WHITE SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE.
When once used will retain its place forever.

WE EXCHANGE MACHINES.
Send your old-fashioned cumbersome, heavy-running, woman-killing machine to us, and we will allow you $25 for it, as part payment for one of ours.

IT IS CELEBRATED FOR ITS ADVANTAGES, IN THAT IT IS ONE OF THE LARGEST SEWING MACHINES MANUFACTURED.—ADAPTED ALIKE TO THE USE OF THE FAMILY OR THE WORK-SHOP. IT HAS THE LARGEST SHUTTLE, WITH A BOBBIN THAT HOLDS ALMOST A SPOOL OF THREAD.

THE SHUTTLE TENSION IS ADJUSTABLE WITHOUT REMOVING THE SHUTTLE FROM THE MACHINE.

THIS MACHINE IS SO CONSTRUCTED THAT THE POWER IS APPLIED DIRECTLY OVER THE NEEDLE, THUS ENABLING IT TO SEW THE HEAVIEST MATERIAL WITH UNEQUALED EASE. IT IS VERY SIMPLE IN ITS CONSTRUCTION, DURABLE AS IRON AND STEEL CAN MAKE IT, ALL ITS WEARING PARTS CASE-HARDENED OR STEEL, AND INGENIOUSLY PROVIDED WITH MEANS FOR TAKING UP LOST MOTION, SO WE ARE JUSTIFIED IN

Warranting Every Machine for 3 Years.

IT IS THE LIGHTEST AND EASIEST-RUNNING MACHINE IN THE MARKET. IT IS, ALSO, THE MOST ELABORATELY ORNAMENTED AND PRETTIEST MACHINE EVER PRODUCED. WITH ALL THESE ADVANTAGES, IT IS SOLD FROM $15 TO $20 LESS THAN OTHER FIRST-CLASS MACHINES.

EXCLUSIVE CONTROL OF TERRITORY GIVEN TO AGENTS.
EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS OFFERED FOR CASH OR ON CREDIT.
SEND FOR CIRCULARS AND TERMS TO

White Sewing Machine Co.,
358 Euclid Avenue,
AGENTS WANTED. CLEVELAND, O.

L. A. THORNTON AND CO.,
"OLD FOGY" So-Called.

Now have their stock full and complete, and choose this method of extending a cordial invitation to all to stepin and get what they want. Cow-hides, potatoes, wool, flour, chickens, cotton, corn, meal &c. &c, taken in exchange for goods; and we will also take a few dollars in greenbacks just for *change*.

MOTTO, as ye would have men do unto you, do ye even so to them.

GOOD NEWS!
OLDTIMES RENEWED!
HALL, EZEKIEL & Co. 98 Commerce STREET, MONTGOMERY ALABAMA.
DEALERS IN
HARDWARE, IRON, STEEL, CUTLERY, &c.
ARE SELLING GOODS CHEAPER THAN HAS EVER BEEN SOLD BEFORE.

Read for yourself, and when you come to MONTGOMERY call and see for yourself. We are selling a first-class Grangers Axe warranted for 90 cents that any man may well be proud of.

BAR IRON	3 cents per pound.
PLOW STEEL	6½ " "
TRACE CHAINS	60 cents per pair
WELL BUCKETS	40 " each
GRINDSTONES	40 & 50 " "
SPADES AND SHOVELS	85 " "
A FIRST-CALSS HEAVY CAST COOK STOVE	$17.00

Complete with all furniture for use.
Hubs Spokes and Rims cheaper than were ever sold in this market.
To country merchants. We offer special inducements, and they will find it to their interest to call and examine our stock before buying elsewhere. Don't forget the number, 98 Commerce St., Montgomery Ala.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE

CHILTON COUNTY COURIER

AN EIGHT-PAGE, 32-COLUMN NEWSPAPER,

By BROOKS and MARTIN.

—PUBLISHED AT—

Clanton, the County Town of Chilton County

Devoted to the Interest of the Masses

The COURIER is the Official Organ of the County, and the only paper published on the line of the S. & N. R. R., between Montgomery and Birmingham, and hence offers superior inducements to advertisers.

DEMOCRATIC IN POLITICS

One Dollar Per Annum in Advance.

The Courier bases its claims for support upon mutual interest—the payment of subscription by its patron, and the patron to receive value therefor.

Judge of Probate

COUNTY
Chilton Courier

New Series. CLANTON, ALA. FRIDAY., APRIL 13 1877 Vol-1 No 44

Chilton County Courier.
BY BROOKS AND MARTIN.
CLANTON ALA, APRIL 6, 1877.
EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.
Terms of Subscription.
Per Annum.....$100

Clanton April 13.

OFFICIAL RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

Giving arrival and departure of all trains at Montgomery. Reported and corrected expressive for the Chilton Courier, by Messrs. John M. Benson, General Ticket Agent. Office under Exchange Hotel, where any information as to rates, connections or distances can be obtained.

A full supply of Excursion Tickets kept to Philadelphia and New York. Any information concerning the same will be cheerfully given.

Tickets sold to all points North South East, and West.

Reduced rates furnished to parties emigrating West.

South & North. R. R

GOING NORTH.

	No 2, Mail.	No 4. Express
Leaves Montgomery	6:50 A M	7:55 P M
Calera	9:12 " "	10:20 P M
Birmingham	10:30 " "	11:15 P M
Decatur	2:10 P M	2:50 A M
Nashville	7:50 " "	7:55 " "
arrive at Louisville	9:45 A M	3:40 P M

Accommodation.

Leaves Montgomery		4:00 P M
Calera		10:10 " "
Arrives at Birmingham		3:00 A M

COMMING SOUTH

	No 1, Mail	No 3 Express
Leaves Louisville	10:15 P M	12:40 A M
Nashville	7:15 P M	8:45 " "
Decatur	12:45 A M	2:15 P M
Birmingham	3:55 " "	6:45 " "
Calera	5:46 " "	7:31 " "
Arrives at Montgy.	8:15 " "	9:55 " "

Robert Meek Sup.
C P, Atmore Gen. Pass and Ticket

NOTICE!

Whereas, by an act of the Legislature of the State of Alabama, approved February 9th 1877; the County of Chilton was detached from the 2nd Judicial Circuit, and in and by said act it is provided that it is the duty of the Judge of the 10th Judicial Circuit to appoint a time for holding the Circuit Court of said county of Chilton.

Now, therefore I, John Henderson, Judge of the 10th Judicial Circuit, do order that the Spring term of the Circuit court for Chilton county be held on the fourth

MONDAY OF APRIL NEXT,

and continue one week. Given under my hand at Talledega Alabama this 5th day of March 1877.

JOHN HENDERSON, Judge of the 10th Judicial Circuit.

The Lehman Hermit DEAD.

LIVING MORE THAN 40 YEARS IN THE WILDERNESS.

THE SON OF A CONNECTICUT FAMILY OF GOOD STANDING CHOOSING HIS ABODE ON THE MOOSIDE MOUNTAIN RATHER THAN CIVILIZATION

On Monday and Tuesday a fearful storm of snow and wind prevailed throughout the Delaware Valley. Drifts many feet deep formed in the Pike county mountains, and the weather was bitter cold. On Friday persons living in the northern parts of Lehman township found the cabins of a number of hop pole cutters nearly buried with snow, and the inmates almost dead with hunger and cold. In a lean-to at the top of one of the mountains, they found the dead body of Austin Sheldon, better known as the "Hermit of Lehman." He lived over 40 years in a cave in the rock, near the entrance of which his body was found. Sheldon was nearly 72 years old. He was discovered in his cave thirty years ago by hunters. He said he had been living there ten years, and had not seen any human being in that time. His cave was nine miles from Dingman's village. Nothing was known of Hermit's history until a year ago. Then some mention of him was made in a New York newspaper of his living as a Hermit. The paragraph was seen by parties in Stony Creek, Connecticut from which place a man named Austin Sheldon had disappeared 44 years before. A brother and a sister of the missing man, both wealthy, started to look the Hermit up. They reached his cave one day about dusk. The Hermit was their brother, but he could not be induced to leave his cave, and even with the offer of $25,000, and a luxurious home as long as he lived. It was learned from the brother and sister of the Hermit that he had lost his wife after a brief married life. He disappeared the day on which she was buried, and not a word had not been heard from him until the item in the newspaper was seen. His friends thought he had gone to sea and died.

Before he took up his abode in the Pike county cave, Sheldon says he roamed for five years through the woods of Connecticut, Vermont and New York, shunning civilization. At last he found a cave in which he concluded to live the rest of his life. He did not know its locality at the time, but found afterward that it was among the Moosic Mountains, in Wayne county, Pa. The great forest that surrounded his cave soon attracted the attention of the lumbermen, and he fled deeper into the wilderness. After three months of wandering he found the cave in the wild region where he died.

For over 40 years he lived in this hole in the rocks. Originally not more than 8 feet square, accumulation of the rubbish of 40 years reduced its proportion so that there was barely room to turn about in it.

Sheldon lived on game, fish, roots, and berries. At the time of his death his form was much bent. The clothing that hung in rags and tatters from his person had been donned 22 years ago, and never taken off. It was held together with hickory withes. He never washed. A thick gray beard that hung almost to his waist, and a hair of the same color hanging over his shoulders, was matted with burrs and twigs, & had not been touched with comb or brush for 45 years. He never went far away from his cave. A long staff and an ancient bible—the latter hanging from his belt—were his constant companions. It was his boast that he had read his bible through 2 times a year ever since he had been in the wilderness. He held daily communion with God, he said, and talked with the prophets of old. Several times his cave had been surrounded with forest fires, and almost every avenue of escape cut off, but he calmly remained in his retreat reading his bible, until removed by woodmen thoughtful of his safety. Nearly every winter for years he has been rescued from freezing and starving. He never made any effort to save himself, saying he was in the hands of God. The cave in which he lived was permeated with so horrid a stench that visitors could not remain in it, and the Hermit himself was covered with filth and vermin. Sheldon was an educated man. His family is among the leading ones of Connecticut.

Subscribe for the Chilton County Courier at one dollar per annum.

There is a great difference between the question which Mr. HAYES has to deal with in South Carolina and that which confronts him in Louisiana. In South Carolina the regular returns of the November election show that HAMPTON as Governor and the Hayes electors of President and Vice-President alike had a majority. If, then, Hayes recognizes Hampton as the Governor of the State, he merely certifies to the accuracy of those returns upon which the seven electorial votes of South Carolina were given for him.

In Louisana on the other hand, consistency, logic, and the show of respect for his own title, all require Mr. Hayes to sustain the Packard government, If Hayes is rightfully President, Packard is rightfully governor; and if Hayes says that Packard is not rightfully governor, and must step out, he says at the same time that he is not rightfully President, and ought to step out likewise. Besides, in Louisana there is wells's Republican Returning Board to be preserved and fortified for future usefulness. Can Mr. HAYES be expected to overthrow an institution to which he owes his own official existence? Or can the Republican party be expected to join him in destroying a thing so essential to its future existence as a national organization? In South Carolina the Republicans can hope to recover themselves without a Returning Board; in Louisiana they cannot.

This is the difference in the two cases, and this is why it is easy for HAYES to keep the pledges made for him in South Carolina, and difficult to keep the same pledges in the other State.

One of the curiosities of our cost is a mammoth frog, which was exhibited yesterday at the New Orleans and Mobile depot. Several river men declared that it is the largest frog ever known to exist anywhere in our swamps and bayous. It is estimted that its weight is at least 200 pounds. It was found under the wharf, at the foot of Government street.

It is said that Frog's lives to be twenty years old.

A severe tornado passed through Lowndes Co., a few days ago.

THE COURIER.

CLANTON, . . ALABAMA.

SELECT MISCELLANY.

THE OLD GRAVE.

'Tis an'old, old grave; the snows and rains
Of a hundred years have left their stains
On the broken slab, which some kind hand
Has placed with an iron bolt and band.
Long since—for the head-stone leans away,
Like a wheat-sheaf when the winds sweep by.

'Tis an old, old grave; the once trim mound
Is level now with the sloping ground;
From the tangled grass the buttercups,
With a startled, wild-fawn air looks up,
And the coarse-leaved burdocks make their home—
Where the mower's scythe has ceased to come.

'Tis an old, old grave—how came it here?
I—I don't know. It is many a year
Since I went from home, and yet to-day
It seems I've been but an hour away!
How odd that I'm standing here alone
With the past so blotted out and gone!

I knew the place—as a boy here played
With my mates beneath the walnut's shade:
It was smaller then—no! I declare
'Twas a chestnut tree that once stood there!
How all is changed in the spot I knew—
How thick are the graves that once were few;

How the mass has spread, how the wall sags down—
I saw it built! . . . Why, I think the town
Is nearer now than it used to be
When I was a boy . . . What's this I see,
As I scrape the lichen from the stone?
What name do I read? Good God, my own!

—*Atlantic.*

IDAHO PETE.

How Two Old Trappers and Indian-Fighters Talked Each Other to Death.

When Idaho Pete made his appearance in camp the other day, there was quite an excitement among the "sports." Pete was a talkist. It was said of him that he had depopulated a few camps in Nevada, and started the first grave-yard in Treasure Hill. Having talked unceasingly night and day for two weeks in Owen Valley, the boys put a leather muzzle on him. A committee was appointed to see him from the country, and he was unmuzzled and turned loose on the borders of Arizona. How he managed to find us out is a mystery, but here he was, and made himself heard, too. Bingham could always boast of a few talkers; and perhaps on state occasions we could raise one good one. Men of a speculative turn who had heard of Pete, thought this a good chance to try his powers or kill him, and they went to the upper camp for the Highland chief, better known as the Scatterer.

They were introduced in the Griffin house parlor, and eyed each other for a while.

"Nearly thirty years now, boys, since I first struck the coast, and I'll be tetotally broom-handled if this isn't the dogonest territory out of——."

This was Pete's first put, and Scatterer felt it his duty to remark that "Thar warn't a pile of bones on top of the ground that rattled over more square acres of unsurveyed land than yours truly. Jist sich lookin' individuals like my humble self made toe-paths for sich cowhides as yours to find yer way to this country, an' I'll be painted with sorghum an' stood up again a stump for fly-bait in July, if I'll sit an' hear a left-handed miner criticise these valleys of the mountains. I'm a straight out an' outer, I am. Ken strike in a hole either hand afore side, winder or upper, with any slab-eided, prickly-pear-eating galoot that ever straddled the back-bone of the Rockies, an' as good a judge of a country as ever chawed tobaccor, an' I'll take Utah in mine, every time, stranger." Here Scatterer stopped to spit, and before the tobacco juice had got into position on the floor, Pete had settled down to his work like a professional, and by the time poor Scatterer realized that he had met his match, Pete had rattled off twenty five years of his experience on the western slope. Continued Pete:

"I do not boast much. I've got over the time when the sight of a piece of quartz or a nugget made my heels itch. I've traveled too much to be taken by surprise. I have years ago settled down to an unprejudiced observation of the various sections of the west. I have made the customs of those whom I met in my wanderings a special study, and nature, together with a fair, liberal education, has endowed me with qualities eminently suited to the study of mankind. After years of patient, persistent toil in my peculiar avocation, the sum total is: What the Digger is to the Caucasian in literature, science and art; what the Chinaman is to the American in modern civilization and culture; what the chicken-hawk is to the dove; what the skunk is to the fawn, so is an average polygamist to the buzzard!"

The betting up to this was in favor of the Scatterer, but Pete had the floor and things looked blue for Bingham's favorite. Some one, who had a few twenties bet on him, proposed to set off a bunch of fire-crackers under Pete's chair, so as to give Scatterer a show to slip in a word. After a stormy discussion, the motion was overruled, as the referees said it looked too much like intimidation, and any party guilty of bulldozing would forfeit the stakes—in fact, be counted out. The lamps were now trimmed, yet Pete had the floor. Ten o'clock came, and poor Scatterer could not get in a word with a thin case knife.

Pete had been following up the vigilantes in San Francisco, and at twelve o'clock had got as far as the hanging of Cortez. Pete was not a "law and order" man, and he dwelt with pathos on the killing of William King, comparing his fate with the killing of Dr. Robinson. He described the fatal duel between Broderick and Terry, every word he uttered sinking deep into Scatterer's soul, as he himself was in California during that stormy—almost revolutionary—period. This was just what Pete wanted, and one could see by the glitter of his eyes that he felt confident of victory.

A wild shout from a hundred throats broke the stillness of the night. "Scatterer cheped in, and is just hoeing it down," yelled one of his backers. Pete's backers claimed a foul. Some one dropped red pepper on his mustache—nothing else, they said, could make him sneeze. Anyhow he lost his grip, for Scatterer just then was "hoeing it down" in earnest. His friends had nearly all gone to bed—"where's the use," said they, "Scatterer has him now, and Pete's goose is cooked."

We placed our ear to the keyhole, for they were locked up in the room and the key deposited in Phelan & Mays's safe. Scatterer's voice was a little husky, but he was up to his chin in it.

"I've mined fourteen years an' never had a dry tack on my back, aye, an' made my bed every night with the pick. When I sold out three counties full of Angora goats in San Francisco, I started east with $25,000 in clear bankable dust. I kinder yearned after the old folks an' wanted to see them afore they went under. An' I would, stranger, only I saw a loon on Snake river that took my fancy, an' I spent every dog-blamed color of that $25,000 tryin' to kill that loon. It was up near the Salmon river mountains that I fired the last charge of powder from the last mule train of ammunition Hugh Kirkindall freighted to me from Salt Lake. It broke me flat; but it made Hugh boss freighter of that northern road for years after, and I didn't get the loon nuther. There isn't a man this side of the Missouri that could foller my track and be alive to-day."

Early morning found them still at it. At noon Scatterer's voice was heard. He was then wrestling with a grizzly. Late that night Pete's voice, almost inaudible, brought hope to his backers, while the referees were alarmed. The men had eaten nothing since they started in the day before, but both were tough couriers—Scatterer an "iron wedge," Pete a "raw hide." The voice had now died to a faint whisper, and with sad misgivings the friends of both turned toward their homes, leaving the old veterans to fight it out alone till daylight.

At five o'clock in the morning the referees approached the door. Not a sound from within. They knocked, but no answer. A vigorous push sent the door off its hinges, and a sight presented itself that would soften the hardest heart in the mountains. There they sat face to face, their right hands clasped, a smile softened the wrinkles on the storm-tossed brows. They had killed their last loon—swung their last pick; they had passed away into that land where stampedes are unknown—they were dead.—*Salt Lake Herald.*

Wonderful Escape from Death by Lightning.

About as remarkable an escape from the grave as we have ever read of occurred in Morgan county, Illinois, recently. On a farm sixteen miles southeast of Jacksonville, and not far from Franklin, Mr. Samuel McCurley, his son Pullman and a hired hand, were at work when the severe thunder shower of that day came up. The party sought refuge under a tree. While waiting there for the subsidence of the storm the electic fluid descended the tree, and felled two of the party to the ground. One, the laborer, soon recovered and was unharmed. The other, young McCurley, seemed lifeless, and was supposed to be dead. His clothes were completely stripped from him, even to his boots. Some of his garments were actually on fire. His under clothes, even, were burned or torn into shreds. The poor man's body was burned and blistered down the entire back, from his shoulders to his heels, and even the soles of his feet. His companions wrapped up the almost naked body in their coats, and carried it to the farm house, about a quarter of a mile distant. Here it was discovered that life was not extinct. The usual methods for resuscitation, being resorted to, were successful, and the sufferer recovered consciousness, and is now convalescing, and in all probability will recover entirely. So near an approach to such a death, and yet an escape, is rare indeed.—*St. Louis Globe-Democratic.*

A Young Girl's Strange Career.

Miss Cora Dickson, a young girl of twenty-two, arrived in Paris the other day from South America. Her life has thus far been a checkered one. At the age of fifteen, tired of the monotony of home, she ran away from her father's house with a large sum of money. She cut her hair short and donned a boy's garb. After becoming in succession a cabin-boy, a clerk and a horse dealer, she turned up in Buenos Ayers, where she entered the army, still disguised. She distinguished herself in the service and became a colonel. Some months ago, at a meeting of officers, she quarreled with one of those present. A duel followed, and she killed her adversary. On examining the dead man's papers she found that she had killed her eldest brother, who had left home when she was two years of age. Horror stricken, she threw herself at the bishop's feet, who promised to intercede with her father.

In a thriving town in Michigan, a year or two ago, when the country was full of agents, and almost everybody was agent for something or other, a certain child in that town, being blessed by the advent of a baby brother, was very inquisitive as to where the little stranger came from. On being informed that the doctor had brought it, he stood in a brown study for a few moments, and then, with the intelligent look of one who had solved a very difficult matter, asked, "Say, pa, is he the agent for them?"

Domestic Exports.

A statistical statement, prepared by the bureau of statistics of the domestic exports from the United States for the calendar years 1875 and 1876 shows an increase in value for 1876 over 1875 of $70,440,370, the totals being $637,452,168 for 1876 and $567,011,818 for 1875. The most noticeable increase in the exports has been in breadstuffs, oils, provisions and tobacco. The leading article of export is raw cotton, the value of the exports in 1876 being $187,662,425, or twenty-nine and one-half per cent. of the entire amount. There was a decrease from 1875 in the value of the cotton exported of nearly $7,000,000, and a decrease in the relative percentage of value to the whole of nearly five per cent. But, although there was a decrease in the value of the cotton exported, there was an increase in the quantity. Next on the list to cotton in point of the value of the exports come breadstuffs, with a total of $132,085,740, an increase of $18,400,009 over 1875. Provisions, including meats, butter and cheese, lard, fish, vegetables, etc., show a total for 1876 of $110,711,698, an increase over 1875 of $27,000,000. The value of the petroleum exported in 1876 was $49,543,011, an increase of nearly $18,000,000 over 1875. Leaf tobacco jumped from $18,394,660 in 1875 to $32,031,225 in 1876. The value of manufactured articles exported in 1876 was $69,316,313, against $68,938,527 in 1875, showing comparatively little improvement. In the aggregate the exports largely exceeded in value those of any preceding year. They are also greatly in excess of the exports of foreign goods, and a large share of the difference in value of the exports and imports must have gone toward the settlement of American indebtedness abroad.

The Masonic Astor.

John Jacob's brother William has been spending the winter in Florida, but will return as soon as the northern climate is sufficiently mild. He has improved his southern opportunities by joining a masonic lodge at Jacksonville. In doing this he follows the example of his grandfather (the original John Jacob), who was in his day a noted member of the fraternity. Old John Jacob was of a social turn, and was fond of both billiards and theatricals. He loved to attend the Park theatre, of which he was owner. His brother Henry, the noted butcher, owned the Bowery, and thus the sole theatrical establishments of that day were in the hands of this pair. John Jacob's son William differed in these points from the old man. He was not social, and I never heard of his giving even a dinner party. He was not a theatre-goer, while far from joining a lodge, it may be said he never joined anything except the ranks of married life. He never was a member of a political party, of a club, nor of a lodge of any kind. He never a joined a fire company nor a church. He never was a director in a bank or insurance company; never was in the militia; never did jury duty, and never had any marked friendships. The fact is he was the most striking negation this city ever produced. All he did was to collect rents and invest his money. Only as tenants could mankind become of any value to him. As a matter of family pride, he added to the endowment of the library, and his sons are now (as another matter of family pride) erecting a grand altar in Trinity church to his memory—a memory which is utterly worthless.

Is it Possible that one will be so foolish to suffer from Catarrh, Cold in the Head, bad Smells in Nose and Throat, when by this new antiseptic principle, Dr. J. H. McLean's Catarrh Snuff, you can be cured. Trial Boxes, by mail, only 50 cts. Dr. J. H. McLean, 311 Chestnut St., St. Louis, Mr.

FARM AND FIRESIDE.

Nurserymen's Trees.

Nurserymen usually describe trees in their catalogues as "second class," "medium," "first class" and "extra." The difference in these classes is principally, if not wholly, in the size and height of the trees; and as most farmers desire the best, they suppose that the large "extra" trees merit that description, and hence order them. The fact is, however, that a small tree will grow faster and (if a fruit tree) come into bearing condition sooner than a large one; and, as the New England Homestead states, in half a dozen years the tree that was small when planted will be larger and finer than the other. The larger the tree, the larger the roots which it has, and the larger the roots the less fibres there will be upon them. A tree that has plenty of fibrous roots will grow readily if proper care is used in transportation; but no amount of skill can coax a tree to live and flourish which is destitute of these little fibres. The roots of large trees are always more or less mutilated in the process of taking up, while small trees sustain little injury from this source. Dealers in trees assert that experienced men buy small thrifty trees, while those who are just starting are anxious for the largest to be had. Those who are to set trees the coming season will do well to learn from the experience of those who, at considerable loss to themselves, have demonstrated that small trees are the ones to buy.

Ashes as a Fertilizer.

Questions are very often asked whether ashes are good for such and such grain or land. They are good for all kinds of land. The difficulty is, there is not enough ashes to use. Their ingredients are the necessary constituents of plants and soil. I have applied them and seen them applied in various quantities, from a few bushels to nearly one hundred bushels per acre, and the benefit seemed to keep pace with the quantity. They are excellent, therefore, to apply where it is desired to dispense with the trouble of frequent applications of manure, as on lawns and dooryards, and upon pasture where manure will not do. They are also more required by some plants than others; and some soils need them more than others. New land, for instance, has a good supply. Old soils, especially those of clay, are most benefitted, and, if holding considerable carbonaceous material like sod and vegetable refuse, all the better. Ashes are a mineral, and want vegetable matter to act upon; hence they are a particular benefit upon grass lands and fields where clover has been grown, and are superior on clover itself. It may be said they afford a special manure for the clovers as well as, notably, for potatoes and for root crops in general. For wheat they afford an excellent manure, strengthening and brightening the straw, as is seen in recent forest clearings, where ashes are a large ingredient in the soil. They may be drilled in or sown broadcast, and to almost any amount. A few bushels per acre of hardwood ashes drilled in a clay loam, well charged with rotted vegetable manure, will have a marked effect, and more will have a commensurate benefit. Beech is a common wood for fuel, and this largely affords excellent ashes, very rich in potash, with a good portion of phosphoric acid. Let all be used that can be saved, and never reject leached ashes, which are nearly as good as the unleached.—*Cor. N. Y. Tribune.*

How to Pack Butter.

In packing butter in bulk, care should be used in having your firkins well saturated with strong, hot brine; this course will prevent the wood from extracting salt from the butter, and thereby deprived of its keeping qualities. Before you commence, and while you are packing your butter, put a quart of strong, pure brine in your firkin, then if you fail to pack your butter solid, the space will be filled with brine instead of air, which soon becomes vitiated and spoils the butter. When the firkin is filled it should be immediately headed up, and strong brine poured through the hole at the top to fill up the place between the butter and the head of the firkin.—*California Patron.*

The Lime Cure.

Would it not be a wholesome thing to return to the old-time practice of whitewashing fruit trees? Our grandfathers used to say that the application loosened the dead bark and destroyed myriads of injurious insects and eggs harbored beneath it. If we were to accept the fungoid theory of pear-blight we may find comfort in the reflection that lime is one of the most efficient agents in destroying the germs of this insidious disease. Trustworthy persons who have faithfully whitewashed pear trees tell us that the blight has not affected them in a single instance. But if this disease is really occasioned by a parasitic fungoid plant it is so infinitesimally small as to leave doubts in the minds of the scientists now engaged in its study as to its manner of propagation. Some believe it to be introduced into the tissues of the tree through the roots; others are quite sanguine that the spores floating in the air alight on branch or trunk and at once begin the work of destruction. If the latter view is correct then every portion of the bark should be thoroughly whitewashed—not only the trunk but the branches; even those of small size. A horticultural friend was accustomed for years to apply this old-time wash and always with the most gratifying results, but his recipe called for flour of sulphur and good old-fashioned soft soap, such as used to be found in every thrifty farmer's cellar when wood ashes were plentiful. Each spring, after examining the roots of all fruit trees for borers, this application was scrubbed on with a stiff brush. A long handle will enable the operator to reach quite high limbs. Those who dislike the dead white of the lime-wash may mix a little lampblack in it, and the effect of pale gray or lead color will result. This whitewashing, at any rate, can do no harm, and so far as insects and cleaning the bark is concerned, will be found very serviceable. Apropos of this subject we find the following in the London Journal of Horticulture:

Nothing is more easy than to destroy moss on the branches of fruit trees. When the branches are wet freshslacked strong lime thrown freely among them will adhere and destroy every vestige of moss. This is far more effectual than using the lime as a wash—applying it with a brush. The lime falling to the ground is also beneficial. In all gardens where moss is prevalent lime should be annually dusted among the currant and gooseberry bushes and fruit trees after they have been pruned, and before the ground is dug, and cleaner branches, healthier trees, and finer fruit will follow. The lime is also useful in protecting the fruit buds from birds. A man will do more execution in one day in destroying moss by thus dusting with lime than will another man in a week with the "whitwash brush."

The Canada Thistle.

The Canada thistle should be allowed, a member of the American Farmers' club thought, to attain nearly their full growth, so that they would have drawn largely upon the vitality of their roots before the attempt is made to effect their destruction. At this stage it should have the tops cut off and burned to prevent the seeds from ripening, and the remainder either plowed or spaded under the surface. As soon as the plant shows itself above the ground again repeat the plowing or spading, and continue this treatment throughout the season until the plant fails at last to appear. On ground newly cleared these thistles are very liable to come up thickly. In this case it was advised to sow grass seed thickly and mow the crop when both grass and thistles are in bloom, and the latter will rapidly decrease with each successive mowing.

Rolling the Lands.

By the use of rollers land can be made compact cheaper than in any other manner, and if our farmers would use this implement more on their wheat fields, the result could scarcely fail to be satisfactory. The land may be rolled at the time of sowing the seed, then again in the spring, the latter pressing the roots into the earth and making the soil firm about them, thereby preventing exposure to light and air, followed by injury from drying. But the most singular effect of this spring rolling of wheat has been observed where it had made a very rank growth, giving promise of over luxuriance, which is quite certain to be followed by lodging or falling down before the grain is ripe. In such instances it has been observed that solidifying the surface checks the growth of the straw, and at the same time greatly increases the yield of the grain. It costs but a trifle to test this theory of solidification, or "root-resistant" theory, by applying the roller to wheat in the fall and spring. In all the prairie regions, and where wheat is liable to "heave out" and winter kill, we are certain that the farm roller can be used with great benefit.

To Make Cabbage Soup, with Pork.

Take a breast piece of corned pork weighing about three pounds; let soak for an hour; wash it in tepid water; put it into a soup pot with six quarts of water; boil for an hour; then add a Savoy cabbage cut in eight pieces, an onion, two leeks, two carrots and two turnips; cut the whole into thick slices; little salt; let boil for an hour and a half; add a few sliced raw potatoes; boil a little longer; when done, put the vegetable in the soup tureen, alternating each layer with slices of French bread; taste the broth, add a little pepper and serve. The pork may also be served separately with some of the cabbage kept for the purpose.

Rather Mixed.

About twenty years ago a somewhat abusive apponent of the Baptists was publishing a book against them, at the office of the printer of the acts of the Mississippi legislature. By some inadvertence the sheets got mixed, and, before the confusion was detected, several copies of the acts were so bound as to exhibit the following astonishing piece of legislation, the grand result of a thirty-years' war against immersion: "Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the state of Mississippi that *bap* means to put under the water, and *tize* means to pull out."

Miss Phoebe Brown, of London, loved her cats, and for eighteen years the poor woman kept a dozen of these feline pets, starving herself, pawning her clothes, and refusing to buy medicine when she was sick that they might fare sumptuously every day. She was found dead in her bed and the music of her pets filled her one room with unearthly lamentation.

Sir John Lubbock has discovered slavery among ants, but the distinguished naturalist has been unable to discover a trace of the peculiar institution among uncles.

Spiritualism.

Outside of the fact that the great army of scoffers at so called spiritualism may believe that a man who gives credence to its peculiar doctrines was a lunatic ere he became a convert, I don't remember ever hearing of any spiritualist in Tennessee going stark mad upon the subject, and the state holds probably some 1,500 believers, who belong to all classes and degrees, and includes both educated and uneducated disciples. Before the war, a Christian minister went over to spiritualism, and a large number of people were kind enough to remark that he had been laboring under temporary aberration of mind, or he never could have taken so round-about a shute toward heaven. He still maintained an equilibrium of mind, and was as eloquent and as powerful upon his new subject as when he spoke from velvet-trimmed pulpits, in true orthodox style, to cultivated and highly refined audiences. While the spiritualists of Tennessee may, as in other places, have fallen in the estimation of their more orthodox brethren, it is but justice to say that the believers represent a class of respectable and thrifty citizens, though this sort of religion, or fanaticism as many would term it, has at divers times afforded diversion, and even been a source of revenue, to persons imitating the seances of the true believers, and imposing upon the credulity of their fellow-men.

It is told that there is a colony of spiritualists who have settled down among the mountain fastnesses of Tennessee, and who claim to have been directed thither by the spirit of a dead hunter, who was wont to thread his way through the mazes and labyrinths of the deep gluches that line the mountain sides. Here, while on his hunt after bears and other wild animals, he—so he communicated through the medium—had discovered in a certain spot, and at the bottom of a gulch, an inexhaustible gold mine. It was stated to the credulous believers that if they dug down to the depth of two hundred feet they would strike the rich vein, and the fortune of every individual engaged in the search would be assured. This little colony lived frugally, dwelling in little comfortless log hugs, and, when they could spare the time from the delving after the precious metal, they raised small patches of potatoes and corn, which, with the wild meat brought down with the rifle, furnished them with a livelihood. Here, isolated from all the rest of the busy world, struggling for a mythical store of gold, the deluded beings have for years labored, and grown old and gray in the service, and many have sunk down to the grave without even getting a sight of the goal of their hopes. The hard flint and tough marble that dulled the edges of their instruments seemed almost beds of iron, yet they never yielded, only making more strenuous efforts, and the delving down into the promising bowels of the earth was carried on in the face of almost insurmountable difficulties. The faith still lingers, and, were any one to inform the workers that they were laboring under a delusion, he would doubtless be laughed at for his exceeding stupidity in discrediting the statements of the dead Indian hunter.

Victor Hugo has a bright little granddaughter, who recently lifted on high a glass of wine at the table and begged the privilege of pronouncing a toast to her grandsire. "Granted," said the grand old novelist, and then the little creature enthusiastically cried: "To the great Hugo from the little one!"

Mr. Frothingham's "Cradle of Christianity" seems to some of the critics to be an empty one.

Chilton County Courier.

BY BROOKS AND MARTIN.

CLANTON ALA. APRIL 13, 1877.

EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

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Clanton April 13.

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The Louisiana Commission has arrived in New Orleans and is hobbling to and fro between the offices of Governor Nicholls and the pretender Packard and the halls of their respective Legislatures endeavoring to patch up some kind of settlement. —It is becoming more evident every day that their appointment was altogether useless and the task set before them a hopeless one. Packard has not a shred of title to the position which he is endeavoring to usurp, nor is he able to exercise a shadow of authority to maintain himself. The people of Louisiana are determined at all hazards and at any cost to reestablish rightful government in their midst and nothing that the Commission can do will avail to prevent them. They will never submit to Packard's rule no matter if the whole army is sent down to his assistance. The day of Radical carpet-bag domination in the South is forever gone, and the sooner all parties realize the stubborn fact the better for all.

It is said the members of the Commission made earnest speeches to both rival bodies of the Legislature. The business men, however, were unmovable, they said rather than run the risk of having to endure Packard as Governor, they would resist with arms so as to make a military Government necessary; this virtually ends the compromise plan.

The Commission may cast about for some other plan of adjustment. The Louisiana Conservatives seems to be determined in what they have undertaken, that is to prevent Packard from exercising the functions of the office of Governor. They will resist the same by fair means as long as such means will accomplish their purpose. But when they fail in this they say we prefer a Military Government instead of one administrated by Packard and his crew.

TWO TRAINS WRECKED.

Early yesterday morning express train, No. 2, eastward bound, was in collision with a special freight train about a mile from Cascade, near Summit, on the Central Pacific Railroad. Each train was drawn by 2 engines. The collision occurred in a snow shed. The engines were forced on top of each other, the rear end of the truck of the first engine on the passenger train, and the front of the second engine on the same train protruding through the roof of the shed. The shock of the collision threw passenger and train men in every direction, but none of the former suffered broken bones, although several were bruised. George Burt, engineer of the first locomotive on the express train, was killed, and his fireman, John Wright, was badly scalded. John Warren, engineer of the second engine on the express train, was severely scalded, and died shortly after the collision, as did also his fireman, Frank Maxwell, who was crushed. Both engines of the express train and the first engine of the freight train were badly broken; otherwise no serious damage was done to either train. It will take about ten hours to clear the track.

HOW TILDEN WAS DEFEATED

BOSTON, April 6.—In the New England Conference of the Methodist Church to-day, the Committee on the State of the country to whom was referred the political resolutions offered on Wednesday by the Rev. Dr. Mallalieu reported through the Chairman, the Rev. L. R. Thayer, D. D., a series of resolutions as a substitute for those of Dr. Mallalieu. The new resolutions extend the sympathy of the Conference to President Hayes, and say that as legalized slavery has been annihilated, the sympathy of all members of the Conference should also be given to the colored people in their efforts to obtain their social and political rights.

Immediately upon the reading of the resolutions, the Rev. Dr. Mallalieu advocated the adoption of the resolutions which he had himself presented, and called upon the members of the Conference to express their opinions. He said it was his belief that if United States troops had not been stationed in South Carolina, Louisiana and Florida, Samuel J. Tilden would have been President of the United States.

Mr. Tilden was compared to the traitor Aaron Burr, and the speaker said that he (Tilden) would have been elected had not U. S. Grant, that man of iron, true to fight and country, sprung forward and seized the raging Southern lion right in the midst of his mane.

The speaker related his experience, showing the intentions of the Wade Hampton movement, and said that continued oppression of the colored people would follow from the withdrawal of the troops. He denounced the "trade" which had been made with Wade Hampton, and earnestly called upon the members of the Conference to arouse to the fact that there was yet a great battle to be fought for God and humanity in defence of the Southern oppressed.

Josh Billings says that there is but one thing that will make a man forget all other troubles, and that is to wear tight boots on a horn.

Spring Season to be Fully Inaugurated

AT

POLLAK AND COMPANY'S

On Saturday MARCH 24th, we will open

Our Large and extensive STORE with an immense and attractive stock

For the Spring Season of 1877

ALL our Departments have been enlarged and stocked with the choicest Goods possible for the Season, and every Novelty in our line will be added to our Stock as soon as any appear in the Northern Markets. We have a resident buyer in New York who pays special attention to the wants of said trade. We invite the attention of the public to our Complete Millinery Department and both for the Wholesale and Retail Trade.

OUR Wholesale Department on the SECOND FLOOR of our new Building will contain large and more complete lines of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

Millinery and Fancy Goods,

Shoes Clothing,

Gents' Furnishing Goods

Straw and Fur Hats,

Than ever before. Our prices will compete with those of any New York Jobbers, and Merchants can save both time and money by selecting from this Stock nearer home. Samples sent by Mail and orders promptly attended to.

POLLAK & Co. Montgomery Alabama.

E. LIEBENSTEIN.

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All delicacies of the season furnished at all hours (Day and night.)

A bar of the Choicest Liquors attached. Polite and Prompt Attendance Guaranteed.

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MONTGOMERY ALA,

Having opened a nice and neat shop opposite the Market House, on Monroe street, a few doors below J. A. Diaz & Co.'s Ice House, I am prepared to wait upon all with dispatch and neatness. I have four first-class barbers and warrant satisfaction.

JACK ABERCROMBRIE. 1yr

F. HINDERER'S

(OUR PRITE,

SALOON.

Choice Wines, Liquors and Cigars

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CHILTON COUNT, ALABAMA.

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NEW ENTERPRISE

Begins with the New Year!

I take pleasure in announcing that I have reopened, with the intention of making it a permanent business,

A Broom Factory at 41

—MARKET STREET, MONTGOMERY ALA.—

The best of stock and workmen employed. The trade will be supplied at prices that will warrant merchants in making their purchases at home. Orders promptly and satisfactory filled.

Remember it is a home Enterprise S. Schuessler. 3m

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BROOKS AND MARTIN.

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Will practice in the Courts of Chilton and adjacent counties, and also in the higher Court's of the State.

OFFICE AT THE COURT HOUSE

Chilton County Courier.

BY BROOKS AND MARTIN.

CLANTON ALA. APRIL 13, 1877.

EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

Terms of Subscription.

Per Annum..... $1.00

Clanton April 13.

—00—

THE PAPER IS ON FILE WITH

GEO. P. ROWELL & CO'S NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING BUREAU 10 PARK ROW N.Y.

Where Advertising Contracts can be made

LOCAL.

We are requested to state that there will be a dance at the Court House this evening. All are invited to attend.

MARRIED near Clanton on 12th, Henry Fisher and Elizabeth Walker, by Rev. Dobbs.

Alfred Baker and Mary Motes at the residence of the former by J. H. Hannon. Esq.

Lager Beer on draught at Campbell and Cook's.

A new stock of notions at L. A. Thornton & Co. Cheap for cash. No oridit!

All who have not paid their Taxes may look out for their property to be advertised. Jim says so.

Stewart and Co., have just received a fresh supply of new goods which they offer cheap for cash.

We learn just before going to press that Blount Springs was defeated in the late election to have the location of the court house of Blount county.

We are authorized to announce the name of Seaborn Jones as a candidate for Tax Collector at the August election.

A Grand Jaryman hailing from some of the lower counties—we believe from Autauga, put in an appearance in this city a day or two ago and while he was attempting to organize, some of the boys made a motion to quash the venire; which was sustained, and the last seen of this jaryman, he crawld up in the rear end of the down Mail train, and as the train moved off, he gave Clanton his parting benediction.

We are authorized to say there will be a meeting of the County Executive Committee some time during Court week for the purpose of ascertaining what course shall be persued by the Democratic party at the August election. Members of the Committee will take due notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Judg Callen requested us to inform those who are entitled to the same that he has Received the acts of the last Session of the General Assembly.

The other day, when a milk boy called on one of his customers, the good dame, believing his commodity to be, like human nature, of a mixed character, asked him, "How much water does your mistress think proper to put in our two quarts of milk?" "I'm sure," replied the rogue, "I don't know; neither does she, for she just splashes it in."

The wise man of all the seven says there is to be a fearful frosbet before the end of April, excelling in grandeur and horror any of those of the past.

We ask our readers to read the column the head of announcements, you will there find John T. Cook, J W Dunlap, Dick Garner, W L Campbell, Seaborn Jones, Benjamine A Barbour, William A Smith and W F Claughton who are nice clever gentlemen and want to serve the people of Chilton in the manner indicated in their announcements. We still have room for more names. We learn there are more candidates, come up gentlemen and let us know who you are.

We see that our friend, Jordan of the Coosa News, expects to attend the Spring Term of the circuit court of Coosa and spend a few days. We judge he will put in an appearance on Wednesday, the time fixed by law for taking up the criminal Docket. The boys of Rockford should get acquainted with this editor by all means and not let the golden opportunity pass. They must show him the Church, the school-house, introduce him to the merchants, Doctor's, Lawyers and the candidates, even if it takes him all day to shake hands with them. We ex, ect to be there ourself. We want to get acquainted with this Coosa News man, hailing from the fertile regions of Goodwater, until then Mr. News adieu.

—O—

THE FIVE COMMANDMENTS OF JAMES ACCORDING TO "OLD FOGY."

1. Ask not for credit, especially long credit.

2. Be sure thou payest the whole amount, and at the time thou promised even to the utermost farthing, and not grieve the heart of thy brother.

3. Be not offended if thy brother reminds thee of thy greediness in buying much goods; yea more than thou canst carry without unloading some of thy good name, a sore affliction to thy brother.

4. Barter not thy goods name for goods, yea much goods for it is above price, and is of more value than fine clothes, yea much fine goods.

5. If thy brother offend thee, pay the debt in kind, but do not set off an honest debt with thy anger at the expense of thy good name, and make thy brother's grief more the he can bare.

"OLD FOGY."

Announcements.

FOR SHERIFF.

We are authorized to announce the name of John T Cook as a candidate for Sheriff at the August election.

We are authorized to announce the name of James W. Dunlap as a candidate for Sheriff at the August election.

We are authorized to announce the name of Brandy Garner, (better known as Dick Garner) as a candidate for Sheriff at the August election.

FOR TAX COLLECTOR.

We are authorized to announce the name of W L Campbell as a candidate for Tax Collector at the August election.

FOR TAX ASSESSOR.—We are authorized to announce the name of William A. Barbour as a candidate for Assessor at the August election.

We are authorized to announce the name of William A. Smith as a candidate for the office of Tax Assessor at the August election.

The Many Friends of W. F. Claughton hereby announce his name as a candidate for re-election to the office of County Treasurer at the August election, to be held on the 5th day of said month.

Stoves, Iron, Tinware, Manufacturer and dealers in all kind of Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware, Stoves, Block tin, cooking utensils, Lead and brass pipes, pumps, &c. John H. Engelhardt.

A large stock of Metal goods, Sheet Zinc, Bath tubs &c. Roofing and Guttering done on short notice, and all work warranted. Next to the First Baptist Church, Court Street Montgomery Alabama. 1yr

Country Merchants take Notice.

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MONTGOMERY ALA.

Wholesale and Retail Grocer and Dealer in

Farmers Supplies!

All Goods Warranted as Represented!

and delivered at depot

FREE OF DRAYAGE!

Goods sold at the lowest market price. All orders from the country will be given prompt attention. Call or send order before purchasing elsewhere.

S. Engelhardt.

1877 NEW YORK 1877

The different editions of The Sun during the next year will be the same as during the year that has just passed.

The daily edition will be issued every day in a sheet of four pages, and on Sundays a sheet of eight pages, or 56 columns, while the cost to carriers and agents will be only 45 cents a month. Its circulation is already large, and its character that any one can easily procure it. The Sun will continue to be a strenuous advocate of reform and retrenchment, and of the administration of statesmanship, wisdom and integrity for honesty, economy, and ability, and fraud in the administration of public affairs. It will continue for the government of the people by the people and for the people, as opposed to government by fraud upon the ballot-box and by the counting of votes, enforced by military violence. It will endeavor to supply its readers—a body not far from a million of souls—with the most careful, complete and trustworthy accounts of current events, and will employ for this purpose a numerous and carefully selected staff of reporters and Correspondents. Its reports from Washington, especially, will be full, accurate, and fearless; and it will doubtless continue to deserve and enjoy the hatred of those who thrive by plundering the Treasury or by usurping what the law does not give them, while it will endeavor to merit the confidence of the public by defending the rights of the people against the encroachments of unfaithful power.

The price of the daily Sun will be 55 cents a month or $6.50 a year, post paid, or with the Sunday edition seven dollars and seventy cents a year.

The Sunday edition alone, 8 pages, $1.20 a year, post paid.

The Weekly Sun, eight pages of the broad columns, will be furnished during 1877 at the rate of $1 a year, post paid.

The benefit of this large reduction from the previous rate for the weekly can be enjoyed by individual subscribers without the necessity of making up clubs. At the same time, if any of our friends choose to aid in extending our circulation, we shall be grateful to them, and every such person who sends us ten or more subscribers from one place will be entitled to one copy of the paper for himself without charge. At one dollar a year postage paid, the expenses of paper and printing are barely repaid; and, considering the size of the sheet and quality of its contents, we are confident the people will consider the weekly Sun the cheapest newspaper published in the world, and we trust also one of the very best.

Address THE SUN,
New York N. Y.

THE NEWS WITHOUT POISON.

The NEW YORK OBSERVER claims to publish the best family newspaper, and repudiates all unsound or objectionable teaching. Even its advertising columns are free firm all quackery and dangerous advertisements; and the whole paper, both in its religious and secular department, is filled with pure and entertaining reading. While we commend the position of the OBSERVER in this matter, we also endorse it as one of the most desirable periodicals for any household. The price, $3.15 a year postpaid, can hardly be made to return as much good spent in any other way S. I. Prime & Co., 37 Park Row, New York.

BEGIN THE NEW YEAR WITH A PAPER FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

The year 1877 will be marked by more important events than any of its predecessors. The Montgomery ADVERTISER, as heretofore, will be devoted to the Democratic and Conservative cause and will be unsparing in its efforts to uphold good government in the State and Union. It is offered at the following rates:

One Copy Daily 1 Year	$10 00
" " Six Months	5 00
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Twenty Copies Weekly 1 Year	35 00
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Postage included.

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Montgomery Ala.

White Slavery in Egypt.

Of course, in a country under Mohammedan rule, where the harem system is in operation, slavery as a domestic institution will exist; and so far as one can judge from recent events, Egypt does not seem likely to prove an exception. Every one remembers how, only a few weeks ago, the saleable portion of the late Mofettish's harem (estimated at three hundred in number, in white slaves alone) were brought to the hammer in Cairo, and that, too, at the very time that the khedive announced his intention of suppressing the slave trade on the Red sea. His highness' own example in such matters cannot be considered as altogether satisfactory, when one considers the vast number of women and slaves that fill his harem and contribute to his financial embarrassments. I am credibly informed that, for two female slave alone, purchased at Constantinople from the chief Eunuch to the sultan, the khedive paid no less than £30,000. Of course, they were the most beautiful of houris—in fact, so much so as to have aroused the jealousy of the other inmate to an extent which at last compelled their proprietor to send them away. The mode usually adopted in such cases is to marry the lady, after providing her with a suitable dowry, to some favored courtier, who considers himself much honored by the distinction. This mode of disposing of the superfluities of the viceregal harem, though preferable to the old plan of sewing them in sacks and throwing them into the Nile, does not, unfortunately, always insure the domestic happiness of the discarded favorite. In one case which came to my knowledge an officer in the Egyptian army who had been honored in the above way, on seeing his bride for the first time after the wedding, found her so unattractive that he refused to live with her, and persisted in his determination, although warned of the di-pleasure which he would incur in high quarters. The sequel to the story is equally instructive, and throws much light on oriental habits and customs. The husband was appointed the "wakil" or deputy of the governor of a town far away in the interior, and during the absence of his chief on a campaign had occasion to open the government dispatches, among which were instructions to the effect that he was himself to be put out of the way, either by poisoned coffee or other means. The officer, as in duty bound, acknowledged the receipt of the letter intended for his superior, merely adding that during the latter's absence the request it contained could not be complied with without detriment to the public service, but that upon his return everything should be done as directed. In the meantime, I believe the gentleman found it convenient to seek employment elsewhere.

MRS. ABBIE SAGE RICHARDSON, according to an inventive Chicago paper, has joined the innumerable caravan of women revivalists who follow in the footsteps of Madame Van Cott. With equal propriety it might have said that Professor Swing had joined the Mormons and Robert Collyer had gone to horse-shoeing. When one has to invent facts it would be well to keep within gunshot of probability.

Two acquaintances meeting on a wet day, one greeted the other with, "Beautiful rain, this! Fetching things out of the ground." Second friend, (disconsolately) "Hope not, sir, hope not. Got two wives there, sir!"

BURNETT'S COCOAINE kills dandruff, allays irritation and promotes the growth of hair.

VEGETABLE Pulmonary Balsam, the great New England cure for coughs, colds and consumption. Cutler, Bros. & Co., Boston, only genuine.

PROF. TYNDALL'S WARNING.

In concluding an address to the students of University College (London) Prof. Tyndal, who is unquestionably one of the most indefatigable brain workers of our century, said, "take care of your health. Imagine Hercules as oarsman in a rotten boat; what can he do there but by the very force of his stroke expedite the ruin of his craft. Take care of the timbers of your boat." The distinguished scientist's advice is equally valuable to all workers. We are apt to devote all our energies to wielding the oars, our strokes fall firm and fast, but few of us examine or even think of the condition of our boats until the broken or rotten timbers suddenly give way and we find ourselves the victims of a calamity which could have been easily avoided by a little forethought. What is wanting, but always a ready and valuable servant. If there is no merchant or agent in your vicinity who keeps them on hand, send me a postal card for terms and samples of work or ask your merchant to do so. Don't fail to do this before buying, and you will thank your good genius for showing you this notice.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.

A GREAT OFFER! We will during these hard times, to reduce our large stock of 100 PIANOS & ORGANS new and second-hand of first-class makers (including WATERS) at lower prices for cash or installments than ever before offered. NEW STYLE 7 OCTAVE PIANOS & ORGANS just introduced. Illustrated Catalogues mailed. Correspondence solicited. Sheet Music at half price. HORACE WATERS & SONS, Manufacturers and Dealers, 40 East 14th Street, Union Square, N. Y.

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$10 to $1,000 invested in Wall st. stock makes fortunes every month. Book sent free explaining everything. Address BAXTER & CO., Bankers, 17 Wall st., N. Y.

OUR PETS. TWO GREAT SENSATIONS For Agents Send for Catalogue to E. J. BRIDGMAN, 5 Barclay st., N. Y. and 1596 7th st., Cincinnati. QUEENS OF THE REPUBLIC

$30 a Week net to Agents. The New Work Machine. Address the Manufacturers, Wilcox & Gibbs S. M. Co., 658 Broadway, New York. Send for descriptive Catalogue. REDUCED $10.

AGENTS WANTED.—Twenty Dxll Mounted Chromos for $1. 2 samples by mail, postpaid. Continental Chromo Co., 27 Nassau st., New York.

A KEY THAT Will Not Wear Out. Sold by Watchmakers. By mail 25c. Circular free. S. BIRCH & CO., 36 Day Street, New York.

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BOOSEYS' CHEAP MUSIC. Catalogues free by mail. BOOSEY & CO., 24 East 14th St., New York.

50,000 Sold Daily. The newest and best set sight. "I cannot tell a lie, I carry my lift whether. Sent 10 cts. for sample. 3 for 25 cts to E. J. SHAFF, 114 Centre st., N. Y. Agents make $10 a day. Try it.

THE SUN FOR THE Campaign Against National Fraud

A President who was not elected by the people having been inaugurated at Washington through processes of fraud, we call upon the people of the United States to rally together in a determined and persistent effort for the correction of this great wrong and for the punishment of the guilty to be enforced through the ballot box.

Apart from this outrage upon the right of self-government the Republican party and its chosen managers are primarily responsible; but the men who have taken office through such means and who are actually exercising the power of the government upon such authority are scarcely less guilty than they who conceived and executed this unparalleled political swindle.

The Fraudulent President and his advisers having undertaken to forestall the ancient ways of the Republican party, and having invited a Democrat and a former Rebel to occupy one of the most important places in the Cabinet, propose to debauch the honest public sentiment of the South by the bestowal of offices and by an enormous system of Government subsidies to railroads and canals, hoping thus to complete the work begun in fraud. At the same time with typical pretenses of reforming the civil service, they flatter the vanity of Northern Democrats to the end that the great crime by which this Administration is founded may be overlooked and condoned.

Against this complex scheme, as against the conspirators with whom it originated, we call upon the people to commence immediately a campaign alike mercilessand partisanacious. We promise them that from the beginning to the end THE SUN shall never be found ignorant or dumb in this holy crusade; and we invite new recruits from every quarter to join in the movement.

To our old friends and readers, a body of about a million of souls—the same number which, in November last, voted for Samuel J. Tilden for President—we say that, in this contest, we shall continue hereafter, as in the past, to contend for honesty, real reform, economy and justice in public affairs, and that we shall endeavor to make it worth all who may consult our columns with careful, complete and trustworthy accounts of the events and news from every part of the world, while from Washington especially, our reports will continue to be full, accurate and fearless.

The price of the daily SUN is 53 cents a month, or $6.50 a year, post-paid; or, with the Sunday edition, $7.75 a year.

The Sunday edition, eight pages, alone, is $1.20 a year.

THE WEEKLY SUN, eight pages, is $1 a year post-paid; and every person who sends us ten or more subscribers from any one place, will be entitled to one copy of the paper for himself without charge.

Address THE SUN, New York city.

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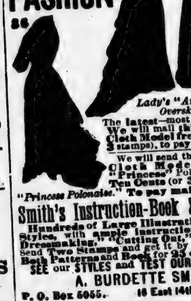

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The latest—most popular style. This full rich plate Pattern and Cloth Model, free, for 10 cts. (or 2 stamps), to pay mail expenses.

We will send the Pattern with Cloth Model of this New Princess Polonaise, free, for Ten Cents (or 3 stamps).

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It contains nearly 400 fine engravings of buildings and scenes in the Centennial Exhibition, and is the only authentic and complete history published. It treats of the grand buildings, wonderful exhibits, curiosities, great events, etc. Very cheap and sells at sight. One Agent sold 48 copies in one day. Send for our extra terms to Agents, and full description of the work. Address NATIONAL PUBLISHING Co., St. Louis, Mo.

Caution. The exhibition are being circulated Do not be deceived—see that the book you buy contains 816 pages and nearly 400 fine engravings

CARPET WARP.

TO THE CONSUMER.

Having improved the quality of our Warp, now being sold under the "PEERLESS" ticket, we shall hereafter adopt for the improved quality, the brand "WHITE STAR AAA." "WHITE STAR AAA" Carpet Warp we shall also manufacture a lower quality of Warp which will be sold under the "PEERLESS" brand. Examine for "WHITE STAR AAA" Carpet Warp and for all leading Dry Goods Dealers.

I HAVE sold Hatch's Universal Cough Syrup for four years. I keep in stock all the good remedies of established standards in this section. Do not sell so rapidly of other such general satisfaction, as "The Universal Cough Syrup." Hatch's Universal Cough Syrup. Hatch's you better try a remedy that is commanded so highly by your neighbors. SAMUEL P. FATELING, Oswego, N. Y.

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(Locke's Paper.)

On Saturday, April 8, the Toledo Weekly Blade will contain each week, an article from one of the following distinguished gentlemen:

Hon. Wm. M. Evarts, Secretary of State.
Hon. John Sherman, Secretary of the Treasury
Hon. D. M. Key, Postmaster-General.
Hon. Carl Schurz, Secretary of the Interior.
Hon. Jas. Tyner, late Postmaster General.
Hon. G. F. Edmunds, Senator from Indiana.
Hon. Jas. A. Blaine, Senator from Maine.
Hon. Thos. Foster, Representative from Ohio
and 45 other Statemen and Public Men.

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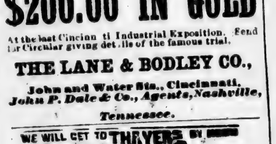
John and Water Sts., Cincinnati.
John P. Dale & Co., Agents, Nashville, Tennessee.

WE WILL GET TO THRIVERS BY SEND OR GET A FIVE IN THIS 1000 DOLLAR RD



V. B. Thayer, Manufacturing Jeweler & Jobber in Solid Silverware, Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Clocks and Kinds. Diamond setting & Repairing. 14k gold ring $3.50; pure gold Rings 1 to 25 dwt. Gents Solid Elgin Movement, COIN Silver Case, Guaranteed, for $14.50 Fine Plate Gold Chains, Gents $5 to 10; Ladies $6 to 20; guaranteed to wear 10 years. Goods sent on selection. Adjusting of all grades of watches. Old gold & silver taken in trade. Especialties from $50 to $2 dollars. Try us. THAYER, the Live Jeweler, 316 Second Street, Memphis, Tenn.

NEW WILLCOX & GIBBS

AUTOMATIC

Latest Invention, and producing most Marvelous Results.

Only machine in the world with Automatic Tension and Stitch Indicator.

Trade Mark [illegible] of every machine.

SILENT SEWING MACHINE.

Send Postal Card for Illustrated Price List, &c.

Willcox & Gibbs S. M. Co.,
(Cor. Bond St.) 658 Broadway, N. Y.

RUE'S HAND CULTIVATOR & SEED DRILL. MANUF'D BY

THE BEST.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

Highest prize at Centennial for the Best Hand Cultivator.

GEO. W. RUE, Hamilton, O.

BUTTER COLOR.

The best Liquid Color in the world, and the only one awarded Centennial Prize Medal. It gives to butter a golden yellow color like June grass butter, producing better prices and ready sales. Prize medals imperial, 1873; Vienna, 1874; Philadelphia, 1876. Is far superior to Annetto, carrots or any other color manufactured, and the only fluid-color that will not color the buttermilk. Is added to cream before churning. 1 pound will color 1000 pounds of butter. The best and cheapest to use. Sold by druggists. Send for second hand butter tubs cheap. Sent by express, to any office East of and on receipts of money. Five lb. pails, $1.00. 2 lb. $0.35. Wholesale Agents for Mississippi River. 1 lb., $2.00; 2 lb., $0.35. Sent by express, to any office East of and on receipts of money. Five lb. pails, $1.00. 2 lb. $0.35. Wholesale Agents for Mississippi River. 1 lb., $2.00; 2 lb., $0.35. Sent by express, together with directions how to use it. Agents Wanted. Cut out and preserve.

HIRAM S. SMITH, 801 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

THE BEST LAND

THE BEST COUNTRY, BEST TERMS, AND THE LOWEST PRICES.

Send for Pamphlet of the Reliable Burlington Road.

Address, Land Commissioner, B. & M. R. R.
BURLINGTON, IOWA.

IN THE UNITED STATES

BEST TEA & COFFEE

Dealers, families, and consumers in general of above articles can be supplied at first cost. STINES & CO. wholesale warehouse, 204 and 206 Church street, corner Murray, New York, where they will find it to their interest to call. Their choice selected stock is the largest and most complete in the city, and the quality and prices are guaranteed to be the lowest for the same grades. Orders by mail or express promptly attended to. Send for circulars. P. O. box 4586.

AGENTS WANTED.

THIS NEW ELASTIC TRUSS

Has a Pad differing from all others, in the shape of a Pear, and is worn with the Broad End Down, which presses back the intestines in the most natural manner, and never slips out of place. Sent by mail on receipt of measure around the body, two inches below the hips. Circulars free. Agents wanted. Address, ECCLESTON TRUSS CO., Marshall, Mich.

"VEGETINE,"

Says a Boston Physician "has no equal as a blood purifier. Hearing of its many wonderful cures, after all other remedies had failed, I visited the Laboratory and convinced myself of its genuine merit. It is prepared from barks, roots and herbs, each of which is highly effective, and they are compounded in such a manner as to produce astonishing results."

VEGETINE

Is the Great Blood Purifier.

VEGETINE

Will cure the worst case of Scrofula.

VEGETINE

Is recommended by Physicians and apothecaries.

VEGETINE

Has effected some marvelous cures in cases of Cancer.

VEGETINE

Cures the worst cases of Canker.

VEGETINE

Meets with wonderful success in Mercurial diseases.

VEGETINE

Will eradicate Salt Rheum from the system.

VEGETINE

Cures the most inveterate cases of Erysipelas.

VEGETINE

Removes Pimples and Humors from the face

VEGETINE

Cures Constipation and regulates the bowels.

VEGETINE

Is a valuable remedy for Headache.

VEGETINE

Will cure Dyspepsia

VEGETINE

Restores the entire system to a healthy condition.

VEGETINE

Cures Pains in the Side.

VEGETINE

Removes the cause of Dizziness.

VEGETINE

Relieves Faintness at the Stomach.

VEGETINE

Cures Pains in the Back.

VEGETINE

Effectually cures Kidney Complaint.

VEGETINE

Is effective in its cure of Female Weakness.

VEGETINE

Is the great remedy for General Debility.

VEGETINE

Prepared by H. R. Stevens, Boston, Mass.

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.

PILES!

Dr. Brown's Herbal Ointment Suppositories are guaranteed to cure any case of Piles that can be found in the United States. A sample box of these Suppositories will be sent free by mail to any address on receipt of twenty cents. Price per box, $1. Address for package. Regular price, $1. Address Dr. PHELPS BROWN, 81 Grand St., Jersey City, N. J.

"IT SELLS AT SIGHT."

FRANK LESLIE'S HISTORICAL REGISTER OF THE Centennial Exhibition

is the only complete Pictorial History of the Centennial published. A mammoth paper, 16x22 inches. Agents Wanted. Address Agency Department, FRANK LESLIE'S PUBLISHING HOUSE, 53 Park Place, New York.

The Best Truss without Metal Springs ever invented for the radical cure of Rupture. Is the safest, most effective and satisfactory appliance ever used. Will last for years. Can be worn by any one. Sent by mail to any address on receipt of price. $5 for single Rupture; $10 for double Rupture; and $2 for each additional set. Price, single Rupture, $5. For both sides, $10. Sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of price. Send for circular. Address, Dr. J. A. SHERMAN, Sole Manufacturer, 744 Broadway, New York.

A BOOK for the MILLION

MEDICAL ADVICE A Popular Pamphlet on Special and Chronic Diseases. Cancer, Catarrh, Rupture, Opium Habit, &c., SENT FREE on receipt of stamp. Address Dr. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.

THE U. S. BLUE BOOK.—A Register of every office under the government, the heads of Bureaus, with salaries; includes Post-offices, Custom Houses, Clerkships, etc. Great chances for Agents. Price $3. Address BOLLE & CO., Washington, D. C.

A Perfect Hair Dressing.
A Promoter of the Growth of the Hair.
A Preparation Free from irritating matter.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE.

For preserving and beautifying the Hair, and rendering it dark and glossy.

The Cocoaine holds in a liquid form, a large proportion of deodorized Cocoa-nut Oil, prepared expressly for this purpose. No other compound possesses the peculiar properties which so exactly suit the various conditions of the human hair.

It softens the hair when hard and dry, excites the irritated scalp to healthy action. It affords the richest lustre, and in removing dandruff is unequaled.

It is the Best and Cheapest HAIR DRESSING IN THE WORLD.

DIRECTIONS.

Apply with the hand, or a soft brush, every other day, or as often as the case may require, rubbing it thoroughly into the roots of the hair.

To remove Dandruff, Scurf, &c., moisten head with BURNETT'S KALLISTON, rub dry with a towel, and apply the Cocoaine as directed.

PREPARED ONLY BY JOSEPH BURNETT & CO. BOSTON.

Entered, according to Act of Congress, in the year 1867, by JOSEPH BURNETT & CO., in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the District of Massachusetts.

RICH and BEAUTIFUL.

FARMERS, FARMERS' WIVES, SONS and DAUGHTERS, attention!

Learn to beautify your HOMES and CULTIVATE the SOIL to the BEST ADVANTAGE and most ECONOMICALLY.

FINEST and best GUIDES and CATALOGUES in the WORLD.

Everyone having a FARM or GARDEN should send a Postal-Card at once for FREE descriptive CIRCULAR; or 10c. for Illustrated Catalogue, 180 pages.

P. O. Box, No. 5712. B. K. BLISS & SONS, 34 Barclay St., New York.

CHEAP, SIMPLE, RELIABLE FRUIT JARS.

ALL GLASS BETTER THAN PORCELAIN LINED

LOSS and INCONVENIENCE AVOIDED BY LIDS and CLAMPS in ONE PIECE

FIRST PREMIUMS NEW YORK AMERICAN INSTITUTE, 1875-1876. PHILADA FRANKLIN INSTITUTE 1874. CENTENNIAL 1876.

PATENT-BARRE-CEMENT JAR FOR GLASS or TIN COVERS and WIRES

PERFECT SEAL KEEPS ALL AIR OUT

GLASS MFG CO. PHILADELPHIA

$2500 A YEAR AGENTS WANTED on our Grand Combination for Prospectus, representing

Prof. Hall's Magic Compound is the only preparation ever produced which will cure the hair to grow in the palm of the hand (without injury to the skin), or on any smooth surface. It produces a new growth of hair in seven days, or money refunded. Sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of $1. Address, Prof. HALL, 1 Second St., Memphis, Tenn.

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MEDICAL ADVICE A Popular Pamphlet on Special and Chronic Diseases. Cancer, Catarrh, Rupture, Opium Habit, &c., SENT FREE on receipt of stamp. Address Dr. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.

$25 A DAY to Agents. Sample free. $5 to $20 Outfit free. $66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine.

DEAFNESS Relieved. No medicine. Book free. G. J. WOOD, Madison, Ind.

$17 a day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

$5 Outfit Free. Best chance yet. Send at once to P. NASON, 111 Nassau St., New York.

AGENTS. 64 page Illustrated Catalogue, Free. Boston Novelty Co., Boston, Mass.

15 Best Flirtation Cards (no comic), by mail 10c or 50 cts. E. S. HART, 124 Centre Street, N. Y.

FARMERS, buy FISHER'S PATENT SICKLE GRINDERS, Hay Forks and Farm Bells. Sold by dealers. Circulars free. H. FISHER, Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—Men to collect orders for our goods; salary $75 per month and expenses paid; permanent employment; good chance for men without capital. Address Union Industrial Works, Cincinnati, O.

WANTED Men and women out of work to write for the extraordinary inducements to agents on our family paper which is issued on both premiums. Jas. H. Earle, 30 Hawley st., Boston.

WANTED Men to sell to Merchants; quite a number to take a trip (expenses paid). Call on Mr. Mc. 30 Lewis St.

$2500 a year to Agents. Outfit and Sample Book free. Address, J. Worth & Co., St. Louis, Mo.

$3 WATCHES. Great Sensation. Sample Gold. Address A. CULTER & CO. Chicago

$350 a Month.—Agents wanted. 56 best selling articles in the world. One sample free. Address JAY BRONSON, Detroit, Mich.

MONEY in Keeping Rabbits. Send stamp for Circular. Address H. N. & Arthur Milford, 10 Fulton St., N. Y.

OPIUM HABIT CURED AT HOME. No publicity. Time short; terms moderate. Write testimonials. Describe case. Dr. F. E. Marsh, Quincy, Ill.

$10 to $25 A day easy made by Agents selling our Chromos. Outfit free. Address, with stamp, P. O. Box 5643, New York. Also, Agents wanted for Catalogue Books. J. H. BUFFORD'S SONS, Boston, Mass.

$20 RIFLE. FREE TO AGENTS to engage in a profitable business. Address with stamp, Eo. G. Williams & Co., Lock Box 82, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WANTED Salesmen to travel and sell Goods to Dealers. Salary liberal. All traveling expenses paid. Address H. M. BODKIN & CO., Cincinnati, Ohio.

MONEY Made rapidly with Stencil and Key Check Outfits. Catalogue and samples FREE. A. J. Mason, 36 Wash. St., Boston, Mass.

WANTED MEN to travel and sell to Dealers our new rubber hand stamps, stamp pads, etc. No peddling. Salary $75 per month and expenses paid. Address, with stamp, Monitor Co., 264 Main St., Cincinnati, O.

Syndicate Combination of Capital. New mode of operating in stock. Explanatory pamphlet, and copy circular sent Free. Kennon & Co., Bankers, 8 Broad St., P. O. Box 1676, N. Y.

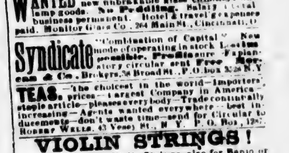
TEAS. The choicest in the world—Importers' prices. Largest Company in America. Trade continually increasing—don't waste time—send for Circular to Robert Wells, 43 Vesey St., N. Y. P. O. Box, 1287.

VIOLIN STRINGS!

Genuine Italian Violin Strings, also for Banjo or Guitar, 15 and 20c. each, or $1.50 and $2 a doz. Sent by mail on receipt of price. Dealers! Send card for circular. J. Saenger, Importer of Musical Instruments and Strings, 316 Chambers st. New York.

$280 a month. Agents wanted every where. Address G. Pitrone, Ravenswood, Ill.

BURNETT'S FLAVORING EXTRACTS are used and indorsed by the best hotels, confectioners, grocers and the first families in the country



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SMITH'S EAGLE CLAW.

The best thing ever invented for catching all kinds of fish or game. Easy to set and baited by any boy, and can be used everywhere. Nothing can escape when caught. Is done setting until released, and then is ready for setting the hook. Sample by mail, postpaid, to sportsmen, $1. Descriptive circular. Agents wanted. EAGLE CLAW CO., 710 Ransom St., Peoria, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED FOR OUR NEW BOOK GREAT CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION ILLUSTRATED.

Over 400 Fine Engravings, costing $5,000. The only Book fairly showing the Rare, costly Beauties of the Art Gallery, Machinery, and Main Building of the Exhibition. Wide awake Agents are quitting all the inferior books for this. Get the Best. Send for circular, terms, and sample engravings. P. W. ZEIGLER & CO., Cincinnati, O., or St. Louis, Mo.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the advertisement in the Sunday Mercury. M. E. M. 76

WILBOR'S COMPOUND OF PURE COD LIVER OIL AND LIME.

To One and All.—Are you suffering from a cough, cold, asthma, bronchitis or any of the various pulmonary troubles, that so often end in consumption? If so, use Wilbor's Pure Cod Liver Oil and Lime. A safe and effectious remedy. The Oil and Lime, being the most readily prescribed by the medical faculty. Manufactured only by S. W. Wilbor, Chemist, Boston. Sold by all druggists

$20 a Day. HOW TO MAKE IT, sent free. Address, DUKE, POTTER & CO., 78 Nassau St., N. Y.

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine.

DEAFNESS Relieved. No medicine. Book free. G. J. WOOD, Madison, Ind.

$17 a day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

$5 Outfit Free. Best chance yet. Send at once to P. NASON, 111 Nassau St., New York.

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WANTED—Men to collect orders for our goods; salary $75 per month and expenses paid; permanent employment; good chance for men without capital. Address Union Industrial Works, Cincinnati, O.

WANTED Men and women out of work to write for the extraordinary inducements to agents on our family paper which is issued on both premiums. Jas. H. Earle, 30 Hawley st., Boston.

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$280 a month. Agents wanted every where. Address G. Pitrone, Ravenswood, Ill.

BURNETT'S FLAVORING EXTRACTS are used and indorsed by the best hotels, confectioners, grocers and the first families in the country

Clanton April 13.

—00—

SPECIAL TAXES.

MAY 1 1877, to April 30, 1878.

The Revised Statutes of the U. S. Sections 3232 3187, 3238 and 3239, requiring every person engaged in any business, occupation, or employment which renders him liable to a Special Tax, to procure said place complained in the establishment or place of business a Special Stamp denoting the payment of said Special Tax for the Special Tax Year commencing May 1st, 1877, before commencing or continuing business after April 30, 1877. A return as prescribed on Form 11, is also required to be made of every person liable to Special Tax as above.

THE TAXES EMBRACED WITHIN THE PROVISIONS OF THE LAW ABOVE QUOTED ARE THE FOLLOWING VIZ:

Rectifiers	$200 00
Dealers, retail liquor	25 00
Dealers, Wholesale Liquor	100 00
Dealers in malt liquors, wholesale	50 00
Dealers in malt liquors, retail	20 00
Dealers in leaf to tobacco	25 00
Retail dealers in leaf tobacco	500 00
And on sales of over $1,000 for every dollar in excess of $1,000.	5 00
Dealers in manufactured tobacco	50 00
Manufacturers of Stills	20 00
And for each additional manufactory	20 00
And for each Wholesale factory	10
Manufacturers of tobacco, if	1
Peddlers of tobacco, if	50
Peddlers of tobacco, if other than two horses	50 00
Peddlers of tobacco, if	25
Peddlers of tobacco, if	25
Manufacturers of cigars, if	50
Peddlers of tobacco, if	50 00
Peddlers of tobacco, if	5 0
Dealers in leaf tobacco, if	0
Peddlers of tobacco, if	0
Manufacturers of cigars, if	0
Brewers of less than 500 barrels	50

Any person, so liable, who shall fail to comply with the foregoing requirements will be subject to severe penalties.

Persons or Firms liable to pay any of the Special Taxes named above must apply to D. B. BOOTH, Collector of Internal Revenue at Montgomery Alabama, and pay for and procure the Special Tax Stamps. Stamps they need, prior to May 1, 1877 and without further notice. Special Tax Stamps will be transmitted by mail on receipt, free of postage or cost in ordering the same or specific directions as to do, together with the necessary postage stamps, or the amount required to pay the postage. The postage on one stamp is three cents and on two stamps five cents. If it is desired that they be transmitted by registered mail two cent additional must accompany the application.

Office of Internal Revenue, Washington D. C. January 23d, 1877.

GREEN B. RAUM
Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Received Highest Honors conferred at Centennial.

WILLCOX & GIBBS

Trade Mark.

[Medallion in base of every machine.]

NEW AUTOMATIC

SILENT SEWING MACHINE.

Latest Invention, Producing Marvelous Results.

Is the only Sewing Machine in the world with

Automatic Tension, and

Automatic Stitch Indicator; is

Always Ready for Work, and is

Altogether Unparalleled.

Send Postal Card for Price List, List of Offices, &c.

Willcox & Gibbs S. M. Co.,

(Cor. Bond St.) 658 Broadway, New York.

a. Haardt & Brother

DEALER IN

OYSTERS, FISH, FRUIT GAME

VEGETABLES,

and all kinds of Western and Country Produce

MONROE ST. EET,

MOTGOMERY, ALABAMA.

PRICES CHEAP FOR CASH

Send for Price List.

William A. Collier,

ATTORNEY AT LAW

Clanton Alabama.

OFFICE IN THE COURT HOUSE

Will practice in the various Courts of Chilton and adjacent counties, and in the Supreme Court of the State.

PERFECTION

ATTAINED AT LAST!

A TRIAL WILL INSURE ITS POPULARITY EVERYWHERE.

WHITE SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE.

When once used will retain its place forever.

WE EXCHANGE MACHINES.

Send your old-fashioned, cumbersome, heavy-running, woman-killing machine to us, and we will allow you $25 for it, as part payment for one of ours.

IT IS CELEBRATED FOR ITS ADVANTAGES, IN THAT IT IS ONE OF THE LARGEST SEWING MACHINES MANUFACTURED.—ADAPTED ALIKE TO THE USE OF THE FAMILY OR THE WORK-SHOP. IT HAS THE LARGEST SHUTTLE WITH A BOBBIN THAT HOLDS ALMOST A SPOOL OF THREAD.

THE SHUTTLE TENSION IS ADJUSTABLE WITHOUT REMOVING THE SHUTTLE FROM THE MACHINE.

THIS MACHINE IS SO CONSTRUCTED THAT THE POWER IS APPLIED DIRECTLY OVER THE NEEDLE, THUS ENABLING IT TO SEW THE HEAVIEST MATERIAL WITH UNEQUALED EASE. IT IS VERY SIMPLE IN ITS CONSTRUCTION, DURABLE AS IRON AND STEEL CAN MAKE IT. ALL ITS WEARING PARTS CASE-HARDENED OR STEEL, AND INGENIOUSLY PROVIDED WITH MEANS FOR TAKING UP LOST MOTION, SO WE ARE JUSTIFIED IN

Warranting Every Machine for 3 Years.

IT IS THE LIGHTEST AND EASIEST-RUNNING MACHINE IN THE MARKET. IT IS, ALSO, THE MOST ELABORATELY ORNAMENTED AND PRETTIEST MACHINE EVER PRODUCED.

BESIDES ALL THESE ADVANTAGES, IT IS SOLD WITH ALL THESE ADVANTAGES, IT IS SOLD FROM $10 TO $25 LESS THAN OTHER FIRST-CLASS MACHINES.

EXCLUSIVE CONTROL OF TERRITORY GIVEN TO AGENTS.

EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS OFFERED FOR CASH OR ON CREDIT.

SEND FOR CIRCULARS AND TERMS TO

White Sewing Machine Co.,

355 Euclid Avenue,

AGENTS WANTED.

CLEVELAND, O.

L. A. THORNTON AND CO.,

"OLD FOGY" So-Called.

Now have their stock full and complete, and choose this method of extending a cordial invitation to all to stepin and get what they want. Cow-hides, potatoes, wool, flour, chickens, cotton, corn, meal &c. &c, taken in exchange for goods; and we will also take a few dollars in greenbacks just for *change*.

MOTTO, as ye would have men do unto you, do ye even so to them.

GOOD NEWS!

OLDTIMES RENEWED!

HALL, EZEKIEL & Co. 98 Commerce

STREET, MONTGOMERY ALABAMA.

DEALERS IN

HARDWARE, IRON, STEEL, CUTLERY, &c.

ARE SELLING GOODS CHEAPER THAN HAS EVER BEEN SOLD BEFORE.

Read for yourself, and when you come to MONTGOMERY call and see for ourself. We are selling a first-class Grangers Axe warranted for 90 cents that any man may well be proud of.

BAR IRON	3 cents per pound.
PLOW STEEL	6½ " " "
TRACE CHAINS	.60 cents per pair
WELL BUCKETS	.40 " each
GRINDSTONES	.40 & 50 " "
SPADES AND SHOVELS	.85 " "
A FIRST-CALSS HEAVY CAST COOK STOVE	$17.00

Complete with all furniture for use.

Hub Spokes and Rims cheaper than were ever sold in this market.

To country merchants. We offer special inducements, and they will find it to their interest to call and examine our stock before buying elsewhere. Don't forget the number. 98 Commerce St., Montgomery Ala.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

CHILTON COUNTY COURIER

AN EIGHT-PAGE, 32-COLUMN NEWSPAPER,

By BROOKS and MARTIN.

—PUBLISHED AT—

Clanton. the County Town of Chilton County

Devoted to the Interest of the Masses

The COURIER is the Official Organ of the County, and the only paper published on the line of the S. & N. R. R., between Montgomery and Birmingham, and hence offers superior inducements to advertisers.

DEMOCRATIC IN POLITICS

One Dollar Per Annum in Advance.

The Courier bases its claims for support upon mutual interest—the payment of subscription by its patron, and the patron to receive value therefor

Judge H. Brooks

COUNTY

Chilton Courier

New Series CLANTON, ALA. FRIDAY., APRIL 20 1877 Vol-1 No 45

Chilton County Courier.

BY BROOKS AND MARTIN.

CLANTON ALA. APRIL 20, 1877.

EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

Terms of Subscription.

Per Annum.....$100

Clanton April 20.

—00—

OFFICIAL RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

Giving arrival and departure of all trains at Montgomery. Reported and corrected expressive for the Chilton Courier, by Messrs. John M. Benson, General Ticket Agent. Office under Exchange Hotel, where any information as to rates, connections or distances can be obtained.

A full supply of Excursion Tickets kept to Philadelphia and New York. Any information concerning the same will be cheerfully given.

Tickets sold to all points North South East, and West.

Reduced rates furnished to parties emigrating West.

South & North. R. R

GOING NORTH.

	No 2, Mail.	No 4, Express
Leaves Montgomery	8:50 A M	7:55 P M
Calera	9:13 " "	10:20 P M
Birmingham	10:43 " "	11:15 P M
Decatur	2:10 P M	2:50 A M
Nashville	7:50 " "	7:55 " "
arrive at Louisville	8:45 A M	8:40 P M
Accommodation.		
Leaves Montgomery	4:00 P M	
Calera	10:10 " "	
Arrives at Birmingham	3:00 A M	

COMMING SOUTH.

	No 1, Mail	No 3 Express
Leaves Louisville	10:15 P M	12:40 A M
Nashville	7:15 P M	9:45 " "
Decatur	12:45 A M	2:15 P M
Birmingham	3:55 " "	6:45 " "
Calera	5:66 " "	7:31 " "
Arrives at Mont'gy.	8:15 " "	9:55 " "

Robert Meek Sup.

C P, Atmore Gen. Pass and Ticket

NOTICE!

Whereas, by an act of the Legislature of the State of Alabama, approved February 9th 1877; the County of Chilton was detached from the 2nd Judicial Circuit, and in and by said act it is provided that it is the duty of the Judge of the 10th Judicial Circuit to appoint a time for holding the Circuit Court of said county of Chilton.

Now, therefore I, John Henderson, Judge of the 10th Judicial Circuit, do order that the Spring term of the Circuit court for Chilton county be held on the fourth

MONDAY OF APRIL NEXT,

and continue one week. Given under my hand at Talledega Alabama this 5th day of March 1877.

JOHN HENDERSON, Judge of the 10th Judicial Circuit.

GRASSHOPPERS.

Last Friday night about 10 o'clock and just after a shower of rain, Columbus was visited by a shower of "grasshoppers," and in the lower parts of that city they could be raked up by the hatfull. They were of a dark brown color, and white specks and greenish stripes, and in size as large as the little finger and larger, (the genuine grasshopper of the old fields, only not quite so green), and from the direction they take, they seem to be northward bound.

We judge this from finding them thicker down about the court house and in the southeastern part of the city. About half 9 o'clock, a peculiar whissing noise in the atmosphere was noticed, resembling that of the passage of drove of birds high in the air; and it is thought that those that fell afterwards were only a small portion of thy-myriad horde.

Can it be that we are to be infested with this the greatest pest of the Northwest—the "grasshopper!" It may be that they are taking a migratory tour to find new fields to devour. Many of them can still be seen on the ground this morning.

The grasshoppers which visited us Friday night, when compared with the grasshoppers, which infested the Northwestern States of Missouri, Kansas and Iowa, are found to be greatly dissimiliar.

From some specimens sent from Iowa to Judge Brooks, the grasshoppers of those parts are only an inch in length, and of a dull red-dish color, while ours are three times the size of the former, and exactly like the common grasshopper of the fields.—We hope their tour will be an extended one, and that they will alight in the midst of some ocean.—Columbus TIMES.

A collision took place on the S. R. & D. R. R. on last Sunday about 11-2 o'clock p. m., near Alpine, in which Mr. J. J. Lintern, of Montevallo, was killen and several others badly wounded. A change in the schedule had been made, and was going into effect upon that day. The North bound passenger train was the first that had been sent out on the new schedule. The storm of the night before had delayed the trains running on the old schedule, and the South bound train, which should have passed this place at 4:30 a. m., was considerably behind time. At Oxford, we have been informed, that the conductor, Mr. White, went to the telegraph operator for instructions from Selma in regard to proceeding. The operator handed him a dispatch stating that No. 1 of this date was void.—Thinking that, as the train to come out from Selma was known as train No. 1, the allusion was to this, and understanding it to mean that said train had not been sent out, and that the road was clear, he moved onward toward Selma. The North bound train, on the other hand, reached this place about 11 o'clock, Conductor Allen in charge.

He asked instructions from Selma; and received the order to run on his rights. Construing this to mean that everything was all right, he pushed forward with his train:

Neither party was dreaming of danger, and were not, of course, on the lookout for such a mishap.—The trains met on a curve near Alpine, both being under good head way, and so near together when discovering each other that nothing could be done to avert the disaster, and the collision took place, wrecking both engines badly, killing Mr. Lintern, who was acting engineer of the North bound train, wounding Mr. Thomas, engineer of the South bound train, and the firemen of both. The cars sustained only slight damage, and no passengers were seriously hurt. The wreck was soon cleared away, and the trains were running regularly again on Monady. We have been informed that the accident probably resulted from the omission of one word by the telegraph operator at Oxford from the dispatch to the conductor of the South bound train. Instead of No. 1 of to-day is void, it should have read Order No. 1 of to-day is void.

Mr. Lintern was formerly an engineer on this road, but had quit the road and was merchandizing at Montevallo. Being, however, intimately acquainted with the engineers on the road, he very frequently boarded the engine when passing Montevallo, and made the trip up the road to the point where the trains passed, returning on the down train. On this occasion it seems that he had relieved Mr. Warner, the regular engineer, who had retired to the coach to get a little sleep, and was running the engine when this sudden and terrible fate overtook him. His remains were conveyed by the down train on Monday morning to his stricken family and friends at Montevallo. Such accidents are at all times to be deplored, and clearly demonstrate that too much caution cannot be exercised by railroad men, in the selection of careful and competent telegraph operators along the line of their roads.

We reproduce in another part of the Sun some extracts from Republican papers which indicate that the Republican party will not submit to the policy of Mr. Hayes, the de facto President, any more quietly than it submitted to the policy of Andrew Johnson, who, through accident, and not through fraud, was placed at the head of a Republican Administration.

The Republican party will not forget that it has contended during these many years for certain broad principles and well defined objects. On these principles it led the country through the civil war, and through the political contests since. On these principles it carried on the canvass of last year, and counted Mr. Hayes in as President after he had been defeated in the election.

Now Mr. Hayes turns his back on the party which nominated him, and on the men who put him into office. The recreancy of Andrew Johnson, though more violent in appearance, was not so radical or so dangerous to the party or to the country as that of Rutherford B. Hayes.

AN INDIGNANT DADY.—Anderson, one of the Hausmann murderers, who was to be hung on the 16th of this month, sent for his father the other day and made a proposition to the old gray-haired man, now verging on 70 years of age.

The son told the old man that he was young, and didn't care just yet to 'shuffle off this mortal coil." After explaining to the old man that he was old and had but a few years to live, he offered him "$50 and his mule" if he would hang in his place.

The old man hesitated a moment and scratched his head. The son, thinking he was about to take him up, added an addrtional $10 by way of a clincher. The old man, in the meantime, had collected his senses, got control of his tongue, and informed his anxious young hopeful 'dat de mule and de money was a powerful condescend, but dis old nigger 'scaped de rope dus far, and he could n't see jess how de mule or de greenback gwine to help him arter he done dead." He was open to conviction, but somehow he 'couldn't see it jess yit.'—Exchange.

A Dutchman was one day looking at a hotel sign and remarked: "I see some man who puts to sign up vat spells him mit two hells."

THE COURIER.

CLANTON, ALABAMA.

SELECT MISCELLANY.

VITTORIA COLONNA.

BY HENRY W. LONGFELLOW.

[Vittoria Colonna, on the death of her husband, the Marchese di Pescara, retired to her castle at Ischia (Inarime), and there wrote the ode upon his death which gained her the title of Divine.]

Once more, once more, Inarime,
I see the purple hills!—once more
I hear the billows of the bay
Wash the white pebbles on the shore!

High o'er the sea-surge and sands,
Like a great galleon wrecked and cast
Ashore by storms, thy castle stands,
A mouldering landmark of the past.

Upon it terrace walk I see
A phantom gliding to and fro;
It is Colonna—it is she
Who lived and loved so long ago.

Pescara's beautiful young wife,
The type of perfect womanhood,
Whose life was love, the life of life,
That time and change and death withstood.

For death, that breaks the marriage band
In others, only closer pressed
The wedding ring upon her hand,
And closer locked and barred her breast.

She knew the life-long martyrdom,
The weariness, the endless pain
Of waiting for some one to come
Who nevermore would come again.

The shadows of the chestnut trees,
The odor of the orange blooms,
The songs of birds, and more than these,
The silence of deserted rooms;

The respiration of the sea,
The soft caresses of the air,
All things in nature seemed to be
But ministers of her despair.

Till the o'erburdened heart, so long
Imprisoned in itself, found vent
And voice in one impassioned song
Of inconsolable lament.

Then as the sun, though hidden from sight,
Transmutes to gold the leaden mist,
Her life was interfused with light,
From realms that, though unseen, exist.

Inarime! Inarime!
Thy castle on the crags above
In dust shall crumble and decay,
But not the memory of her love.

The Homely Girl's Strategy.

There are two young ladies in this city, one noted for her beauty and the other quite plain. They are sisters and rivals. The handsome one has the most admirers, her lovely face effectually hiding her lack of intelligence and good sense. The homely one, although overflowing with wit and shrewdness, finds it impossible to make herself attractive to the young men who call at the house so long as her sister is about. The girls mutually hate each other. A few nights ago the homely one had her sweet revenge. Half a dozen gentlemen were expected to be present to take part in music, singing, card-playing and other enjoyments. Just before the arrival of the guests, the homely sister dropped a grain of morphine into a glass of water which the other had asked her to get, and that is what did the business. The guests arrived, and then hats and coats were taken by the girls and hung in the hall. It was "good evening, Miss—," and "how do you do, Mr.—," for about five minutes, when the girls sat down, and the handsomest was made the center of an admiring group.

"The weather has been rather nice for a day or so."

"Y-e-s-s," replied the fair one, with a yawn that caused her mouth to open like the jaws of a Blake crusher.

The group tried hard to keep her attention engaged. The most fluent weather talker of the lot exhausted himself on meteorological phenomena, but without effect. The chap who had read a portion of Daniel Deronda next turned himself loose, but the yawns of that mouth reminded him that his conversational influence was not felt. The musical fiend of the crowd hopped upon the stool and belabored the piano while the others sang "Pull Down the Blind," but at the end of the song the homely was lying back in a rocking chair fast asleep. What was the homely girl doing all this while? She was making herself as agreeable and sprightly as possible. When the other began to snore she apologized in a most sisterly way. "I hope gentlemen, you won't take offense at this. She did it just for a joke. You know she's always doing such original things. You won't feel insulted, will you?" Then she took them out into the pantry and filled them up with mince pies, cold tongue, roast turkey, etc., and when they left that house they came to the sworn conclusion never to have any more to do with the beauty, and cultivate the homely one more in the future than in the past.—*Nevada Chronicle.*

The Ashtabula Verdict.

It is some satisfaction to know that Ohio can produce a coroner and a jury who retain a conscientious regard for their oaths and perform their duties fearlessly, even when the responsibility of a great railroad corporation for the safety of its patrons comes up for investigation. The recent horror at Ashtabula startled the whole country with its appalling details and sent desolation to many households. But when the question of an investigation was discussed people generally believed that such could not be conducted under the shadow of the railroad power. The public regarded with impatience and doubt even the preliminary efforts of the coroner to discover the cause of the disaster. But now we find that the work of the jury was not a vain one, and that the "accident" has been stripped of its surrounding of mystery and placed before the world as a horrible railroad butchery. After reading the several clauses of the verdict no one can deny that it is fully justified by the facts put in evidence. Experts in bridge construction have proved that this Ashtabula death trap extended for years over the chasm awaiting its victims; that any competent engineer would have recognized its dangerous condition if employed by the company to inspect it. We are told that the railroad company took no precautions whatever to preserve their passengers from danger, not even by supplying self-extinguishing stoves for the cars; therefore no just reason can be advanced why this reckless corporation should not be made to pay through every pore for the blood of the slaughtered passengers of the twenty-ninth of December. But we have not yet learned why it was that the chief engineer of the fire department did not endeavor to extinguish the flames in the wreck. We do not believe that his disregard for the lives of the sufferers in that hell of ice and fire should go unpunished.—*New York Herald.*

A Familiar Experience.

When you see a young man sitting in a parlor, with the ugliest six-year-old boy that every frightened himself in the mirror clambering over his knees, jerking his white tie out of knot, mussing his white vest, kicking his shins, feeling in all his pockets for nickles, bombarding him from time to time with various bits of light furniture and *bijouterie*, calling him names at the top of his fiendish lungs, and yelling incessantly for him to come out in the yard and play, while the unresisting victim smiles all the time like the cover of a comic almanac, you may safely bet, although there isn't a sign of a girl apparent in a radius of ten thousand miles, you can bet your bottom dollar that howling boy has a sister who is primping in a room not twenty feet away, and that the young man dosen't come there just for the fun of playing with her brother.—*Burlington Hawkeye.*

American Punch.

Oysters breathe bivalves in their shells.—*St. Louis Republican.*

A dog's bark is not on the sea; it is on the bay.—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

Narrow-gauge dresses on broad-gauge women don't look well.—*Boston Free Press.*

An old man, aged seventy, has just cut a new set of teeth. He is a dentist.—*San Francisco Alta.*

The greatest hog buyer in Ohio will soon have his ought-to-buy-hog-raphy written.—*Whitehall Times.*

We have no doubt that, search the ocean and you'll find a woman at the bottom of it.—*Rochester Democrat.*

A lovesick girl who had married against her father's wishes came back after her first conjugal tiff. "Kill the prodigal," exclaimed the father, "the calf has returned."—*Exchange.*

The "foot and mouth disease" has appeared in England. Isn't this the disorder that afflicts people who never open their mouth without putting their foot in it?—*Cincinnati Saturday Night.*

If a New Orleans gate is made heavy enough to kill a boy by slamming to, how it must mow 'em off when the sidewalk rises up as New Orleans walks home at midnight!—*Detroit Free Press.*

Bummerson says it is all very well for Mr. Sankey to sing "Are your windows open toward Jerusalem?" but for his part he isn't going to chance taking cold from an influx of east wind at this season of the year.—*Boston Traveler.*

Half the fools in the United States think they can beat the doctors at curing the sick; two-thirds of them are sure they can beat the ministers preaching the gospel, and all of them know they can beat the editors running the papers.—*Rome Sentinel.*

A Cash Transaction.

A gentleman living on Duffield street yesterday hired a boy to walk home beside him and carry a bundle, having first agreed to pay the lad fifteen cents. Reaching the house, the man found he had no smaller change than a quarter, and he said:

"If you will call at my office at two o'clock I'll have the change."

"But it was to be cash down," protested the boy.

"So it was; but I haven't the change, you see. You'll have to call at my office."

"I'll call," growled the boy, as he turned away, "but I know just how it will work. When I knock on the door a cross-eyed clerk will yank it open, ask me what I want, and when I tell him he will yell out: 'That man went into bankruptcy last September, and now you git!' That's the way they allus play it on me, sir, and I druther lose the fifteen cents than to call the clerk a dodo and have to dodge coal-scuttles all the way down stairs."

The gentleman walked with him to the nearest grocery and there made change.—*Detroit Free Press.*

SINGLE men in one respect are fortunate. The annual domestic break-up and spring moving doesn't trouble them much. There are nice apartments for single gentlemen on every side. Landladies like single gentlemen. They give little trouble, they do not make a "muss" in their rooms, they are gone all day and only use the room to sleep in. Married women as lodgers are a trouble to other married or unmarried women as landladies. They require far more "waiting on." There is a natural antagonism between the landlady and her lady lodgers. Either the lady lodger isn't suited with the care the landlady takes of her apartment, or landlady is not suited with the manner in which lady lodger spills things on the carpet, scratches furniture and throws things around. It makes a great difference sometimes in point of careful handling whether you only keep a furniture shop or not. A correspondence between lodger and landlady is an exceedingly difficult and delicate piece of social mechanism.

Adventures of a Stolen Watch.

On October 20, 1875, Thomas Churchill, a sailors' boarding house keeper, doing business at No. 96 Cherry street, went out after supper, having on his person a gold watch and chain valued at $225. He visited several Fourth ward drinking saloons, drank pretty freely with the questionable characters he met, and on returning home at 11 o'clock missed his watch and chain. The then captain of the Fourth precinct was informed of the theft, but nothing was heard of the stolen property, and Churchill gave it us as lost. On August 13, 1876, Churchill died. A few months ago Capt. Murray, who had just been assigned to the Fourth precinct, made the clever capture of the Astoria masked burglars, for which he received the flattering recognition of the police board and the thanks of the residents of Astoria. Among the desperadoes arrested in that raid was the notorious Jack Roberts, who was convicted and sent to the state prison for twenty years. From the wife of Roberts, Capt. Murray elicited some information in relation to the robbery of Churchill's watch in 1875, and after working up the case, arrested James O'Donnell, alias "Jimmy, the kid," a well known Fourth ward thief, who, as alleged, stole the watch from Churchill while the latter was under the influence of liquor, and sold it to Roberts for $50. Roberts made a present of the watch to his brother Charles, living at Poughkeepsie, from whom it was recovered by Capt. Murray, and produced in part first of the court of general sessions a few days since, on the trial of O'Donnell. The case was prosecuted by assistant District Attorney Bell, who proved the above facts by Capt. Murray, the widow of the deceased, and other witnesses. The jury promptly found O'Donnell guilty, and he was sentenced by Judge Sutherland to four years in the state prison.—*N. Y. Times.*

THE Japan Gazette says that, some years ago, the authorities dug an immense hole, almost forty feet wide and sixty feet deep, near Tobe, in which the bodies of decapitated criminals were thrown. Between four hundred and five hundred bodies were thus thrown into the pit. Last year the roof began to decay and the sides of the fosse to fall in, and the place was abandoned as a burial ground. Some two months ago the authorities determined to fill up this receptacle of dead men's bones, but before doing so they caused to be extracted all the skull of the dead. The hole was then filled up and the skulls gathered together and placed over the site in a heap, where they still remain, presenting such a spectacle as one might expect to find in the king of Dahomey's dominions, but which one would not unreasonably be likely to consider as inconsistent with the boasted civilization of a country like Japan. Some of the skulls still have the hair adhering to them.

THERE are specimens of saving and economy, of late days, in all slaughter-houses. The pork-packer, whose business it is to manufacture the pig into pork, must take care of the "whole hog," not the flesh and fat only, but also the hair, blood and offal must be saved. No part of the butcher's steer is wasted under the modern system of beef-making, certainly not in the great eastern markets. Hide, hair, horns, hoofs, blood and entrails, are all taken care of.

THE NEW VESTMENTS.

BY EDWARD LEAR.

There lived an old man in the kingdom of Tease,
Who invented a purely original dress
And when it was perfectly made and complete,
He opened the door and walked into the street.

By way of a hat, he'd a loaf of brown bread,
In the middle of which he inserted his head;
His shirt was made up of no end of dead mice,
The warmth of whose skins was quite fluffy and nice;
His drawers were of rabbit skins; so were his shoes;
His stockings were skins, but it is not known whose;
His waistcoat and trousers were made of pork chops;
His buttons were jujubes and chocolate drops;
His coat was of pancakes, with jam for a border,
And gridle of biscuits to keep it in order;
And he wore over all, as a screen from bad weather,
A cloak of green cabbage leaves stitched all together.

He walked a short way, when he heard a great noise
Of all sort of beasticles, birdings and boys;
And from every long street and dark lane in the town
Beasts, birdses and boys in tumult rushed down.

Two cows and a calf ate his cabbage-leaf cloak;
Four apes seized his girdle, which vanished like smoke;
Three kids ate up half his pancake coat,
And the tails were devoured by an ancient he-goat;

An army of dogs in a twinkling tore up his
Pork waistcoat and trousers to give to their puppies;
And while they were growling and mumbling the chops
Ten boys prigged the jujubes and chocolate drops.

He tried to run back to his house, but in vain,
For scores of fat pigs came again and again;
They rushed out of the stables, and hovels, and doors,
They tore off his stockings, his shoes, and his drawers;

And now from the house-tops with screeching
Striped, spotted, white, black, and gray cats
They jumped on his shoulders and knocked off his hat,
When crows, ducks and hens made a mince-meat of that;

They speedily flew at his sleeve in a trice,
And utterly tore up his shirt of dead mice;
They swallowed the last of his shirt with a squall,
Whereon he ran home with no clothes on at all.

And he said to himself as he bolted the door,
"I will not wear a similar dress any more,
Any more, any more, any more, never more!"

Germany in the South Sea.

The Australian newspapers, although they jeer at the conclusion of a treaty in solemn form between the German emperor, the ruler of some 42,000,000 of the Caucasian race, and the king of Tonga, who governs but 18,000 Polynesians, are, nevertheless, somewhat disquieted at the advantages which, as they think, the former may hereafter derive from the engagements recently entered into. Germany, by this treaty, has certainly secured, when she desires it, a port and coaling station in the south Pacific ocean, and it is very possible that the arrangement may develop into a German protectorate or guarantee of the independence of the little group of Friendly islands. There is nothing whatever in this to occasion uneasiness or jealousy either in Australia or in England. Great Britain might have taken Tonga under her flag some time ago had she desired to do so, and King George is wise enough to know that sooner or later he may be glad of the assistance of a great European power. Germany owed it to her merchants to procure some naval station in these seas, for, with the French in full possession of New Caledonia, and the harbor of Noumea established as a French naval station, the German merchantmen in Polynesia were at the mercy of either English or French cruisers without any chance of help. The German trade with the various groups outside of Fiji is greater than that of any other nation, and it would have been difficult for the Imperial government to have secured a more convenient footing for its protection than that which they appear to have acquired. The Tongans are a very fine people, very fairly civilized, and as King George governs his little realm with considerable sagacity, there is little likelihood of any misunderstanding with the natives when the Germans avail themselves of their new treaty.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

The Carnival of French Washerwomen.

To-day is *Mi-Careme*, the smiling oasis in the middle of the desert of Lent, where the faithful leave off fasting for four and twenty hours and return to the good (and sometimes the bad) things of this world. Paris once more puts on her carnival motley for the last time, and tries to look merry—I say tries, for French gayety is not what it used to be, and the attempt is a sorry one at best. Why the washerwomen of France should have chosen this day for their annual *fete* I am at a loss to guess, unless it be because they have nothing better to do, owing to the amount of sackcloth that is worn instead of linen. For once in the twelve-month the *blanchisseuses*, old and young, leave their tubs and irons, and come out *dans le monde* in great style. Each washing-house elects its queen for the year, and the members club together to give her a coronation feast worthy of the honor. Needless to say, the queen is invariably the best looking girl in the washery, and she is dressed out in regal attire in spite of the republican constitution—a fact which I am surprised is overlooked by the radical journalists, who treat the manifestoes of the Counte de Chambord as treasonable. It is remarked as one of the bad effects of the assumption of even sham royalty that many of these wash-house queens never return to the tub again; the fame of their beauty gets spread abroad; they are carried off by valiant knights, and in a short time make their reappearance in public life under less creditable circumstances. The election of the wash-queen is a great event in the washing world of every district. The wash-house is closed to the vulgar public, and admittance can only be gained by exceptional favor. The place is decorated most sumptuously with ribbons, tri-colored flags and flowers. The queen has her courtiers and maids-in-waiting, donned in due traditional costumes. The royal party meet together round their tubs, and after drinking to the health and prosperity of her newly-crowned majesty, they all mount their washing carriages and drive round the town, to the delight and loyalty of the public. Unfortunately the weather to-day was not altogether favorable to these displays, and the royal washing parties who happened to be out in state this afternoon got drenched with hail and snow. I saw one large cart crowded with fair creatures in light and airy costumes, representing the wash-house idea of goddesses of the mythology, who tried to laugh and look jolly, as the bleak wind and snow penetrated their garments; but they eventually renounced the desire of showing themselves off, and covering themselves up in shawls and waterproofs, ordered the driver to take them to the nearest cafe, where they sought shelter and comfort. Other royal parties however, braved the elements, and continued their triumphial march, amid the gibes and jests of the spectators, who thronged the Boulevards in great numbers. Apart from this wash-house custom, *Mi-Careme* in Paris has nothing very extraordinary about it. The day is a kind of semi-holiday with most persons, but it is one of those nondescript *fetes* which may be described as being neither fish nor flesh, nor even good red herring. The Parisians, out of feeling for tradition, try to bury carnival with becoming honors; some of them dress their children up, and others go to the masked balls; but the ceremony is, on the whole, a very lugubrious one compared with former times; and our old friend the New Zealander would surely say that Froissart was thinking of the French, not of the English, when he said that they amused themselves *moult tristement*. Decidedly, *les beaux jours de la gaite francaise* have gone the way of all flesh.—*London Standard.*

The Barometer and its Teaching.

The barometer is an instrument for measuring the weight or pressure of the atmosphere. There are at least a dozen different forms of it, named from differences either in their construction, mounting or fitting, or from the purposes for which they are designed. The cistern barometer is the simplest, and that in ordinary use. It consists of a glass tube thirty-four inches long, closed at the top, exhausted of air, and having its lower end, which is open, immersed in a cup of mercury, a part of which is forced up into the vacuum in the tube by the pressure of the atmosphere on its surface. It ascends under a greater and descends under a less pressure, and an accurately-graduated scale alongside the tube enables the observer readily to read the variations. As the liquid rises and falls, its level in the cup varies, and the true height of the column is found either by bringing the zero point of a movable scale to the surface of the metal in the cup, or by pressing on the flexible bottom of the latter until the mercury rises to the same point in a fixed scale.

The instrument was invented about the year 1644 by Evangilista Torricelli, a pupil and friend of Galileo, and was at first known as the Torricellian tube. In the experiments that led to its invention, the object of Torricelli was to ascertain the truth of his theory that atmospheric pressure on the surface of a reservoir was the force that impelled a column of water up the exhausted suction pipe of a pump. As the weight of mercury is about fourteen times that of water, it would be decisive of the correctness of his view if the same cause that made water rise about thirty-three feet, on a fine day, at the sea level, would also support a column of mercury twenty-nine inches, or one and one-fourteenth of that height. Having hermerically closed one end of a long glass tube, he filled it with mercury, and pressing his finger against the open end, submerged it in a vessel nearly full of the same metal, while holding the tube in a vertical position. On removing the finger the contents of the tube flowed out until reduced to the height of about twenty-nine inches, thus demonstrating the justness of his conclusions, and forever exploding the time-honored belief in nature's abhorrence of a vacuum, a term that for ages had under the plausible guise of philosophy, covered man's ignorance of the real cause of the phenomenon.

The escape of a part of the mercury left, in the upper part of the tube, a void, which has ever since been called the Torricellian vacuum. The ascent of the liquid is due to the existence of this void, for if air occupied the space it would exercise a pressure on the top of the column sufficient to counterbalance that on the exposed metal in the cup in which its lower end terminates; but with a vacuum at one end of the fluid column, there is nothing to resist its yielding to the slightest variation of pressure of the other.

The adherence of the mercury to the glass, however, tends to beget an error in estimating the true height of the column, especially in instruments of small bore, in which this source of inaccuracy is proportionately greater. Water and other fluids form a concave surface at the top of a small column by climbing up the glass, through capillary attraction, whereas the top of a mercurial column is convex while rising and concave when falling, but in both cases the center of the column indicates the absolute height. Another cause of possible error is due to the expansion and contraction of the mercury according to the temperature of the air, independently of its pressure, so that the height of the column varies with every change in the former as well as in the latter. As the amount of mercurial expansion, however, is accurately known, by observing the height of the mercury in the thermometer which is usually attached to the barometer, proper corrections on this account can always be made.

The chief reason why mercury has been selected for barometrical purposes is that the required weight of it occupies the least space. Water barometers have, however, been constructed, and as each vertical inch of mercury is equivalent to a trifle over thirteen and one-half inches of water, the length of the column renders it so extremely sensitive to slight atmospheric changes that in tempestuous weather it is continually vibrating up and down under momentary fluctuations of pressure.

Observation has conclusively shown that our sensations are untrustworthy criterions of atmospheric pressure. On dry, bracing days, when the spirits are high and the body buoyant, one is apt to imagine that the air itself presses lightly upon him; but just on such high days a high barometer usually indicates a heavy atmospheric pressure, and hints that our exhilaration is somewhat akin to that experienced by those undergoing the "air-cure," when confined in a chamber where the aerial density has been artificially increased. In foul, moist and foggy weather, on the other hand, when soul and body are alike sluggish, and the very air seems an oppressive burden, a low barometer generally proclaims a light atmospheric pressure, and the fledgeling scientist is apt to attribute his inertness partly to a lack of the normal amount of oxygen in the attenuated air.—*Rural New Yorker.*

Curiosities of Life.

Lay your finger on your pulse and know that at every stroke some immortal passes to his maker; some fellow being crosses the river of death; and if we think of it we may well wonder that it should be so long before our turns comes.

Half of all who live die before seventeen years.

Only one person in ten thousand lives to be a hundred years old, and but one in a hundred reaches sixty years.

The married live longer than the single.

There is one soldier to every eight persons, and out of every thousand born ninety-five weddings take place.

Quick Repentance.

Last week Judge Blanchard had a queer experience in the Jasper county court. A lady had brought suit for divorce, and, after trial, the divorce was granted. Immediately after the decree was ordered the lady and her ex-husband had a conference, the result of which they concluded it was better for them to make up than to part. Straightway, then, they proceeded to the clerk's office and procured a marriage license. Armed with this they returned into court, and the judge that had just divorced them again tied them up for better or worse.—*Des Moines (Ia.) Register.*

THIS WORLD appears very beautiful when you are well; to remain well, healthy and strong take Dr. J. H. McLean's Sarsaparilla and Strengthening Cordial and Blood Purifier, the great-est tonic in the World. It strengthens the body and purifies the blood. Dr. J. H. McLean's office, 314 Chestnut, St. Louis, Mo.

Chilton County Courier.

BY BROOKS AND MARTIN.

CLANTON ALA. APRIL 20, 1877.

EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

Terms of Subscription.

Per Annum.....$1 00

Clanton April 20.

—00—

THE SPEAKERSHIP.

From the New York Sun.

CHARLES FOSTER, of Ohio, envoy extraordinary of the Fraudulent President to organise political coalitions, is a modest and promising young man—particularly promising in the sense of midnight arrangements, as John Young Brown has recently testified. He declares himself in favor of Garfield as the Republican candidate for Speaker, but also thinks it wise to be a candidate himself, for reasons of state not confided to the public.

The Administration was really organised by a Ring, at the head of which is John Sherman, holding the public purse, and Gen. Sherman, holding the public sword. Wendell Phillips has drawn the portraits of the whole seven with a vigor which makes them stand out from the canvas as the bright, particular stars of Hayes's collection of fine arts. The construction of the Cabinet was the first offence.

Following quickly on the heels of this blunder, or crime, as the best Republicans describe it, came the so-called Southern policy, by means of which Hayes was smuggled into the White House, while the guards were chloroformed with pledges, prospective jobs, and an era of good feeling, when the lion and the lamb were to sleep sweetly in the same crib. The inaugural address and the subsequent developments raised intense resentment which found vent in Mr. Blaine's speech.

The fall of Chamberlain and the impending enforced surrender of Packard, who will doubtless fix the responsibility on Hayes, have added fuel to the fire of indignation. All over the North, the blood of the party is up. There is hardly an active Republican, who was conspicuous and efficient in the Presidetial canvass, who does not now feel and say that the party has been betrayed, and that John Tyler is revived in the person of Returning Board Hayes. The angry leaders are holding their forces in hand for the meeting of Congress, when an explosion will take place which will shake the Fraudulent Administration from top to bottom. The rock bed is well undermined, and the dynamite will be all in position before the appointed day. Who will fire the hidden magazine is yet undetermined. The honor will not go unsought by any means.

With this outlook, Mr. Foster need not concern himself about the Speakership. Garfield will be the regular nominee of the party, and Foster may have to stand up in a divided caucus, and shoulder the Hayes faction. When the noses are counted, the country will find out whether patronage is stronger than principle, and if an Administration can triumph on the basis of bargain and sale.

TAX-SALES.

Notice is hereby given that to satisfy the State and County Taxes due the State of Alabama and the county of Chilton for the year 1875 and 1876 I, James A. Dudley sheriff and by virtue of the power invested in me as Tax Collector of Chilton county, will on the 8 Monday of May, it being the 21st day thereof 1877, and from day to day thereafter until the whole is disposed of, proceed to sell, between the legal hours of sale at the court house door in Clanton Alabama, to the best bidder for cash, unless the taxes and costs due thereon are sooner paid, the following described Real Estate to-wit:

French Nabors, W ½ of nw ¼ and w ½ of sw ¼ S 16 T 24 R 12, se ¼ of ne ¼ S 16 T 24 R 13, se ¼ of se ¼ S 16, T 24 R 12, sw ¼ of sw ¼ and S ½ of se ¼ S 14 T 24 R 13, nw ¼ of sw ¼ S 22 T 21 R 12, N ½ of sw ¼ S 22 ne ¼ and N ½ of se ¼ S 22 21 13, nw ¼ of ne ¼ S 2 T 23 R 12, tax 1875 $15 20. costs $2 50, Printers fee $2 00 total tax and costs, $19 00.

Mrs. C. Bowles, S ½ S 6 T 20 R 14 tax for 1876, $2 80, costs $2 00 Printers fee $1 00 total tax and costs.....$6 80.

T D Cory, E ½ of sw ¼ sw ¼ of sw ¼, S 6, E ½ of se ¼ and ne ¼, S 7 part of nw ¼ S 17, part of ne ¼ of ne ¼ S 18 T 20 R 12 Tax 1876 $8 25 costs $2 50 Printers fee 2 dollars, total tax & costs 13 dol., 25cts.

Jake Rollins, sw ¼ of sw ¼ S3 T 20 R12. Tax 1876, 13 dol. 47½ cts costs 2 dol 50cts Print'rs fee 1 dol total tax & cost 6 dol 97 cents.

C P Tardy, N ½ of ne ¼ S 29 T 23 R 14 tax 1876 87½ cts costs 2 dol 50 cts Prin'rs fee 1 dol'r total tax & costs 4 dol'rs 37½cts

J W Crim, nw ¼ of ne ¼ ne ¼ of ne ¼ S 13 T 24 R 13, tax 1876 3 dol 50 cents costs 2 dol 50 Printers fee 1 dol total tax & costs seven dollars.

S J Glasscock, E ½ of se ¼ S 33 T 24 R 14, tax 1876 87½ cts costs 2 dol 50 cents Print'rs fee 1 dol total tax & costs 4 dol 87½ cents.

J M Green, nw ¼ of sw ¼ & sw ¼ of nw ¼ S 24 T 24 R 13 tax 1876 3 dol 46 cts, costs 3 dol 50 cts Printers fee 1 dol total tax & costs 6 dol 96 cents.

James Hall, Estate E ½ of E½ sw ¼ of se ¼ sw ¼ of ne ¼ E ½ of nw ¼ sw ¼ sw Sec 27 T 23 R 12. Tax 1876 dol 4 90 Cost 2 dol 50. Printers Fee 100 Total Tax & Costs 8 dol 40.

...Mrs H Ray S ½ of n ¼ se of s ½ ne ¼ of ne ¼ S 21 T 21 R 14 Tax 1876, 3 dol 34½ Costs 2 dol 50 Printers Fee $1 00 Total Tax & Costs 6 dol 84½ cts.

...Mrs M A Cox SE ¼ of s ½ S 34, T 22 R 15 Tax 1876 $3 64 Costs $2 50 Printers Fee $100 Total Tax & costs 6 dol 64½.

...T J Bolton n ½ of SW ¼ S 32 T 24 R 12 Tax 1876, 237½ Costs 250 Prin's Fee $1 00. ...Total Tax & Costs 5873.

...J T Crim S ½ of ne ¼ & S ½ of T 24 R 13 T 24 R 13 Tax 1876, $6 16 cents 2 50 Printers Fee $1 00 Total Tax Costs. $9 69.

R. P. Owen N W ¼ of N E 1-4 Section 31 T 21 R 16 Tax 35cts Cost $2 50 Printers fee $1 00 Total Tax & Cost $3 85.

JAS. A. DUDLEY

Tax Collector, CHILTON county Alabama.

CLANTON APRIL **14 1877.**

Spring Season to be Fully Inaugurated

AT

POLLAK AND COMPANY'S

On Saturday MARCH 24th, we will open

Our new and extensive STORE with an immense and attractive stock

For the Spring Season of 1877

ALL our Departments have been enlarged and stocked with the choicest Goods now out for the Season, and every Novelty in our line will be added to our Stock as soon as any appear in the Northern Markets. We have a resident buyer in New York who pays special attention to the wants of this trade. We invite the attention of the public to our **Complete Millinery Department** and both for the Wholesale and Retail Trade.

OUR Wholesale Department on the SECOND FLOOR of our new Building will contain large and more complete lines of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

Millinery and Fancy Goods,

Shoes Clothing,

Gents' Furnishing Goods

Straw and Fur Hats,

Than ever before. Our prices will compete with those of any New York Jobbers. And Merchants can save both time and money by selecting from this Stock nearer home. Samples sent by Mail and orders promptly attended to.

POLLAK & Co. Montgomery Alabama.

E. LIEBENSTEIN.

RESTAURANT

—AT THE—

RUBY BAR. MONTGOMERY ALABAMA.

All delicacies of the season furnished at all hours (day and night.)

A Bar of the Choicest Liquors attached to it. Polite and Prompt Attendance Guaranteed.

CAMPBELL and COOK.

DEALERS IN

WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

Clanton, Ala.

BARBER SHOP.

MONTGOMERY ALA,

Having opened a nice and neat shop opposite the Market House, on Monroe street, a few doors below J. A. Diaz & Co.'s Ice House, I am prepared to wait upon all with dispatch and neatness. I have four first-class barbers and warrant satisfaction.

JACK ABERCROMBRIE. 1yr

F. HINDERER'S

(OUR FRITZ,)

SALOON.

Choice Wines, Liquors and Cigars

CAN ALWAYS BE FOUND AT THE BAR.

FRESH CINCINNATI LAGER ON DRAUGHT

4 COURT STREET, **Montgomery** ALA.

RUBY SALOON!

Open Day and Night.

No. 4 Court Sq. West Side.

MONTGOMERY

Alabama.

STEWART AND CO.

Dry Goods and Groceries.

CLANTON, CHILTON COUNT, ALABAMA.

STEWART AND CO.

NEW ENTERPRISE

Begins with the New Year!

I take pleasure in announcing that I have reopened, with the intention of making it a permanent business,

A Broom Factory at 41

MARKET STREET, MONTGOMERY ALA.—

The best of stock and workmen employed. The trade will be supplied at prices that will warrant merchants in making their purchases at home. Orders promptly and satisfactory filled.

Remember it is a home Enterprise S. Schuessler. 3m

A. L. BROOKS. E. L. MARTIN.

BROOKS AND MARTIN.

Attorneys At Law,

CLANTON ALA.

Will practice in the Courts of Chilton and adjacent counties, and also in the higher Court's of the State.

OFFICE AT THE COURT HOUSE

Chilton County Courier.

BY BROOKS AND MARTIN.

CLANTON ALA. APRIL 20, 1877.

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Clanton April 20.

—00—

THIS PAPER IS ON FILE WITH

Where Advertising Contracts can be made.

LOCAL.

Spring has begun in earnest.

The young folks ballanced and waltzed last night.

Cook and Campbell have fresh lager on draught.

The Soda stoppers pop "muchley" at Gullahorn.

Old Fogy has new goods in great quantities.

As the office of Courier will be used as a jury room the Courier will not be issued next week.

Base ball is again extensively indulged in by our boys.

The Circuit Court commences Wednesday 23d.

Stewart and Co., have just received a new supply of goods which they offer cheap for cash.

The Tax Collector's advertisement appears in this issue, look out, and if your name appears therein you had better step up to the Captain's office and settle.

We call the attention to the players of base-ball, that there will be a game for a ball and bat next Saturday.

The Store House of Mr. Andy Cooper, Cooper, Station was burglariously entered some nights ago. Loss small.

The Spring Term of our Chancery court commences May 2nd. His Hon Judge Turner will preside.

There are only twelve Crimnal cases and fifteen civil cases on the Docket's.

We regret to learn that many of the farmes in the Western section of the county have been injured by the late heavy rains.

—Our young frind W—C., has returned from a long and weary ramble among the piny-woods. We think that if he would go once more, he would make a Minister of the Gospel, or anyone would have thought so from the way he was engaged in repeating the Lord's Prayer.

—Under a late Act of the Legislature the Clerk of the circuit court is reqiured to set Crimnal cases for a day of the court.

—We learn that we are shortly to have a baby show, the prize, a bedtick bonnet to be awarded to, and afterwards for 60 days to be worn by the ughest baby in Clanton. We understand that there is some difficulty in securing the judges, only two of them necessarily have yet accepted the position.

A young man not but a few spaces from this place was heard remarking. "Dawson, old fellow I will never forget you." The young gentleman was lost in the piny forest, and his good friend D., continued to fire off his gun until he (Wm—C., found his way back to the camp.

MARRIED.—At the residence of Mr. John T. Cook, by Capt. J. H. Hannon, Esq. W. B. Tompson and Miss Ohibbie Murphy. May they live a plesent and happy life is our sincere wishes to them.

Circuit court opens at Hayneville on the 30th.

Hail fell in Tuskegee. as large a partridge egg's.

More sickness around Goodwater than for years past.

Troy has sold 763 tons commercial festilizers this year.

SPECIAL NOTICE. The cases upon the criminals docket, of circuit court for spring term are set for trial as follows to wit.

On Wednesday April 25th.
State vs W. J. Broadhead.
" " T M D Eubeart,
" " H C Lawhorn,
" " W W Wodworth,
" " H W Lawley,
On Thursday April 26,
State VS James Lawrence Gartman,
" " Gilvy Logan,
" " Wm. Walker,
" " Wm A Smith,
" " W J Pool, et al
" Wm Ellison,
On Friday April 27.
State VS J P Morris,
" " Afred Baker, Polly Mots,
" " Jesse B Hardy, Jno. Hardy,

Defendants and witnesses will all take notice that they must be in attendance on the days above mentioned. All persons who see this notice will confer a favor by notifying their neighbors and persons in their employees who have cases in court and also those who are witnesses.

W. H. FOSHEE,
Deputy Clerk Circuit Court.

GARDIANS NOTICE!

BY virtue of an order granted by the Probate Court of Chilton county, State of Alabama, and by consent of the party owning a one-forth undivided interest in the lands, the undersigned Guardian of the Estate of Robert J. Williams et al minors, will sell at the court house door in Clanton, between the legal hours of sale at, public outcry for cash, to the highest bidder on

MONDAY the 4th DAY of JUNE. 1877 the following real Estate to-wit: ne ¼ of nw ¼ sw ¼ of nw ¼ & E ½ of sw ¼ S 2 T 21 R 14 living & being in Chilton County & containing 100 Acres more or less. L J Pope et al, Guardian.

W A Collier Attorney.

Announcements.

FOR SHERIFF.

We are authorized to announce the name of John T. Cook as a candidate for Sheriff at the August election.

We are authorized to announce the name of James W. Dunlap as a candidate for Sheriff at the August election.

We are authorized to announce the name of Brandy W. Glover, (better known as Dick Glover) as a candidate for Sheriff at the August election.

FOR TAX COLLECTOR.

We are authorized to announce the name of W. L. Campbell as a candidate for TAX Collector at the August election.

FOR TAX ASSESSOR.—We are authorized to announce the name of Benjamine A. Burbage as a candidate for Tax-Assessor at the August election.

We are authorized to announce the name of William A. Smith as a candidate for the office of Tax Assessor at the August election.

The Many Friends of W. F. Claughton hereby announce his name as a candidate for re-election to the office of County Treasry at the August election, to be held on the 6th day of said month.

We are authorized to announce the name of Seaborn Jones as a candidate for Tax Collector at the August election.

Stoves, Iron, Tinware, Manufacturer and dealers in all kind of Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware, Stoves, Block tin, cooking utensils, Lead and brass pipes, pumps, &c, John H. Engelhardt.

A large stock of Metal goods, Sheet Zinc, Bath tubs &c. Roofing and Guttering done on short notice, and all work warranted. Next to the First Baptist Church, Court Street Montgomery Alabama. 1yr

Country Merchants take Notice.

S. ENGELHARDT,

MONTGOMERY ALA.

Wholesale and Retail Grocer and Dealer in

Farmer's Supplies!

All Goods Warranted as Represented!

and delivered at depot

FREE OF DRAYAGE!

Goods sold at the lowest market price. All orders from the country will be given prompt attention. Call or send order before purchasing elsewhere.

S. Engelhardt.

1877 NEW YORK 1877

The different editions of The Sun during the next year will be the same as during the year that has just passed. The daily edition will as week days be a sheet of four pages, and on Sundays a sheet of eight pages, or 56 columns in all. The weekly keeps a pole steadily in view that any already familiar to our friends. The Sun will continue to be a strenuous advocate of reform and retrenchment, and of the substitution of statesmanship, wisdom and integrity for hollow pretence, imbecility, and fraud in the calm transaction of public affairs. It will continue for the government of the people by the people and for the people, as opposed to government by frauds in the ballot-box and in the counting of votes, enforced by military violence. It will endeavor to supply its readers—a body not far from a million of souls—with the most careful complete and trustworthy accounts of current events, and will employ for this purpose a numerous and carefully selected staff of reporters and Correspondents. Its reports from Washington, especially, will be full, accurate, and fearless; and it will doubtless continue to deserve and enjoy the hatred of those who thrive by plundering the Treasury or by usurping what the law does not give them, while it will endeavor to meet with the confidence of the public by defending the rights of the people against the encroachments of unjustified power.

The price of the daily Sun will be 55 cents a month or $6.50 a year, post paid, or with the Sunday edition seven dollars and seventy cents a year.

The Sunday edition alone, 8 pages. $1.20 a year, post paid.

The Weekly Sun, eight pages of its broad columns, will be furnished during 1877 at the rate of $1 a year, post paid.

The benefit of this large reduction from the previous rate for the weekly can be enjoyed by individual subscribers without the necessity of making up clubs. At the same time, if any of our friends choose to aid in extending our circulation, we shall be grateful to them, and every such person who sends us ten or more subscribers from one place will be entitled to one copy of the paper for himself without charge. At one dollar a year postage paid, the expense of paper and printing are barely repaid; and, considering the size of the sheet and quality of its contents, we are confident the people will consider the weekly Sun the cheapest newspaper published in the world, and we trust also one of the very best.

THE SUN,
New York N. Y.

THE NEWS WITHOUT POISON.

The NEW YORK OBSERVER claims to publish the *best family newspaper*, and repudiaters all unsound or objectionable teaching. Even its advertising columns are free firm all quackery and dangerous advertisements; and the whole paper, both in its religious and secular department, is filled with pure and entertaining reading. While we commend the position of the OBSERVER in this matter, we also endorse it as one of the most desirable periodicals for any household. The price, $3.15 a year postpaid, can hardly be made to return as much good spent in any other way *S. I. Prime & Co.*, 37 Park Row, New York.

BEGIN THE NEW YEAR WITH A PAPER FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

The year 1877 will be marked by more important events than any of its predecessors. The Montgomery ADVERTISER, as heretofore, will be devoted to the Democratic and Conservative cause and will be unsparing in its efforts to uphold good government in the State and Union. It is offered at the following rates:

One Copy Daily 1 Year	$10 00
" " Six Months	5 00
" " Weekly 1 Year	2 00
Twenty Copies Weekly 1 Year	$35 00
Thirty " " " "	45 00

Postage included.

An extra copy will be sent to every one getting up a club. Send Money by *Registered Letter, Express or Money Order.*

Address all letters to
W. W. SCREWS,
Montgomery Ala.

The Bender Family.

The Kansas detectives passed through Fort Smith April 5, en route for Kansas with the supposed Bender family, arrested in Crawford county. The family went under the name of Keafer. They were arrested by a Mr. Beard, of Kansas, a private detective, upon a requisition from the governor of Kansas upon the governor of Arkansas. Beard is the man who discovered the bodies of the murdered York and others on Bender's place in Kansas in 1872. He followed the family down the Atlantic and Pacific road to Pierce City, Missouri; thence to Fayetteville in Arkansas. The family separated at Fayetteville, but reunited at the house of a son of old man Bender on Cedar creek, where they engaged in agricultural pursuits. After satisfying himself as to the identity of the family detective Beard proceeded to Kansas. The governor offered a reward of $2,500 and made a requisition for George Keafer, alias John Benders, Lena Keafer, alias Kate Bender, Mrs. Keafer, alias Mrs. Bender, and Phillip, alias John Bender, Jr. The arrests were made quietly by the sheriff, the only resistance being by Kate, who drew a shovel on the detective and attempted to get a pistol, but was prevented from doing anything. The whole party deny that they are the Benders. All the circumstances are so strong that every one in the locality where the arrests were made belive they are the real Bender family. Keafer made a good citizen, but rested under suspicion ever since his residence in Crawford. They came into the county on foot, one at a time, but the old man soon commenced buying farms and agricultural implements, always having plenty of money to pay his way. Since they left Kansas Kate has become the mother of two children.

The great business of kid glove-making in France employs 90,000 operatives, two-thirds of whom are women. In a year 2,500,000 dozen pairs are made, and three-fourths are exported.

We should feel for the poor in our pocket as well as in our heart, but the pocket referred to is not where the handkerchief is carried. — *Danbury News.*

Five Thousand Books Given Away for the Asking.

While Dr. H. James was attached to the British Medical Staff in the East Indies, his high position enabled him to call about him the best chemists, physicians, and scientists of the day, and while experimenting with and among the natives, he accidentally made the discovery that CONSUMPTION can be positively and permanently CURED. During the many years of his sojourn there, he devoted his time to the treatment of Lung Diseases, and upon his retirement he left with us books and papers containing full particulars, showing that every one can be his own physician and prepare his own medicine, and such information as we have received we now offer to the public without price, only asking that each remit a three-cent stamp for postage. Address CRADDOCK & CO., 1032 Race St., Philadelphia, Pa.

ASTHMA.—It is useless to describe the tortures of spasmodic asthma. Those who have suffered from its distressing paroxysms know what it is. JONAS WHITCOMB'S REMEDY has never failed to afford immediate relief.

Important.

When you visit or leave New York stop at the Grand Union Hotel, opposite Grand Central depot. 350 elegantly furnished rooms. Best restaurant in the city; prices moderate. Baggage taken to and from said depot, free. Cars and stages pass the hotel for all parts of the city.

VEGETABLE Pulmonary Balsam, the great New England cure for coughs, colds and consumption. Cutler, Bros. & Co., Boston, only genuine.

FACT—for those who have been dosed, drugged and quacked. Self-help for weak and nervous sufferers. Information worth thousands to those out of health. The new Health Journal that teaches all, sent *free* Address Electric Quarterly, Cincinnati, O.

RHEUMA [illegible] cured at once by Durang's Rheumatic Remedy. Send for circular to Helphenstine & Bently, Washington, D. C.

"By their Works ye shall Know Them."

The Irishman who thought the druggist stingy because the emetic was so small, is only surpassed in his parsimonious drollery by those who persistently adhere to the use of those nauseating, disgustingly large and drastic pills, while *Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets*, which are sugar-coated, and little larger than mustard seeds, will, by their steady and gentle action on the liver, correct all torpidity, thus permanently overcoming constipation. In South America they have almost entirely superseded all other pills, and are relied on fully by the people, and often used as a preventive of the various affections of the stomach, liver and bowels, so prevalent in that climate. Pierce's Pocket Memorandum Books are given away at drug stores.

SMYRNA, Aroostook Co., Maine, Nov. 6, 1876.

R. V. PIERCE, M. D.:

Dear Sir—I write to inform you that I have used your Pellets for some time, and find them to be the best medicine that I ever used. I have also used your Favorite Prescription in my family with entire satisfaction. I have seen your People's Common Sense Medical Adviser and I think it is the best thing that I have ever seen. Yours truly,

C. SHERMAN.

A Guinea is Scarce Yellower

Than the complexion of a person becomes who omits to regulate his liver when that important gland grows neglective of its secretive function. Moreover, the stomach under such circumstances becomes disordered, the bowels are constricted, pains in the side and between the shoulder blades are felt, the head aches, and the nervous system shares in the general derangement. The concatenation of evils is, however, easily remediable with that matchless regulating tonic, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which insures the secretion and flow of healthy bile, acts gently but effectually upon the bowels, and removes every symtom of nervous or digestive trouble. The result is that renewed tone is given to the entire system; the sallow, haggard appearance of the face to which biliousness gives rise is superseded by the glow of health, and the frame gains in substance as well as vigor.

Hog Raising in the South.

HOWARD COLLEGE,
MARION, ALA., Feb. 10th, 18.7.

H. W. HILL & Co., Decatur, Ills.

Dear Sirs: The Hog Ringer and 100 Rings came in due time. Enclosed I send P. O. order $1.40 amount of bill. They will pay for themselves in a few days. I wish our southern people knew of their value. By aid of our green crops which grow summer and winter here, they could raise hogs at very small cost. Since I received the rings and rung my hogs they have been getting their living on my rye, which is now 15 inches high. I shall speak to my friends of them, and in my travels through the state in vacation, I see a good many farmers. Yours Truly,

J. T. MURFEE, Pres't.

PAINTERS AND GRAINERS, send for new prices of metallic graining tools for "wiping out." J. J. CALLOW, Cleveland, O.

AFTER an experience of over twenty-five years, may leading physicians acknowledge that the *Graefenberg Marshall's* Uterine *Catholicon* is the only known certain remedy for diseases to which women are subject. The *Graefenberg Vegetable Pills*, the most popular remedy of the day for biliousness, headache, liver complaint and diseases of digestion. Sold by all druggists. Send for almanac. Graefenberg Co., New York.

FOR ten cents we will send a scientific book of one hundred and sixty choice selections from the poetical works of Byron, Moore and Burns; also fifty selected popular songs and writings. The poetry of these authors is true to nature and the finest ever written. Desmond & Co., 914 Race St., Philadelphia, Pa.

A POSITIVE CURE FOR RHEUMATISM—Durang's Rheumatic Remedy. Send for circular to Helphenstine & Bently, Washington, D.C

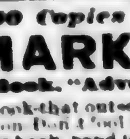
DURANG'S RHEUMATIC REMEDY never fails to cure rheumatism. Sold by all druggists

For a Good Breakfast or Tea.

you often have to make rolls, biscuit and such delicacies, in about ten minutes. It's easy and certain with DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER, the best of them all. Troubled housewife, here is one cause of your annoyances swept away. Full weight and the best material are the watchwords of the manufacturers.

CHROMO STATIONERY BOX! Containing Writing Paper, Envelopes, Pens, Pencils, Pen-Holders, and Powder for making Pint Bottle Ink, with a CHROMO framed in Black Walnut Frame. Price 50cts. per Box. Cincinnati News Co., Cincinnati.

ASTHMA The only sure remedy. Trial package free. L. SMITHNIGHT, Cleveland, O.



SELF-INKING TRIUMPH Printing Press $3.50. Outfit & Press $5.50. Young America hand & self inker the best for business. Send 2 stamps for Catalogue to H. W. Watson, 73 Cornhill St., Boston, Mass.

$2500 a year to Agents. Outfit and a $25 Shot Gun free. For terms address, J. Worth & Co., St. Louis, Mo.

EPILEPSY [illegible]

POND'S EXTRACT

CATARRH.—Pond's Extract is nearly a Specific for this disease. It can hardly be excelled, even in old and obstinate cases. The relief is so prompt that no one who has ever tried it will be without it.

CHAPPED HANDS AND FACE.—Pond's Extract should be in every family this rough weather. It removes the soreness and roughness, and softens and heals the skin promptly.

RHEUMATISM.—During severe and changeable weather, no one subject to Rheumatic Pains should be one day without Pond's Extract, which always relieves.

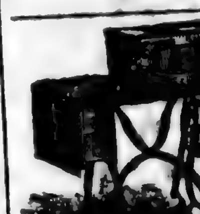
SORE LUNGS, CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, COLDS.—This cold weather tries the Lungs sorely. Have Pond's Extract on hand always. It relieves the pain and cures the disease.

CHILBLAINS will be promptly relieved and ultimately cured by bathing the afflicted parts with Pond's Extract.

FROSTED LIMBS.—Pond's Extract invariably relieves the pain and finally Cures.

SORE THROAT, QUINSY, INFLAMED TONSILS AND AIR PASSAGES are promptly cured by the use of Pond's Extract. It never fails.

HISTORY and Uses of Pond's Extract, in pamphlet form, sent free on application to POND'S EXTRACT CO., 98 Maiden Lane, New York. Sold by Druggists.



J. CLARY, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in REMINGTON Sewing Machines. And Gen'l Agent for Kentucky and Tennessee. *Very Liberal Terms to Agents or Dealers.*

182 Third Ave., LOUISVILLE, KY.

In entering upon the fourth year's business, the proprietor begs to refer the thousands who want to buy a Sewing Machine to the ten thousand already using the *light-running* Remington on heavy work and light, work; on coarse work and on fine; on leather and on gauze, with the same needle, thread and tension, without alteration or change, to testify that it has been tried and never found wanting, but always a ready and valuable servant. If there is no merchant or agent in your vicinity who keeps them on hand, send me a postal card for terms and samples of work or ask your merchant to do so. Don't fail to do this before buying, and you will thank your good genius for showing you this notice.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.

RUE'S HAND CULTIVATOR & SEED DRILL MANUF'D BY

Highest prize at Centennial for the Best Hand Cultivator.

GEO. W. RUE, Hamilton, O.

DR. WARNER'S HEALTH CORSET. With Skirt Supporter and Self-Adjusting Pads.

Secures HEALTH and COMFORT of Body, with GRACE and BEAUTY of Form. Three Garments in one. Approved by all physicians. AGENTS WANTED. Samples by mail, in Coutil, $2; Satteen, $1 75. To Agents at 25 cents less. Order size two inches smaller than waist measure over the dress.

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BILLIARD TABLES—Best in Use. Balls, Cloth, Cues and everything appertaining to Billiards, at Lowest Prices having the largest stock and finest facilities for manufacturing, orders can be promptly filled. Good second hand tables cheap. THE BILLIARD CUE, an illustrated newspaper, sent free on application. H. W. COLLENDER, 738 Broadway, N. Y.

A GREAT OFFER! We will during these Hard Times dispose of 100 PIANOS & ORGANS new and second-hand of first-class makers including WATERS' at lower prices for cash or Installments or to let until paid for than ever before offered. WATERS' GRAND SQUARE and UPRIGHT PIANOS & ORGANS including their NEW SOUVENIR and BOUDOIR are the BEST MADE. LOCAL and TRAVELING AGENTS WANTED. Illustrated Catalogue Mailed. A Liberal discount to *Teachers, ministers, churches, schools, Lodges, etc.* Sheet music at half price. HORACE WATERS & SONS, Manufacturers and Dealers, 40 East 14th Street, Union Square, N. Y.

MAZARINE BLUE GLASS.

For curative purposes and stimulating the growth of animal and vegetable life. Examined and approved by General Pleasonton, and his certificate accompanying each purchase. Glass cut to exact size, with full direction for use and arrangement in the sash.

For sale, Wholesale and Retail, by BENJAMIN H. SHOEMAKER. Also, at 82 [illegible] FRENCH PLATE GLASS DEPOT, each by mail. 205 to 211 N. Fourth St. General Pleasonton's Book on BLUE and SUN LIGHT. Philadelphia.

We have sold Hatch's Universal Cough Syrup for over four years, and it has steadily gained in popularity from its first introduction. We keep all the cough remedies considered "standard" in this section. The sale of the Universal has become greater than any by greater than all others combined. We do not hesitate to recommend it. NICHOLS & LYTLE, Westbury, Cayuga Co., N.Y.

OPIUM MORPHINE HABIT speedily cured by Dr. Beck's only known and sure Remedy. NO CHARGE for treatment until cured. Call on or address DR. J. C. BECK, 112 John Street, CINCINNATI, O.

Burnett's Cocoaine, Burnett's Cocoaine, Burnett's Cocoaine.

Is an invaluable remedy for DANDRUFF.

BOSTON, Oct. 30.

I have used less than a bottle. The dandruff and the irritation which caused it, have entirely disappeared, and my hair was never before in so good condition. A. A. FULLER.

BALDNESS.

CHICAGO, May 12, 1871.

Since the recent use of your "Cocoaine," my previously bald head has been covered by a luxuriant growth of hair. I had always esteemed your preparation as a dressing, knowing many persons who regarded it very highly as such, but never before knew how valuable it was as a restorative. J. G. LEWIS.

LOSS OF HAIR.

BANGOR, March 3, 1868.

Your "Cocoaine" is the only dressing for the hair used in my family for the last eight years. It not only stopped my wife's hair from coming out, but increased its growth. I am also under obligations to this same "Cocoaine" for saving my own hair, which was very fast coming out previous to using this valuable preparation. J. C. MITCHELL.

IRRITATION OF THE SCALP.

WATERVILLE, ME., Sept. 15.

I purchased a bottle only, for the purpose of a hair dressing; but, to my surprise, it has entirely removed the irritation of so long standing. I have recommended it to several of my friends, who were afflicted in the same way, and it has wholly irradicated the disease. JOSEPH HILL, JR.

HAIR-DRESSING.

NEW YORK, Sept. 22.

For some time past I have been using your Cocoaine, and think it far preferable to anything I have ever used for the hair. FRANK LESLIE.

JOSEPH BURNETT & CO., Boston, *Manufacturers and Proprietors.*

RICH *and* BEAUTIFUL.

FARMERS, FARMERS' WIVES, SONS and DAUGHTERS, attention! Learn to beautify your HOMES and CULTIVATE the SOIL to the BEST ADVANTAGE and most ECONOMICALLY. FINEST and best GUIDES and CATALOGUES in the WORLD. Everyone having a FARM or GARDEN should send a Postal-Card at once for FREE descriptive CIRCULAR; or 10c. for Illustrated Catalogue, 136 pages.

P. O. Box, No. 5712. B. K. BLISS & SONS, 34 Barclay St., New York.

THE "ESTEY" ORGAN LEADS THE WORLD

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WE WILL GET TO THAYERS BY HOOK OR BUST A FLUE IN THIS 1000 DOLLIE [illegible]

V. B. Thayer, Manufacturing Jeweler & Jobber in Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry, Clocks of all kinds. Diamond setting & fine Rings. 18k gold ring 1.40 a pwt. Seal Rings 4 to 35 dollars. A genuine Elgin Movement, COIN Silver Case, Guaranteed, for $14.50 Fine Rolled Plate Gold Chains, $6 to 10; Ladies $6 to 20; guaranteed to wear for years. Goods sent on selection. Adjusting of all grades of watches. Old gold & silver taken in trade. Spectacles from 50c to 12 dollars. V. B. THAYER, the Live Jeweler. 310 Second Street, Memphis, Tenn.

NEW WILLCOX & GIBBS AUTOMATIC

Latest Invention, and producing most Marvelous Results. Only machine in the world with Automatic Tension and Stitch Indicators. Trade Mark in base of every machine.

SILENT SEWING MACHINE. Send Postal Card for Illustrated Price List, &c. Willcox & Gibbs S. M. Co., (Cor. Bond St.) 658 Broadway, New York.

50,000 Copies Sold in Two Months MARK TWAIN'S New Book. "Adventures of Tom Sawyer," is the book that outsells everything, and agents make money on. Don't fool away time on dull works, but get this live book. Send for circulars to AMERICAN PUB. Co., Hartford, Conn.; Chicago, Ill.; Cincinnati, Ohio.

THE SUN FOR THE Campaign Against National Fraud

A President who was not elected by the people having been inaugurated at Washington through processes of fraud, we call upon honest men of all parties to rally together in a determined and persistent effort for the correction of this great wrong and for the punishment of the guilty to be enforced through the ballot box.

For this outrage upon the right of self-government the Republican party and its chosen managers are primarily responsible; but the men who have taken office through such means and who are actually exercising the power of the government upon such authority are scarcely less guilty than they who conceived and executed this unparalleled political swindle.

The Fraudulent President and his advisers having undertaken to forsake the ancient ways of the Republican party, and having invited a Democrat and a former Rebel to occupy one of the most important offices in the Cabinet, propose to debauch the honest public sentiment of the South by the bestowal of offices and by an enormous system of Government subsidies to railroads and canals, hoping thus to complete in corruption the work begun in fraud. At the same time with hypocritical pretenses of reforming the civil service, they flatter the vanity of Northern theorists to the end that the great crime in which this Administration is founded may be overlooked and condoned.

Against this complex scheme, as against the conspirators with whom it originated, we call upon the people to commence immediately a campaign alike merciless and pertinacious. We promise them that from the beginning to the end THE SUN shall never be found laggard or timorous in this holy crusade; and we invite new recruits from every quarter to join in the movement.

To our old friends and readers, a body of about a million of souls—the same number as the majority of white citizens who in November last, voted for Samuel J. Tilden for President—we need only say that we shall continue hereafter, as in the past, to contend for honesty, real reform, economy and justice in public affairs, and that we shall still endeavor to supply all who may consult our columns with careful, complete and trustworthy accounts of current events and news from every part of the world, while from Washington especially, our reports will continue to be full, accurate and fearless.

The price of the daily SUN is 55 cents a month, or $6.50 a year, post-paid; or, with the Sunday edition $7.70 a year.

The Sunday edition, eight pages, alone, is $1.20 a year, post-paid.

THE WEEKLY SUN, eight pages, is $1 a year post-paid; and every person who sends us ten or more subscribers from any one place, will be entitled to one copy of the paper for himself without charge.

Address THE SUN, New York city.

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Commencing April 6, the Toledo Weekly Blade will contain each week, an article from one of the following distinguished gentlemen:

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Specimen Copies of the Blade mailed free to any address. Send a Postal Card. Address "BLADE," Toledo, Ohio.

CHEAP, SIMPLE, RELIABLE FRUIT JARS. ALL GLASS BETTER THAN PORCELAIN LINED LOSS AND INCONVENIENCE AVOIDED BY LIDS AND CLAMPS IN ONE PIECE

CENTENNIAL, 1876. PATENT-BARREL-CEMENT JAR FOR GLASS OR TIN COVERS AND WIRES. COHANSEY GLASS MFG. CO. COR. 3D & ARCH STS. PHILADELPHIA

THIS NEW ELASTIC TRUSS

Has a Pad differing from all others, is cup-shape, with Self Adjusting Ball in center, adapts itself to all positions of the body, while the ball in the cup presses back the intestines just as a person would with the finger. With light pressure the Hernia is held securely day and night, and a radical cure certain. It is easy, durable and cheap. Sent by mail. Circulars free. EGGLESTON TRUSS CO., Marshall, Mich.

THE BEST LAND THE BEST COUNTRY, BEST TERMS, AND THE LOWEST PRICES. Send for Pamphlet of the Reliable Burlington Road. Address, Land Commissioner, B. & M. R. R. BURLINGTON, IOWA. IN THE UNITED STATES

BUTTER COLOR. The best Liquid Color in the world, and the only one awarded Centennial Prize Medal. It gives to butter a golden yellow color like June grass butter, producing better sales and at higher price, besides improving butter in color and flavor and keeping. It is far superior to Annatto, carrots or any other color manufactured, and the only fluid-color that will not color buttermilk. [illegible] added to cream before churning. 1 pound will color 1000 pounds of butter. [illegible] Farmers club together and try it. Agents Wanted. [illegible] 207 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

The Greenbrook & Paterson City Nurseries'. Floral Calendar, Journal, and 3 Sample Plants, 25 cts. Lists Free. J. GREIVES, Sec., Box 221, Paterson, N. J.

POPHAM'S ASTHMA SPECIFIC, Best in the World. Trial package free. T. POPHAM & CO., [illegible] Phila., Pa.

1,150 NEWSPAPERS.

The attention of Advertisers is called to our List of Weekly Newspapers. Send for Catalogue.

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No extra charge for cuts, trade marks, unusual display or advertisement inserted across two or more columns; *only twenty-six* cuts are required for the whole number of Newspapers. Cuts should not be over two and one-eighth inches in width.

PROMPT INSERTIONS.

Advertisements are, in all cases, sent to all of these papers on the day they are received, and appear in the following issues without delay.

CHARACTER OF THE PAPERS.

The newspapers are of the better class; the quality of paper furnished them is of a higher price than that used by other concerns; they are better edited by higher priced men, having greater experience. Their aggregate and average circulation is larger.

AN INTERESTING STATEMENT.

To send an advertising order to 1,150 newspapers would require an investment of $34.50 for postage; stationery would cost nearly as much, the labor of addressing 1,150 envelopes is considerable; to write 1,150 orders would be a great task; to print them would cost something. Our price for a five line advertisement in the whole 1,150 papers, one week, is $42.75, or but a little more than the postage.

NOTICES IN NEWS COLUMNS.

To have an advertisement set up in the form of reading matter, and inserted in the news columns of newspapers is a very efficient mode of advertising. These lists of newspapers offer advantages in this respect which no other newspapers or list of newspapers possess. Manufacturers and merchants desiring to publish a description of their wares or establishments will find this plan very serviceable. By publishing a series of brief notices they can soon make the merits of their goods familiar to the people of the regions in which these papers are published.

CIRCULATIONS.

The circulations given are from the American Newspaper Directory for 1875, and in hundreds of cases are too small. For instance, the Chicago *Ledger*, which appears at 4,000 circulation, actually issues 12,000 weekly.

This is the only list of Co-operative Newspapers which has ever exhibited to the advertiser the circulation of the separate papers and on this list the actual character of each paper, whether the best or the only paper in a place, is plainly indicated in every case. Send for Catalogue.

FILES

Of the papers can be found in the office of Beals & Foster, 41 Park Row, New York. A partial file, together with samples of all, may be found at 150 Worth Street, New York; 114 Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill.; 265 East Water Street, Milwaukee, Wis.; 17 Wabashaw Street, St. Paul, Minn.; 143 Race Street, Cincinnati, O.; 287 Second Street, Memphis, Tenn.

For Catalogue address

BEALS & FOSTER, *41 Park Row, NEW YORK.*

Burnett's Extracts For cooking purposes.

Burnett's Extracts "*Pre-eminently superior.*" —Parker House, Boston.

Burnett's Extracts

LEMON, VANILLA, ROSE, ALMOND, NECTARINE, CELERY, ORANGE, PEACH, NUTMEG, CINNAMON, CLOVES, GINGER.

Burnett's Extracts "*The best in the world.*" —Fifth Av. Hotel, N. Y.

Burnett's Extracts "*Used exclusively for years.*" —Continental Hotel, Phila.

Burnett's Extracts

The superiority of these Extracts consists in their perfect purity and great strength. They are warranted free from the poisonous oils and acids which enter into the composition of many of the factitious fruit flavors now in the market. They are not only true to their names, but are prepared from fruits of the best quality, and are so highly concentrated that a comparatively small quantity only need be used.

JOSEPH BURNETT & CO., BOSTON, PROPRIETORS.

LANE & BODLEY CO.'S STATIONARY STEAM ENGINES AWARDED GRAND PRIZE OF $200.00 IN GOLD

At the last Cincinnati Industrial Exposition. Send for Circular giving details of the famous trial.

THE LANE & BODLEY CO., John and Water Sts., Cincinnati. *John P. Dale & Co., Agents, Nashville, Tennessee.*

AG'TS WANTED FOR HISTORY CENTEN'L EXHIBITION

It contains nearly 300 fine engravings of buildings and scenes in the great Exhibition, and is the only authentic and complete history published. It treats of the grand buildings, wonderful exhibits, curiosities, great events, etc. Very cheap and sells at sight. One Agent sold 48 copies in one day. Send for our extra terms to Agents and a full description of the work. Address NATIONAL PUBLISHING Co., St. Louis, Mo.

Caution Unreliable and worthless books on the Exhibition are being circulated. Do not be deceived. See that the book you buy contains 916 pages and nearly 400 fine engravings.

VEGETINE

Purifies the Blood, Renovates and Invigorates the Whole System.

ITS MEDICAL PROPERTIES ARE ALTERATIVE, TONIC, SOLVENT AND DIURETIC.

Reliable Evidence.

MR. H. R. STEVENS;

Dear Sir—I will most cheerfully add my testimony to the great number you have already received in favor of your great and good medicine, VEGETINE, for I do not think enough can be said in its praise, for I was troubled over thirty years with that dreadful disease, Catarrh, and had such bad coughing spells that it would seem as though I never could breathe any more, and VEGETINE has cured me; and I do feel to thank God all the time that there is such a medicine as VEGETINE, and I also think it is one of the best medicines for coughs and weak, sinking feeling at the stomach, and advise everybody to take the VEGETINE, for I can assure them it is one of the best medicines that ever was. MRS. L. GORE. Cor. Magazine and Walnut Sts., Cambridge, Mass.

GIVES Health, Strength AND APPETITE.

My daughter has received great benefit from the use of VEGETINE. Her declining health was a source of great anxiety to all her friends. A few bottles of VEGETINE restored her health, strength and appetite. N. H. TILDEN, Insurance and Real Estate Agt., No. 49 Sears' Building, Boston, Mass.

CANNOT BE EXCELLED.

CHARLESTON, Mar. 19, 1869.

H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir—This is to certify that I have used your "Blood Preparation" in my family for several years and think that, for Scrofula and Cankerous Humors or Rheumatic affections, it cannot be excelled; and as a blood purifier or spring medicine, it is the best thing I have ever used, and I have used almost everything. I can cheerfully recommend it to any one in need of such a medicine. Yours respectfully, Mrs. A. A. DINSMORE, No. 19 Russel Street.

RECOMMEND IT HEARTILY.

SOUTH BOSTON, Feb. 7, 1870.

MR. STEVENS:

Dear Sir—I have taken several bottles of your VEGETINE, and am convinced it is a valuable remedy for Dyspepsia, Kidney Complaint and general debility of the system.

I can heartily recommend it to all suffering with the above complaints. Yours respectfully, MRS. MUNROE PARKER, 86 Athens Street.

Prepared by H. R. Stevens, Boston, Mass.

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.

CARPET WARP. TO THE CONSUMER.

Having improved the quality of our Warp, now being sold under the "PEERLESS" ticket, we shall hereafter adopt, for the improved quality, the brand, "WHITE STAR, AAA." We shall also manufacture a lower quality of Warp, which will be sold under the "PEERLESS" brand. Enquire for "WHITE STAR AAA" Carpet Warp of all leading Dry Goods Dealers.

$2500 A YEAR. AGENTS WANTED on our Grand Combination Prospectus, representing 150 DISTINCT BOOKS wanted everywhere. The biggest thing ever tried. Sales made from this when all single books fail. Also agents wanted on our MAGNIFICENT FAMILY BIBLES, superior to all others. With invaluable illustrated aids and superb bindings. These books beat the World. Full particular free. Address JOHN E. POTTER & CO., Publishers, Philadelphia.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE TO SELL THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF WILLIAM H. SEWARD. One Volume 822 Pages. Price $4.25. Sold by subscription only. For further particulars address D. APPLETON & CO., Pub's 549 & 551 Broadway, N.Y.

Wanted Agents in every County to sell our New Household Articles. Send for circulars. T. F. Brown & Co., 214 Elm St., Cincinnati, O.

$25 A DAY to Agents. Sample free. 32-page Catalogue. L. FLETCHER, 11 Dey St., N. Y.

$20 a Day. HOW TO MAKE IT. Something new. COE, YONGE & CO. St. Louis, Mo.

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$40 A WEEK. Catalogue and Samples FREE. FELTON & CO., 119 Nassau St., New York.

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

OPIUM HABIT. How to cure it. Send stamp to P. R. BOWSER, Logansport, Ind. Box 878.

$12 a day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine

$5 Outfit Free. Best chance yet. Send at once to F. NASON, 111 Nassau St., New York.

15 Best Flirtation Cards you ever saw, by mail for 10 cts. E. S. HAFF, 114 Centre Street, N. Y.

AGENTS. 64 page Illustrated Catalogue, Free. BOSTON NOVELTY CO., Boston, Mass.

REVOLVER $3 7 shot $2.00, 70 styles. Ill. Cat. free. WESTERN GUN WORKS, Chicago, Ill.

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Demorest Quarterly Journal of Fashions. Single copies 5c. Yearly 10c, post free. Address W. Jennings Demorest, 17 E. 14th St., N. Y.

AGENTS WANTED.—Twenty 9x11 Mounted Chromos for $1. 2 samples by mail, postpaid, 25c. Continental Chrome Co., 37 Nassau St., New York.

$3 WATCHES. A Great Sensation. Sample Watch and Outfit free to Agents. Better than Gold. Address A. COULTER & CO. Chicago.

$350 A Month.—Agents wanted. 36 best selling articles in the world. One sample free. Address JAY BRONSON, Detroit, Mich.

MONEY Easily made with our Stencil and Key Check outfit. Circular Free. H. N. & Arthur Stafford, 105 Fulton St., N. Y.

Wanted. Men to travel and solicit orders for our goods. Liberal salary. $25 a week advanced for traveling expenses. H. G. BODKER & CO., 19 West Sixth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio

$10 to $25 a day sure made by Agents selling our Chromo Crayons, Picture and Chromo Cards. [illegible] J. H. BUFFORD'S SONS, BOSTON, MASS.

WANTED Men to solicit orders for our goods; permanent employment; good salary. Traveling expenses paid by Company. Union Industrial Works, Cincinnati, O.

$35 a Week net to Agents. The New Work indispensable to F. A. M. Send for descriptive Catalogue. REDDING & CO., PUBLISHERS Masonic Works, 731 Broadway, New York.

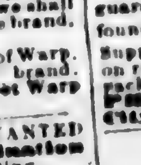
A KEY THAT WILL WIND ANY WATCH And Not Wear Out. Sold by Watchmakers. By mail, 30c. Circulars free. J. S. BIRCH & CO., 38 Dey Street, New York.

50,000 Sold Daily. The newest and best thing out. Everybody buys one. Sells at sight. "I cannot tell a lie, I carry my little hatchet." Send 10cts. for sample, 3 for 25cts., to E. N. HAFF, 113 Centre st., N. Y. Agents make $10 a day. Try it.

WANTED MEN to travel and sell to Dealers our new unbreakable glass chimneys and lamp goods. No Peddling. [illegible] business permanent. [illegible] paid. Monitor Glass Co. [illegible]

TEAS. The choicest in the world. Importers' prices. Largest Company in America—staple article—pleases everybody—Trade continually increasing—Agents wanted everywhere—best inducements—don't waste time, send for Circular to ROBERT WELLS, 43 Vesey St., N. Y. P. O. Box 1287.

$100. REWARD. $100. THE MOUSTACHE produced on a smooth face by the use of Dyke's Beard Elixir without injury, or will forfeit $100. Price by mail in sealed package 25 cents, for three 50 cents. A. L. SMITH & CO., Ag'ts, Palatine, Ill.



Prof. Hall's Magic Compound is the only preparation, one package of which will force the beard to grow thick and heavy on the smoothest face (without injury) in 21 days in every case, or money cheerfully refunded. 25 cents per package, postpaid; 3 for 50 cents. E. W. JONES, Ashland, Mass.

A BOOK for the MILLION. MEDICAL ADVICE A 40 page Pamphlet on Special and Chronic Diseases, Cancer, Catarrh, Rupture, Opium Habit, &c., SENT FREE on receipt of stamp. Address Dr. Butts' Dispensary No. 12 N. 8th st., St. Louis Mo

CHEAPEST articles ever offered to the public. On receipt of 15 cts., we will send by mail, post-paid, one ladies gold plated ornamental shawl pin, also one of the newest style hat ornaments. These goods are of the newest and latest designs; are worth ten times the money. Try us, you will send again. NEW YORK MANUFACTURING CO., 321 Church Street, N. Y.

OUR PETS. TWO GREAT SENSATIONS. For Agents. Send for Catalogue to E. C. BRIDGMAN, 5 Barclay st., N. Y., and 179 W. 4th st., Cincinnati. QUEENS OF THE REPUBLIC

PILES!

Dr. Brown's Herbal Ointment Suppositories are guaranteed to cure any case of Piles that can be found in the United States. A sample box of these Suppositories will be sent free by mail to any sufferer on receipt of twenty cents, to prepay postage and packing. Regular price $1. Address Dr. C. PHELPS BROWN, 21 Grand St., Jersey City, N. J.

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FRANK LESLIE'S HISTORICAL REGISTER OF THE Centennial Exhibition is the only complete Pictorial History of the Centennial published. A mammoth panorama, 1,000 large engravings, many of them being 18x24 by 20x inches. Agents Wanted. Address Agency Department, FRANK LESLIE'S PUBLISHING HOUSE, 537 Pearl Street, New York.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw this advertisement in this paper. S. N. U. 15

TRUE TIME. [illegible] TIME-KEEPER [illegible]

Chilton County Courier.

By BROOKS and MARTIN.

Clanton Ala, April 20, 1877.

EVERY FRIDAY MORNING

Terms of Subscription.

Per Annum.....$1 00

Clanton April 20.

—oo—

SPECIAL TAXES.

May 1. 1877, to April 30, 1878.

THE TAXES EMBRACED WITHIN THE PROVISIONS OF THE LAW ABOVE QUOTED ARE THE FOLLOWING VIZ:

Rectifiers	$200 00
Dealers, retail liquor	25 00
Dealers, wholesale liquor	100 00
Dealers in malt liquors, wholesale	50 00
Dealers in malt liquors, retail	20 0
Dealers in leaf tobacco	25 00
Retail dealers in leaf tobacco	500 00
And on sales of over $1,000, fifty cents on every dollar in excess of $1,000.	
Dealers in manufactured tobacco	5 00
Manufacturers of stills	50 00
And for each still manuf	20 00
And for each worm manufactured	20 00
Manufrs. of tobacco	10 00
Manufrs of cigars	10 00
Peddlers of tobacco, first-class—more than two horses or other animals	50 00
Peddlers of tobacco, second class—two horses or other animals	25 00
Peddlers of tobacco, third class—one horse or other animal	15 00
Peddlers of tobacco, fourth class—on foot or public conveyance	10 00
Brewers less than 500 barrels	50 00
Brewers of 500 barrels or more	100 00

Any person, so liable, who shall fail to comply with the foregoing requirements will be subject to serve penalties.

Persons or Firms liable to pay any of the Special Taxes named above must apply to D. B. BOOTH, Collector of Internal Revenue at Montgomery Alabama and pay for and procure the Special Tax Stamp or Stamps they need, prior to may 1, 1877, and without further notice. Special Tax Stamps will be transmitted by mail only on receipt, from the person or firm ordering the same of specific directions so to do, together with the necessary postage stamps, or the amount required to pay the postage. The postage on one stamp is three cents and on two stamps 6 cents. If it is desired that they be transmitted by registered mail ten cent additional should accompany the application.

Office of Internal Revenue, Washington D. C., January 23d, 1877,

GREEN B. RAUM.
Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Received Highest Honors conferred at Centennial.

WILLCOX & GIBBS

Trade Mark.

(Medallion in base of every machine.)

NEW AUTOMATIC

SILENT SEWING MACHINE.

Latest Invention, Producing Marvelous Results.

Is the only Sewing Machine in the world with Automatic Tension, and Automatic Stitch Indicator; & Always Ready for Work, and is Altogether Unparalleled.

Send Postal Card for Price List, List of Offices, &c.

Willcox & Gibbs S. M. Co.,

Gen. Head Q'rs 658 Broadway, New York.

a. Haardt & Brother

DEALER IN

OYSTERS, FISH, FRUIT GAME

VEGETABLES,

and all kinds of Western and Country Produce

MONROE STREET,

MOTGOMERY, ALABAMA.

PRICES CHEAP FOR CASH

Send for Price List.

William A. Collier,

ATTORNEY AT LAW

Clanton Alabama.

OFFICE IN THE COURT HOUSE

Will practice in the various Courts of Chilton and adjacent counties, and in the Supreme court o. the State.

PERFECTION

ATTAINED AT LAST!

A TRIAL will INSURE ITS POPULARITY EVERYWHERE.

WHITE SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE.

When once used will retain its place forever.

WE EXCHANGE MACHINES.

Send your old-fashioned, cumbersome, heavy-running, woman-killing machine to us, and we will allow you $35 for it, as part payment for one of ours.

IT IS CELEBRATED FOR ITS ADVANTAGES, IN THAT IT IS ONE OF THE LARGEST SEWING MACHINES MANUFACTURED—ADAPTED ALIKE TO THE USE OF THE FAMILY OR THE WORK-SHOP. IT HAS THE LARGEST SHUTTLE, WITH A BOBBIN THAT HOLDS ALMOST A SPOOL OF THREAD.

THE SHUTTLE TENSION IS ADJUSTABLE WITHOUT REMOVING THE SHUTTLE FROM THE MACHINE.

THIS MACHINE IS SO CONSTRUCTED THAT THE POWER IS APPLIED DIRECTLY OVER THE NEEDLE, THUS ENABLING IT TO SEW THE HEAVIEST MATERIAL WITH UNEQUALED EASE. IT IS VERY SIMPLE IN ITS CONSTRUCTION, DURABLE AS IRON AND STEEL CAN MAKE IT, ALL ITS WEARING PARTS CASE-HARDENED OR STEEL, AND INGENIOUSLY PROVIDED WITH MEANS FOR TAKING UP LOST MOTION, SO WE ARE JUSTIFIED IN

Warranting Every Machine for 3 Years.

IT IS THE LIGHTEST AND EASIEST-RUNNING MACHINE IN THE MARKET. IT IS, ALSO, THE MOST ELABORATELY ORNAMENTED AND PRETTIEST MACHINE EVER PRODUCED.

WITH ALL THESE ADVANTAGES, IT IS SOLD FROM $10 TO $25 LESS THAN OTHER FIRST-CLASS MACHINES.

EXCLUSIVE CONTROL OF TERRITORY GIVEN TO AGENTS.

EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS OFFERED FOR CASH OR ON CREDIT.

SEND FOR CIRCULARS AND TERMS TO

White Sewing Machine Co.,

358 Euclid Avenue,

AGENTS WANTED.) CLEVELAND, O.

L. A. THORNTON AND CO.,

"OLD FOGY" So-Called.

Now have their stock full and complete, and choose this method of extending a cordial invitation to all to stepin and get what they want. Cow-hides, potatoes, wool, flour, chickens, cotton, corn, meal &c. &c, taken in exchange for goods; and we will also take a few dollars in greenbacks just for *change*.

MOTTO, as ye would have men do unto you, do ye even so to them.

GOOD NEWS!

OLDTIMES RENEWED!

HALL, EZEKIEL & Co. 98 Commerce

STREET, MONTGOMERY ALABAMA.

DEALERS IN

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COUNTY Chilton Courier

New Series. CLANTON, ALA. FRIDAY., MAY 4 1877 Vol-1 No-10

Chilton County Courier.

By BROOKS and MARTIN.

Clanton Ala. April 20, 1877.

EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

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South & North. R. R

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A RAILROAD CAR ON PAPER WHEELS.

There is now standing, or was yesterday, at the foot of Government street, the "Kenilworth," a Pullman Palace car on paper wheels, the first that has been seen in the South. Mr. Pullman, with a large party of lady's and gentleman excursionists, came through from Chicago in this car and, stopping in our city in preference to going further, ran out to Whistler yesterday, accompanied by some of our railroad officials and other citizens. The newly laid steel track, over which the trip was made at the rate of 55 miles per hour, was the subject of special comment and admiration one of the party remarking that if the train had been running on glass it could not have moved more smoothly.

SOUTHAMPTONS WHALE.

SOUTHAMPTON, April 25.—All day long have the roads in this vicinity been filled with strangers, wending their way to that part of the beach occupied by the stranded whale. Great farm wagons filled with gay parties of young persons have come from Sag Harbor and other towns. The beach has been covered with picnic parties, sitting in their wagons or on the soft sand under the shade of large umbrellas. The great black carcass was left intact all the morning and until after the arrival of the noon train from New York. All it lay there amid the breakers some of the visitors ran out as the waters receded, and, climbing its slippery side, stood and walked about on the creature's back. Others looked inside the massive jaws, down the dark cavernous throat. At length the impatient whalemen refused to keep their prize as a show any longer, and, under the guidance of Capt. White, a half dozen of them, armed with their sharp, long handled blubber spades and axes, began the attack. First the upper part of the head was severed from the body, and, with its, dependent whalebone, dragged ashore. Then the tongue was cut into great squares, and the blubber along the back was flaked off in strips. While this was going on another party attacked the tremendous flukes that had lashed the water into a bloody foam in the death flurry of the monster. These, with the great fins, were also dragged ashore with a jolly "Yo-heave-ho! As the tide was rising, and the carcass was frequently covered with water and rolling badly, the men were obliged to cease work by the middle of the afternoon, leaving the under side, on which is the best and thickest blubber, until morning. The huge carcass now presents anything but a pleasing spectacle as it rises from the sand, bloody and shining in the warm sunlight. For half a mile to sea there is a slick formed by the oily matter oozing from it, and a rank, unpleasant odor pervades the air in its vicinity. Many pieces of whalebone, fringed with long coarse hair have been carried away as trophies. The whale will furnish about 250 pounds of bone, worth $2 a pound; and the whole fish is estimated to be worth $1,000. The cutting in will be resumed at an early hour in the morning, and will be finished by noon, when the operations preparatory to trying out will begin.

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Boarders who do not wish to pay in advance, are requested to advance and pay.

Boarders are requested to wait on colored cooks—for meals.

Sheets will be nightly changed, once in six months, or more if it is necessary.

Double boarders can have two beds with a room in it, or two rooms with a bed in it, as they choose.

Boarders are requested to pull off their boots if they can conveniently do so.

Beds with or without bugs.

All monies and other valuables are to be left in the care of the proprietor. This is to be insisted on, as he will be responsible for no other losses.

Inside matter will not be furnished editors under any consideration.

Relatives coming to make a six months' visit will be welcomed; but when they bring half their household furniture, virtue will cease to be a forbearance.

Single men and their families will not be boarded.

Dreams will be charged for by the dozen.

Night-mares hired out at reasonable rates.

Stone vaults will be hired to snoring boarders, and the proprietor will in no wise be responsible for the broken tympanums of others ears.

Only Her Skeleton Left

THE FATE OF A GOVERNESS WHO DISAPPEARED MANY YEARS AGO IN PRUSSIA.

In May, 1876, the skeleton of a woman was discovered in the outskirts of the town of Oestrich, in Rhenish Prussia. Many medical men examined the body, and found a gun or pistol wound in the head. A Coroner's jury investigated the case as thoroughly as it was possible for them to do, and declared that the body was probably that of an American or English woman who disappeared about eleven or twelve years before.

It was then remembered by many persons in Rhenish Prussia that about ten years before the discovery of the skeleton a blooming blonde lost a magnificent traveling bag while she was journeying by rail through the Prussian provinces.

The portmanteau was elaborately ornamented with pearls and other jewelry, and the lock was finely gilded. In the bag were gold and silver coin and many bank notes, that enclosed in a package that was bound with a red ribbon. There's also a lady's gold watch. The bag was attached to the lady's arm by a steel chain, and it is supposed that by the breaking of this chain the satchel was loosed.

The lady who lost the bag was about twenty-four years of age, and it is supposed that she was a governess in a wealthy American family. She had a wealth of dark, glossy hair that was braided behind and arranged in a net. She wore a bonnet, and a dark veil covered her face. Her dress was a fine black silk, a silk mantilla that was trimmed with darlace, and over her arm she carried an India shawl. She spoke German fluently. It was supposed at the time that she had committed suicide by plunging into the waters of the Rhine, as she suddenly disappeared, and nothing could be heard of her fate. It is now believed that the skeleton that was found in the town of Oestrich is all that remains of the beautiful blonde. In addition to these facts, German detectives have learned that a German count has been on trial on suspicion of being concerned in her disappearance and death.

Detectives of the Rhenish provinces recently communicated these facts to the German Consulate-General, Mr. Herman A. Schumacher of this city, and requested him to solicit information as to the identity of the missing governess.

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Clanton May 4.

—00—

PERFECTION
ATTAINED AT LAST!
A TRIAL WILL INSURE ITS POPULARITY EVERYWHERE.

WHITE SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE.
When once used will retain its place forever.
WE EXCHANGE MACHINES.
Send your old-fashioned, cumbersome, heavy-running, vexation-killing machine to us, and we will allow you $25 for it, as part payment for one of ours.
IT IS CELEBRATED FOR ITS ADVANTAGES, IN THAT IT IS ONE OF THE LARGEST SEWING MACHINES MANUFACTURED—ADAPTED ALIKE TO THE USE OF THE FAMILY OR THE WORK SHOP. HAS THE LARGEST SHUTTLE, WITH A BOBBIN THAT HOLDS ALMOST A SPOOL OF THREAD.
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Received Highest Honors conferred at Centennial.
WILLCOX & GIBBS
Trade Mark.
[Medallion in base of every machine.]
NEW AUTOMATIC
SILENT SEWING MACHINE.
Latest Invention, Producing Elegance Results.
Is the only Sewing Machine in the world with
Automatic Tension, and
Automatic Stitch Indicator; is
Always Ready for Work, and is
Altogether Unparalleled.
Send Price Card for Price List, Lists of Offices, &c.
Willcox & Gibbs S. M. Co.,
(Box 3012) 658 Broadway, New York.

a. Haardt & Brther,
DEALER IN
OYSTERS, FISH, FRUIT GAME
VEGETABLES,
and all kinds of
Western and Country Produce
MONROE STREET,
MOTGOMERY, ALABAMA.
PRICES CHEAP FOR CASH
☞ Send for Price List. ☜

William A. Collier,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
Clanton Alabama.
☞OFFICE IN THE COURT HOUSE☜
Will practice in the various Courts of Chilton and adjacent counties, and in the Supreme court of the State.

GARDIANS NOTICE!

By virtue of an order granted by the Probate Court of Chilton county, State of Alabama, and by consent of the party owning a one-forth undivided interest in the lands, the undersigned Guardian of the Estate of Robert J. Williams et at minors, will sell at the court house door in Clanton, between the legal hours of sale at, public outcry for cash, to the highest bidder on
MONDAY the 4th DAY of JUNE. 1877
the following real Etate to-wit:
ne ¼ of nw ¼ sw ¼ of nw ¼ & E ½ of sw of nw ¼ S 2, T 21 R 14, lying & being in Chilton County & containing 100 acres more orless. L J Popwell, Guardian
W A Collier Attorney.

STEWART AND CO.
STEWART & CO. Dry Goods and Groceries. CLANTON, CHILTON COUNT, ALABAMA. STEWART AND CO.

A. L. BROOKS. H. L. MARTIN
BROOKS AND MARTIN.
Attorneys At Law,
CLANTON ALA.
Will practice in the Courts of Chilton and adjacent counties, and also in the higher Court's of the State.
☞OFFICE AT THE COURT HOUSE☜

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MISSING ISSUE

Parbate Judge

Chilton County Courier

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By BROOKS and MARTIN.

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The Fate of a Governess who Disappeared Many Years Ago in Prussia.

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THE COURIER.

CLANTON. . . ALABAMA.

JUVENILES' COLUMN.

SLAM-BANG.

BY JOSEPHINE POLLARD.

Who is this that enters my house?
Old Slam-Bang!
Who never moves as still as a mouse?
Old Slam-Bang!
Right in with his heavy boots he'll stride,
Clip! clip! the doors must open wide!
And he dances a jig on the parlor floor,
With a whoop, and a shriek, and a savage roar,
While the dishes rattle and shake with fear,
And every one knows Slam-Bang is here.
Old Slam-Bang!

Where were you born, I'll like to know,
Old Slam-Bang!
Why need you hurry and skurry so,
Old Slam-Bang!
If ever you mount a lively steed,
You think you must travel at a break-neck speed,
Over the fences and over the stones,
With never a thought about broken bones,
Or anything else but to run and race,
And get your fun at a headlong pace,
Old Slam-Bang!

I wish you wouldn't come into my house,
Old Slam-Bang!
When everything is still as a mouse,
Old Slam-Bang!
For then the baby is wide awake,
And then doors and windows shake,
And they might imagine, who heard the noise,
That, instead of one, there were twenty boys.
Be quiet a moment, I do entreat,
Or leave the house and go into the street,
Old Slam-Bang!

Songs of the Violet.

Perhaps the violet has had more poems written about her than any flower except the rose. How can we help saying "her" of this lowly, sweet-breathed child of the meadow and road-side?

The air begins to be as sweet as if the breezes of another world were blown through ours, when the violets unfold. This, too, was noticed long ago. Shakspeare speaks of

> "The sweet south,
> That breathes upon a bank of violets,
> Stealing and giving odor."

Barry Cornwall says this lovely thing about the violet:

> "She comes, the first, the fairest thing
> That heaven upon the earth doth fling
> Ere winter's star has set;
> She dwells behind her leafy screen,
> And gives as angels give, unseen—
> The violets."
>
> —*St. Nicholas.*

Philopena.

In Germany, they manage this little pastime in a very pleasant way. When a couple meet after having eaten philopena together, no advantage is taken of the other until one them pronounces the "philopena." This is the warning that now the sport is to begin. Let us suppose that a gentleman calls on a lady; she invites him to walk in, and at the same time speak the talismanic word. If he accepts the offer to walk in he is lost, unless she removes the ban by telling him to go away. If she asks him to take off his hat, he must resolutely keep it on; if to be seated, he must stand; or if at the table she should hand him any article which he accepts, she wins the forfeit. During all this time he endeavors to take her by surprise, for the first acceptance of any offer from the other wins the game. Both are constantly exercising their wits to prevent being caught, and the sport often goes on all the evening. Perhaps the gentleman brings a little present, and says, "Knowing that I should lose my philopena, I have brought it along—here it is." If she is caught off her guard by the smooth speech, she loses, for he immediately claims forfeit. If neither wins at the first meeting the sport is continued to the second, it may happen that half a dozen parties meet at the same time, all anxious to win of their philopena partners, so that the scene often becomes ludicrously amusing. It is "diamond cut diamond" in very truth.

Migration of Birds.

Birds migrate from the lack of food, and not on account of cold weather, for those water birds which, like the gull, are able to catch fish in deep water, stay with us through the whole winter. The lower great lakes, Erie and Ontario, are so wide and deep that they only freeze around the shores, and the gulls have plenty of open water on which they can fish. Sometimes, however, the winters are so very cold that these lakes are covered with ice as far as the eye can reach, and the gulls then gather in great numbers upon the open waters of Niagara river, below the falls and live upon the fish which they find there.

Every one has heard of the ice-bridge which is formed upon this part of Niagara river during very cold winters. For a mile below the falls the river is wide and deep, and although there is an exceedingly rapid current at the bottom, the water at the top has very little forward motion, part of it actually moving up toward the falls.

About a mile below the falls, near the point where the railroad suspension bridge is placed, the river suddenly grows very narrow; and from this point down to the mouth there is a rapid downward current on the surface as well as below. The ice which is carried over the falls plunges down with the falling water to the bottom of the river, and then starts down the stream with the lower current; but as ice is lighter than water it soon comes to the top again, and drifts slowly back toward the falls, like the straws on the water in the tub. As more ice is constantly being carried down by the water, this portion of the river soon becomes covered with large blocks, which at length become wedged together, and frozen so that they form what is called a bridge, reaching from shore to shore. This bridge continues to grow during the cold weather, and at last forms a solid sheet of ice nearly a mile long, and thirty or forty feet thick.

Of course this stops all fishing upon this part of the river, and as not all the gulls which have gathered here are able to obtain sufficient food upon the open part of the river below the bridge, many are compelled to join the crows in searching the fields and woods for squirrels or birds; and a large mixed flock of black crows and white gulls hunting in company, apparently on the most friendly terms, is not an uncommon sight at this time.

Besides the gulls, many other water-birds gather upon the open parts of Niagara river in the very cold weather; but they are all fish-catching birds, such as the loon and sheldrake. None of our shallow-water or marsh birds are found there, for all these have migrated to the south, very clearly because of a lack of food.—*St. Nicholas for April.*

Obeying Orders.

That ancient gentleman, Lord William Lenox, has been writing about the celebrities whom he has known during his long life, and in the course of his reminiscences tells this story of the Duke of Wellington: "The late Lord Derby, when having one of his country mansions decorated was having the central floor either painted or tesselated. A young man was at work on one of the walls, when the earl ordered a number of slippers to be thrown on the door-mat, desiring this young man to order any one that came in to put on a pair before crossing the passage, and adding to the order, 'if any one fails to attend it, you must take him by the shoulder and turn him out.' Soon after a party returned from hunting, and the duke, with his splashed boots, opened the door and rushed along the hall. The young man immediately jumped off the ladder on which he was painting, and seizing his grace by the shoulder, fairly pushed him out of the house. In the course of the afternoon Lord Derby summoned all the household and men at work into the study, and, seating himself beside the great warrior, demanded who had the impertinence to push the duke out of doors. The painter, all of a tremble, came forward and said, 'It was I, my lord.' 'And pray,' rejoined the earl, 'how came you to do it?' 'By your orders, my lord.' On this his grace turned round to Lord Derby and, smiling, drew a sovereign out of his purse, which he gave to the workman, adding, 'You were right to obey orders.'"

Justice Without Mercy.

The other day when Little English, the bootblack, went into the witness-box and swore the purloiner of his "kit" into the house of correction he didn't feel revengeful towards the boy. He simply desired that justice should take its course though the heavens fall. He got to thinking the case over yesterday, and concluded to wait on the chief of police. When admitted to that official's presence the boy remarked:

"You know that ere feller what I sent up the other day?"

"Yes."

"Well, he'll live through all right, won't he, and come out healthy?"

"Yes, I guess so."

"'Cause if he should die up there his family would kinder lay it up agin me, you know, and if I was ever running for office, you know, the papers would jump in and call me a murderer and count me out."

"I shouldn't worry," replied the chief. "He deserved what he got, and will grow fat up there."

"You don't mean to put his photograph in the rogue's gallery, do you?"

"I guess not."

"'Cause if you did, 'twould kinder hurt his feelings, you know, and if one of his sisters should get married her husband would feel sulky when he came to know it, you see. 'Taint my duty to go up there and tell that boy I'm sorry he's on the bread road to destruction, is it?"

"No, you keep right away from him."

"Just leave him to paint chairs and reflect how much nobler it would have been for him to have borrowed some money of me, rather to steal my property."

"Yes; that's the best way."

"Well, good-bye. I don't want to be mean, you know, and jump in on a boy who wants to be square, but us citizens owe a duty to the community as well as ourselves, don't we? And so, if that boy sends down for me I'll write him that I'm awful busy on a job, and that the way of the transgressor is tuff."—*Detroit Free Press.*

Brief Courtship.

Charles O'Conor's peculiar wooing is thus told by the Washington correspondent of the Cleveland Herald. "The young and beautiful widow of Commodore McCracken, of our navy, returned from abroad, and, finding her financial affairs in a complicated state, went to Mr. O'Conor to get his legal advice. Mr. O'Conor discovered that the commodore had died insolvent, and the beautiful widow was left to the cold mercies of a selfish world without a penny to call her own. This he was obliged to break to her, whereupon she held up her hands in piteous dismay, crying: 'Oh, Mr. O'Conor, what shall I do? I, who have lived in luxury all my life!' 'Madam,' said the great lawyer, 'the best advice I can give you is to marry me.' They were married."

TRUTHS AND TRIFLES.

A CIRCUIT court; the longest way home from singing-school.

THE shah of Persia has forbidden the export of silk-worm eggs from his dominion.

LET us discuss the question why a woman can pin on a man's collar the first time trying, when the very same pin, if engineered by a man, would double up and run backward to stick in his thumb.—*Woman's Journal.*

THE Howard association of Great Britain says that the common jails in the United States, with very few exceptions, are in a worse condition than were those of England before the days of Howard.

THE following question we print verbatim, just as it comes to us through the post office: "Dose a man have to be a surtain hite or to a sertain hite to enter the military school at west Point and A sertain number of inches around the Chest Or is there any stipulated size."—*Sun.*

A wife in Cairo alleges that she has caught her husband in nine thousand and eighty-seven deliberate lies during the last thirteen months.—*Detroit Free Press.* From this it would appear that she doesn't see him oftener twice a week.—*Norristown Herald.*

The Confederate Relief Association, of Memphis, have determined not to erect monument to the Confederate dead, in Elmwood cemetery, but in the city of Memphis. The design has been selected, and work will perhaps begin at an early day.

Mr. Moody is authority for the statement, not elsewhere recorded, that Daniel, in the lions' den, slept calmly, with his head on one of the lions for a pillow. Mr. Moody forgot to say whether the holy man had a crick in his neck in the morning.—*Exchange.*

THE Princess Editha Solela, Baroness of Rosenthal, Countess Landsfeldt, daughter of Louis, king of Bavaria, is visiting Baltimore. Her mother was Lola Montes, and her life has been almost as romantic as that of the celebrated Lola. When three years of age she was abducted and shut up in the Black Forest convent, whence she escaped, after years of imprisonment, through the aid of Dr. Paul N. De Messant, editor of the Paris Lanterne, who became interested in some letters she sent him. The doctor married her, and they removed to New York, where they lived happily for three years, when he died. She is yet under thirty, and is described as a woman of handsome presence and brilliant attainments.

The Permanent Exhibition at Philadelphia.

The work of preparing the main exhibition building for the opening on May 1st of the permanent exhibition is being pushed forward rapidly, and many of the exhibits are already in position, awaiting the opening day. The exhibition, covering as great a space as that occupied by the first international exhibition at London, comprises as many departments as were represented at the centennial exhibition, and will contain exhibits from the most of the foreign nations that have heretofore occupied space in the main building. Wherever a visitor looks he sees something to remind him, as in a dream, of the great exhibition which afforded so much pleasure to Philadelphians in anticipation, in actuality, and now in memory. There is the grindstone monument from machinery hall; there the windmill from agricultural hall; there the bell of straw from the Kansas and Colorado building; and all along the central avenue the inclosure of foreign courts, changed in position and arrangement, but still reminding one of the great display to which their open portals once led.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

Prima Donnas on Their Muscle.

Saturday last there was to have been an operatic rehearsal. Madame di Murska was there on time for a wonder, and so was her eleventh husband, Maestro Strauss Illa, nee John Hill. Mr. Mueller, the tall, handsome baritone and husband of Madame Fabbri, was there also. It was noticed that little Hill twirled his curling moustache fiercely, and tugged at his waste of side whiskers every time the baritone strode near him, and several times he was heard to mutter "blawsted big beast" under his breath. Mlle. di Murska, with a very beautiful bonquet in her fair hand, was shaking out the high notes of a duet with Mr. Mueller, with Hill scowling in the background, when Madame Fabbri entered [l. c.]. She pursed her lips as her husband placed his hand to his heart, and, throwing back his head, bellowed out, that never, never, would that organ beat for other than the lady who then faced him. Di Murska warbled that if he ever did prove untrue he would sheerly have the duty to perform of planting tea roses on her grave. As she sang this the beautiful creature extended her lovely arms. The Maestro groaned and tugged viciously at the hair on his face.

MADAME FABBRI SAW THE BOQUET.

And with one curdling shriek rushed forward and sank her fingers into Di Murska's hair, and began kicking furiously at her shins.

"Mine Gott in Himmel!" cried Mueller, aghast, and falling into his native tongue.

"Blawst me heyes, you know!" gasped Hill.

Mueller tore the screaming ladies apart, holding them at arms length.

"Oly Moses, by Jove!" continued Hill, with his eyes sticking out to that extent that you might have knocked them off with a stick.

"What's that, you little cad?" demanded Mueller.

"Blawst me, you know," muttered the little being.

Mr. Mueller evidently did not catch the meaning of the Maestro's feeble remark, for he at once let go the ladies, and clutching Hill by the throat shook him till the buttons began to fly, and the little man was purple in the face.

"Let go, you 'orrid giant!" gurgled the Maestro, and Mueller did for the second round. Di Murska was clawing the features of Madame Fabbri, who was attempting to square off in the style of which her husband is master. She had just got in a good one on Di Murska's glorious left peeper, and had drawn blood from her divine cheek with her right, inflicted by five, aided by a diamond cluster ring, when Mueller separated them once more, and begged them in the name of God to cease their screeching and not have the town break into the theater. The whole company was in an uproar. Actors and actresses were flying about in direst confusion, while Maestro Strauss Illa, who had taken refuge in the midst of a group of supers threw his fat in the fire again by squeaking out:

"Give it 'er, Mursky, give it 'er; there haint nobody you cawn't wallop, my dear, you know."

"Here, Koppell!" roared Mr. Mueller, "just hold these two fools for a moment."

Herr Koppell, backed by a stalwart super, came forward and secured the ladies, who were screaming bad names at one another, and Mueller with two strides was upon the Maestro, who shrieked frantically and tried to run. But it was of no avail; the German paw was upon him, and in another moment he was across a large knee, taking punishment in the way that he was accustomed to in early childhood. Screams did him no good. The spanks fell as thick and fast as his own "h's." "Stop it, stop it!" yelled the Maestro, kicking his little legs; "cawn't you be satisfied with givin' hookers to me wife 'thout a-hidin' me, blawst you? Oh, 'ang it, Murasky cawn't you 'elp your own [illegible]"

The whole affair wound up by the Maestro being led out sobbing by a lady friend, and Mlle. shortly joined him in the close carriage, with her head bound up.—*San Francisco Mail.*

The Peopling of America.

Professor Grote's theory on the original peopling of America, as stated in recent papers, is that the original inhabitants came from Asia by way of the north during the latter part of the miocene or earlier part of the pliocene, and that this tertiary population spread to the south along the mountainous backbone of the two Americas; that, on the advent of the glacial epoch, the people then living in the extreme north were modified by the change in climate and were brought down by the ice and followed it back again to the arctic circle, and that the present representatives of glacial man are the Esquimaux. Though a study of migrations Professor Grote comes to the conclusion that the ice must have acted as a barrier to further communication between the two continents of Asia and North America, and consequently that the civilizations of Central America and the mound-builders are indigenous. Grote concludes that the theory of an accidental migration from Asia during the quaternary cannot be supported in view of recently ascertained facts. In a letter dated February 11, 1877, Captain E. L. Berthoud (of the school of mines at Golden, Colorado), who has studied the geology and archæology of the West since 1859, writes that Grote's theory "solves no facts; it ignores all the antiquities and prehistoric vestiges of Colorado." Captain Berthoud believes, from his observations, that man existed in the Rocky mountain region prior to the deposit of gold in the Colorado mountain-slopes, creek, bar, and placer diggings, about latitude 39 degrees, 30 minutes, to 41 degrees north. Captain Berthoud has not only found flint tools and chips in the gold-bearing glacial drift, with remains of fossil elephants, but also in the drift of older date below this gold-bearing drift, Flint tools have been also found in company with extinct shells of not later age than older pliocene as determined by Professor Conrad.—*Popular Science*

The Police Bound.

The thieves of Paris, like the Parisian police, have long been supposed to be preternaturally acute. A thief of Bois-Colombes has lately proved how he could excel either. M. Bourdais owns a piece of property in the place indicated, which two years ago he rented to an eligible tenant. M. Bourdais dwelt in another place, and for a year and a half his rent was sent to him with the most perfect regularity. No landlord could ask for a better tenant. Afterward M. Bourdais received no remittance, and wrote many times to see what was the trouble. He received no answer. Finally, after some months of delay, he determined to go to Bois-Colombes, and upon arriving there what was his surprise to find that nothing of his "place" remained but the ground itself. He sought diligently for his house, but alas! he had no house; it had been dismantled, demolished and removed. In a rage he laid his grievance before the police, who are probably now searching for the dwelling with the best quality of microscopes.—*Paris Letter.*

OBSTINATE minds must surrender and admit, that the wonderful cures of Coughs, Colds and Bronchitis effected by Dr. J. F. McLean's Cough and Lung Remedy (Globules. This new way, new principle, producing a cure, going direct to the affected parts, is the only remedy. Total Recall 25c. by [illegible] 314 Chestnut St., St. Louis.

More About His Honor and Bijah.

Some one up in Saginaw sent down to Bijah a curiosity, labeled: "The Telephone." He received it from the expressman, looked it all over and mused:

"So that's a telephone, is it? Well I never dreamed that the day would come when a man would hold one of these in his hand and talk to a horse three hundred miles away. If I had more time I'd take more interest in science, but it's scrub, scrub, dig, dig, dust out and bring in, and if I ever get time to pare my corns, there's sure to be an alarm of fire to run me six blocks. I'll gently lay this away among the arkives till I get time to wind it up and hear the music."

He pulled up his standing-collar, smoothed down the back of his head, and went into the corridor singing:

> I seem to hear the robbins sing,
> I seem to hear the blue-bird's note,
> I seem to think we're having spring—
> And I seem to be a goat.
>
> HUMPTY JUMPTY.

Dennis Cochrane might have been a nice young man with shiny boots, glazed shirt-front and luxuriant hair, but he wasn't. His hair was cut close and without regard to style. His boots were red and full of chasms and gulfs, and over and around him was a general desolate air that caused his honor to remark:

"You seem to have gone to the b-a-d, Dennis."

"I—I think I need a dose of quinine," whispered the prisoner.

"No doubt—no doubt. You were roaring drunk, and after striking a saloon-keeper you jumped through a window. I never go out doors by way of the window."

"You never had a man after you with an old saber, either," remarked Dennis.

"Oh, I suppose it was a glorious old row, full of hard names, bloody threats and smashed furniture, and I suppose you now wish you had kept out of it."

"Yes, sir, I do."

"You somewhat resemble the picture of Benjamin Franklin," continued his honor, "but while he drew lightning from the clouds you drew it from a tumbler. While he received the plaudits of his fellow-men, you will go up for ninety days and peg shoes or paint chairs."

"I don't know Mr. Franklin, and I want to go right to work this morning. I struck a job yesterday."

"A job of killing time."

"No, sir; I'm going to work in a saw-mill."

"Worse yet, Dennis. The lumber market is overstocked, the demand light, and there never has been a time when a man could sit down and whittle up a bunch of shingles at less cost than now. You'll have to go up."

"Can I have time to borrow a dollar of some one?"

"Lots of time. Sit down in the corridor, till the finance clerk comes in. Bijah will post you as to the current rate of interest."

A PLAIN TALE.

"What I shall say," remarked James Plunder as he faced the desk, "will be the bare truth."

"Truth without any clothes on—go ahead," replied the court.

"I am a widower," continued the prisoner, "and my sister keeps house for me. She's an old maid, has lots of whims and notions, and when she gets her mind set on anything she's as mean as pizen."

"So far so good," observed the court, as the prisoner stopped his story to clear his throat.

"Well, sir, she got crazy over the blue-glass business. She is lame and cross-eyed, got liver complaint, a bad cough and a stiff knee, and she believed that blue-glass would cure every thing. She wanted me to invest in it, and because I wouldn't she got mad and stayed mad."

"Any particular symptoms?" softly asked his honor.

"Lots of 'em, sir. She struck for five dollars per week wages, and then struck me because I wouldn't pay it. She refused to cook anything, wouldn't make the beds and I was much put out."

"And then she was more put out, I understand?"

"Yes, sir—I put her right out doors."

"Right out into the cold world, with not as much of blue glass to her name? Thus did you serve your maiden sister because she wanted to be cured of her ailments and be young again. Don't you remember that Wm. Cullen Bryant wrote, 'Be kind to thy sister?' Was that the proper way to treat a sister?"

"Well, I must have peace at home," said Mr. Plunder. "I'd rather do all the cooking and sweeping, and mopping, and baking, and patching, than to have some one howling and bollering at me from daylight till dark."

"She returned last night."

"Yes, sir. I had my innocent little Tommy on my knee, feeding him bread and milk and telling him about the angels in heaven. My other children were playing horse with the broom, everything was bright and happy, and we were a blessed family when my sister came back, kinked in the door and said she must have twenty dollars in cash or she'd run me out of this town. I couldn't stand such sass, your honor. I put little Tommy on the table, told the other children to crawl under the bed out of the way of slivers, and then—then—."

"Then you—you—?"

"Then I ordered her out. She called me a zoological garden, and illustrated side-show, and lots of other names, and spit on my chin. She went out and after she got out of the snow-drift she stood there and yelled 'murder!' and raised a crowd and got up a fuss and here I am!"

"Yes—here you are. Mr. Plunder, why not buy a pane of blue glass, tell your sister to return, and both of you go marching on to health and old age in a happy frame of mind."

"Well—well, I will, if you say so."

"I do say so. even old maids should have a chance to get along. Go half way in making up, forget and forgive, and may little Tommy grow fat and kick out fourteen pairs of shoes per year."—*Detroit Free Press.*

A Nefarious Business.

A manufactory of cripples for begging has recently been unearthed in Hungary. About twenty years ago a man named Trouilleson, his mistress and her brother, came to Redna and started this establishment, amassing a large fortune out of the horrid trade. Children were kidnapped from all the surrounding cities, brought to Redna and placed in the hands of the mutilators, and thus were produced the horribly disfigured beggars for which the city has been noted. A medical professor of Prague discovered the place, and notified the police, and the result was the arrest of the proprietor and disclosures which have horrified all Austria. In a filthy hall, as the officers entered, were huddled one hundred wretches, legless, armless, blind, distorted; in the hospital were three children, just recovering from amputation of hands or feet, while in a pit beneath the torture chamber were putrifying human limbs. One of the worst features of the case is that the mayor and two other city officials have been arrested for receiving bribes to keep the matter secret, and the populace can hardly be restrained from anticipating on the criminals the tardy justice of the guillotine.

THE pay of German generals in high command is 31,500 marks (about $7,654) a year, with furnished dwelling, fuel, and forage for eight horses.

Chilton County Courier.

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CLANTON ALA. MAY 4, 1877.

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Clanton May 4.

SABBATH SCHOOL ADDRESS.

—00—

The following address delivered by T. A. Davis at the organization of the Sabbath School at Verbena has been sent to us for publication.

Allow me to thank you for the very flattering; the very complementary honor confered.

While looking around and beholding men of riper years; gray headed sires far more competent and worthy the position. I am lost in wonder and amasement to realise why I a mere youth should have been selected as the leader of this branch of the Sunday School army, had you appointed me commander of a company of gallant soldiers, to conduct them to the charge on some ensanguined battle field I'd thought if not so strange, for'tis said "old men for counsel, young men for war. But making it a rule of action to do what ever good I might be able I accept this so responsible a position fully cognisant of my iricapability to discharge the duties encumbent hence ask your counsels, your prayers It may not be inappropriate to say something of education in general, and by the way I would state that I came to this place about four months ago for the purpose of building up a first class day school; having duly prepared myself for a teacher, but the people have disappointed me some plead poverty others waiting for the free school still another class unwilling to sacrifice a few paltry dimes. I don't mean to be personal for this is the case throughout the whole country; there a class who.

"See the right and approve it too know the wrong and yet the wrong persuit and it is a stigma a disgrace a perfect shame to them and to any society that claims to be christian and civilized, and as long as these parties are negligent of the great cause of education just so long will they be bound hand and foot laughing stocks and willing slaves of the aristocracy the learned the wealthy, there is but one way to unbind the glorious light of liberty.

CONCLUDED, UNTIL NEXT ISSUE.

PRECOCIOUS ANNIE BRAND.

On Wednesday morning Annie and Otto Brand, aged respectively 14 and 5 years, children of Henry Brand a music teacher living at 408 New York avenue, Jersey City Heights, were sent to school as usual, but did not return at noon. Their parents notified the police and also searched for them. As Annie had run away before, about two years ago, and spent two days in New York before being found, the father came to this city and spent the afternoon in a fruitless search. Tired and despondent, he returned to Hoboken. When he left the ferry boat, he entered a horse car, and on the platform met a gentleman of his acquaintance, who held a small boy by the hand. Mr. Brand told this friend of the loss of his children and of his search for them. "Why," the gentleman said, "here is a boy whom I found in New York and who says that he lives over here, and there's another inside the car, a bigger one; I found them together." Mr. Brand stoped to look at the little fellow, and recognized his own son, Otto, dressed in an entire new suit of clothes. The other boy was not inside the car, and the driver said that he had jumped from the front platform and run away just after they started.

About midnight Officer Fenton found a slender, fair-haired boy, who wore a very small jacket, wandering aimlessly in Central avenue, and shivering with the cold. He took him to the police station, where the lad told Capt. Gleaney that his name was Johnson, that he was a New York newsboy, and had lived for a year in Fulton street, but had come over to Jersey in search of cheaper board. His delicate appearance rendered this story so palpably untrue that he was provided with a comfortable bed and locked up for the night.

Mrs. Brand went to the police station yesterday morning to inquire if anything had been heard of her lost girl. As soon as she saw the fair-haired boy in the small jacket she exclaimed, "Why Annie." It was the runaway girl, wearing her little brother's jacket, and an entire new outfit of boys's clothes, hat, shirt, pants, and shoes. She had cut off her long flaxen hair, and had it with her wrapped in a piece of paper. She also had $7 in money, all that remained of $25 that she had stolen from her father when she left home. She confessed that she had seen her fater get on the horse car, and she ran away to avoid him. She had thrown her own, girl's clothes—even to the little gaiters—into a vacant lot. In her jacket were several new linen shirt collars.

The precious girl is pretty and bright-looking, and remarkably intelligent. She has a strong desire to travel and see the world, and laments sadly that she was not a boy instead of a girl, for she regards the whole female sex with scorn.

Allen Jewett, who, with William Kinsman, both of this city, started for the Black Hills recently, is sick of his bargain and wants to come home. He writes to his mother asking for $60 to pay his fare home. He pleads: "Mother, if you will only send it, I will earn it as quick as possible and pay it all back to you." He says that a stream of badly sold miners is constantly flowing from the mines, while others are flocking in eager to be sold.

The Report of Grand Jury will appear next issue.

E. LIEBENSTEIN.

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☞OFFICE AT THE COURT HOUSE☜

Spring Season to be Fully Inaugurated

AT

POLLAK AND COMPANY'S

On Saturday MARCH 24th, we will open

Our new and extensive STORE with an immense and attractive stock

For the Spring Season of 1877

ALL our Departments have been enlarged and stocked with the choicest Goods now out for the Season, and every Novelty in our line will be added to our Stock as soon as any appear in the Northern Markets. We have a resident buyer in New York who pays special attention to the wants of this trade. We invite the attention of the public to our **Complete Millinery Department** and both for the Wholesale and Retail Trade.

OUR Wholesale Department on the SECOND FLOOR of our new Building will contain large and more complete lines of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

Millinery and Fancy Goods,

Shoes Clothing,

Gents' Furnishing Goods

Straw and Fur Hats,

Than ever before. Our prices will compete with those of any New York Jobbers. And Merchants can save both time and money by selecting from this Stock nearer home. ☞Samples sent by Mail and orders promptly attended to.

POLLAK & Co. Montgomery Alabama.

Chilton County Courier.

BY BROOKS AND MARTIN.

CLANTON ALA. MAY 4, 1877.

EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

Terms of Subscription.

Per Annum.....$1 00

Clanton May 4.

—00—

THIS PAPER IS ON FILE WITH

Where Advertising Contracts can be made.

LOCAL.

Mr. A. G. Dake will please except our thanks for a lot of the nicest and best Strawberries we have seen this season.

We learn that on Tuesday last the Steam Mill of the Strasburg manufacting company was burned we did not learn the full particulars the fire seemed to have originated while the hands had gone to dinner lose about $3000.

A new era in the Piano trade has been inaugurated by the Mendelssohn Piano Co., No 56 Broadway, N Y., whose advertisement appears elsewhere. This Company is regularly incorporated under the laws of the State of New York, and composed of eminent Piano manufacturers, with the express object of selling Pianos direct to the people at Factory Prices without the intervention of agents or dealers.

These pianos made one of the finest displays at the Centennial Exhibition, and were unanimously recommended for the Diploma of Honor and Medal of Merit. This Company are the first to do a general business with the purchaser direct, saving him more than one-half the price charged by other first-class makers.

We would recommend any of our readers who have any idea of ever buying a piano, to send for their illustrated and descriptive Catalogue, which will be mailed free to all.

During the recent fresh in the Coosa River the Ferry Boat at Mr. Samuel, Adams Ferry broke loose and was caught at Morris a ferry about twenty miles by the River below a few days since. A Mr. Hawkins and Mitchell in company with two colored men embarked in a canoe and two other men whose names we did not learn in another canoe stated down the coosa to bring up the boat the boat containing Mr. Hawkins and Mitchell and the two colored men struck what is known as the butting ram and was completely capsized the two black men were drowned instantly the two white men clung to the boat until they drifted down the river about one mile at which point the boat washed from under them and left them swiming to some willow trees to which they held to until they succeeded in reaching the bank the bodies of the negroes have not yet been heard of.

An oil painting of Gov. Hampton has just been sent to Germany to be lithographed. More than 5,000 copies have already been ordered by his admirer.

OUR TRIP TO ROCKFORD.

We had a very pleasant trip to our old home, and had the gratification of meeting a great many of our friends and acquaintances. But we intirely failed to see the man of the news "we mean the coosa man" suppose he was otherwise engaged but we learned one thing about him that his slanderous article about his country town has won for him some very warm friends in and about Rockford. We learned that a great many canidates were in the field for the various county offices to be filled at the August election among them are R. H. Gulledge J. T. Thompson better known as shang J. M. Rodgers S. M. Haynie seeking to be elected to the office of sheriff. John, A. Suttle A. C Edward F.R Sims wants to be county treasurer. We did not learn who wanted to assess or collect the taxes, but we judge there are plenty of aspirants for these positions. as to county commissioners we judge that the present board will be reelected, the above named gentlemen are all worthy citizens if we were back in old coosa it would be a hard matter for us to decide which one to vote for we understand that the county convention will come off the last day of June we took some pains to inquire after the mineral interest while there we were shown a beautiful specemen of galena ore also copper, that was extracted from the bowells of the earth, near the vicinity of goodwater we also understood that Mr. John Morgan was uncapping some of the precious metal in the vicinity of travlers rest by the way John S. Bently Judge of Probate has discovered a rare and valuable mineral on his place near Rockford, called by the knowing ones Tantalite. Its said that this mineral is worth from 33 to $4 dollars perpound owing to its quality upon its discovery the Judge's hair turned from gray to black it appeared in his youthful days, it is said that other valuable minerals are apt to be found with Tantalite the specimen I saw in the Judges office weighs one and fouth pounds is of a dark color and is very solid and heavy we have never seen such a mineral befors, we are not aware that his mineral has ever been discovered elsewhere in the world except in sweden it is said that something resembling it has been found in connecticut and is called tantalium on account of its resemblence to tantalite, the Judge informed me that he is indested to our very efficient State Geologist Prof. E. A Smith for the information he has regarding this valuable mineral having sent him a specimen some time last summer we were permitted to read some letters to the Judge from Prof Smith in regard to it, all the harm we wish the Judge is that he may find a deposit of it which we expect he will, the human mind has no conception of the exhaustless wealth which certainly lies concelled in the hills of old coosa and the day we hope is not far distant when the attention of capitalist will be directed to the hills of coosa there to develop the hidden welth that lies buried before we close this article we must say we had the pleasure of grasping the hand of our worty Senator W. D Johnson who the people of this county will ever remember with greatful gratitude in delivering them from the hands of Bustard, the second its likely he will move to this county in the fall.

Rev. J. M. Faulkner will preach at the Methodist Church on next Sunday 11 A. M.

While the dry goods war is going on in Montgomery Stewart's & Co., has commenced skirmishing in Clanton if you dont think so call and see them they will sell you dry goods and groceries so cheap you would think you never got them honestly.

The young folks of Clanton had a picknick at Gullahorns mill about 5 miles south of town on wednesday last we did not attend we learn that they had a nice time, on their return we were told that Uncle Pedo's horse fell down and that a young gentleman hy the name of—ran over him we did not learn the result.

May the 1st was a gay day in Clanton according to the old tradition wells and looking glasses were brought into requisition with a view of getting a peep at their future partners over life stormy waves, on our way home we saw a group of beautiful young ladies surrounding a well interesly looking for some nice young gentleman to put in his appearance now and then silence was broken by one exclaiming that she saw something, we learn that the result was that a tram car was, discovered also a comissary with a young Doctor behind the counter and a young gentleman with one eye shut standing on the platform of a rail road loading lumber a little farther down the street we noticed some married ladies peeping into a well, we did not learn the result.

Announcements.

FOR SHERIFF.

We are authorized to announce the name of John T. Cook as a candidate for Sheriff at the August election.

We are authorized to announce the name of James W. Dunlap as a candidate for Sheriff at the August election.

We are authorized to announce the name of Brandy W. Garner, (better known as Dick Garner) as a candidate for Sheriff at the August election.

FOR TAX COLLECTOR.

We are authorized to announce the name of W. L. Campbell as a candidate for TAX Collector at the August election.

We are authorized to announce the name of Seaborn Jones as a candidate for Tax Collector at the August election.

We are authorized to announce the name of W. A. Gray as a candidate for tax Collector at the August Election.

FOR TAX ASSESSOR.—We are authorized to announce the name of Benjamine A. Barbour as a candidate for TAX-Assessor at the August election.

We are authorized to announce the name of William A. Smith as a candidate for the office of Tax Assessor at the August election.

TAX-SALES.

Notice is hereby given that to satisfy the State and County Taxes due the State of Alabama and the county of Chilton for the year 1875 and 1874 I Jim A Dilley sold and by virtue of the power invested in me as Tax Collector of Chilton county will on the 3d day of May, it being the 214 day thereof 1877, and from day to day thereafter until the whole is disposed of proceed to sell, between the legal hour of sale at the court house door in Clanton Alabama, to the best bidder for cash, unless the taxes and costs due thereon are sooner paid, the following described Real Estate to-wit:

French Nabow. W ½ of nw ¼ and w ½ of sw ¼ S 16 T 24 R 12, se ¼ of se ¼ S 16 T 24 R 13, ne ¼ of ne ¼ S 16, T 24 R 13, nw ¼ of nw ¼ and S ½ of ne ¼ S 14 T 24 R 13, sw ¼ of sw ¼ S 22 T 21 R 13, n ½ of nw ¼ S 22 ne ¼ and n ½ of se ¼ S 22 21 13, nw ¼ of ne ¼ S 2 T 23 R 12, tax 1875 $15 90, costs $2 50, Printers fee $2 00 total tax and costs, $19 00.

Mrs. C. Bowles, S ½ S 6 T 23 R 14 tax for 1876, $ 2 80, costs $ 2 00 Printers fee $ 1 00 total tax and costs..... $5 80.

T D Cary, E ½ of sw ¼ sw ¼ of sw ¼ S 8, E ½ of ne ¼ and se ¼ S 7 part of nw ¼ S 17, part of ne ¼ of se ¼ S 18 T 20 R 12 Tax 1876 $3 25 costs $2 50 Printers fee 2 dollars, total tax & costs 13 dol., 25cts.

Mrs Rollins. sw ¼ of sw ¼ S 23 T 23 R12. Tax 1876, 13 dol. 47½ cts costs 2 dol 50 cts Printers fee 1 dol total tax & costs 4 dol 97 cents.

C P Cary, ne ¼ of ne ¼ S 29 T 22 R 14 tax 1876 67½ cts costs 2 dol 50 cts Printers fee 1 dol total tax & costs 4 dol 67½ cts

S J Glenwright, E ½ of se ¼ S 23 T 24 R 14, tax 1876 87½ cts costs 2 dol 50 cents Printers fee 1 dol total tax & costs 4 dol 37½ cents.

J M Green, nw ¼ of sw ¼ & sw ¼ of sw ¼ S 24 T 24 R 13 tax 1876 3 dol 46 cts, costs 2 dol 50 cts Printers fee 1 dol total tax & costs 6 dol 96 cents.

James Hall, E ½ of E ½ of sw ¼ of se ¼ sw ¼ of ne ¼ E ½ of nw ¼ sw ¼ of Sec 27 T 22 R 12. Tax 1876 dol 1 90 Cost 2 dol 50. Printers Fee 100 Total Tax & Costs 6 dol 40.

...Mrs H Hay S ½ of n ½ ne of se ¼ of 14 T 21 R 14 Tax 1876, 5 dol 84½ Costs 5 50 Printers Fee $1 00 Total Tax & Costs 12 ...Mrs M A Cox SE ¼ of s 24, T 23 R 15 Tax 1876 $2 64 Costs 250 Printers Fee $100 Total Tax & costs 6 64½.

...T J Bates n ½ of sw ¼ S 23 T 24 R 12 Tax 1876, 2270 Costs 250 Brin's Fee $1 00 ...Total Tax & Costs 5670.

...J T Crim S ½ of ne ¼ S ½ of S E ¼ S 13 T 24 R 13 Tax 1876, $6 16 costs 2 50 Printers Fee $1 00 Total Tax Costs. $9 66.

R. P. Owen N W ¼ of N E ¼ Section 31 T 21 R 16 Tax 35cts Cost $2 50 Printers fee $1 00 Total Tax & Cost $3 85.

JAS. A. DUDLEY

Tax Collector, CHILTON county Alabama.

CLANTON APRIL 14 1877.

Above sale is postponed until 28th May 1877.,

Stoves, Iron, Tin-ware, Manufacturer and dealers in all kind of Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware, Stoves, Block tin, cooking utensils, Lead and brass pipes, pumps, &c. John H. Engelhardt.

A large stock of Metal goods, Sheet Zinc, Bath tubs &c. Roofing and Guttering done on short notice, and all work warranted. Next to the First Baptist Church, Court Street Montgomery Alabama. 1yr

Received Highest Honors conferred at Centennial.

WILLCOX & GIBBS Sewing Machine.

NEW AUTOMATIC

SILENT SEWING MACHINE.

Latest Invention, Producing Elsewhere Results.

Is the only Sewing Machine in the world with Automatic Tension, and Automatic Stitch Regulator; is Always Ready for Work, and is Altogether Unparalleled.

Willcox & Gibbs S. M. Co., 658 Broadway, New York.

FARM AND FIRESIDE.

Disadvantages of Farm Life.

Col. George E. Waring, of Newport, has a paper in Scribner for April, advocating a better way of country living—namely, the grouping of farm-houses into villages—as is often done in Europe. He speaks as follows of the loneliness of American farm life:

It may seem a strange doctrine to be advanced by a somewhat enthusiastic farmer, but it is a doctrine that has been slowly accepted after many years' observation—a conviction that has taken possession of an unwilling mind—that the young man who takes his young wife to an isolated farm-house dooms her and himself and their children to an unwholesome, unsatisfactory and vacant existence—an existence marked by the absence of those more satisfying and more cultivating influences which best development of character and intelligence demand. It is a common experience of farmer's wives to pass week after week without exchanging a word or a look with a single person outside of their own family circles.

The young couple start bravely, and with a determination to struggle against the habit of isolation which marks their class; but this habit has grown from the necessity of the situation; and the necessities of their own situation bring them sooner or later within its bonds. During the first few years they adhere to their resolution and go regularly to church, to the lecture, and to the social gathering of their friends; but home duties increase with time, and the eagerness for society grows dull with neglect, and those who have started out with the firmest determination to avoid the rock on which their fathers have split, give up the struggle and settle down to a humdrum, uninteresting and uninterested performance of daily tasks.

In saying this—and I speak from experience, for I have led the dismal life myself—it is hardly necessary to disclaim the least want of appreciation of the sterling qualities which have been developed in the American farm household. But it may be safely insisted that the these qualities have been developed, not because of the American mode of farm life, but in spite of it, and I think over the long list of admirable men and women whose acquaintance I have formed on distant and solitary farms, I am more and more impressed with certain shortcomings which would have been avoided under better social conditions. If any of these are disposed to question the justice of this conclusion, I am satisfied to have the final decision with his own judgment formed after a fair consideration of what is herein suggested.

If American agriculture has an unsatisfied need, it is surely the need for more intelligence and more enterprising interest on the part of its working men and women. From one end of the land to the other, its crying defect—recognized by all—is that its best blood—or, in other words, its best brains and its best energy—is leaving it to seek other fields of labor. The influences which lead these best of the farmers's sons to other occupations is not so much the desire to make more money, or to find a less laborious occupation, as is the desire to lead a more satisfactory life—a life where that part of us which has been developed by the better education and better civilization for which in this century we have worked so hard and so well, may find responsive companionship and encouraging intercourse with others.

The Kitchen Garden.

Everybody knows the farmer who never has a kitchen garden. He may be a good farmer, his cattle may always be in fine order, his fences may be trim and neat; but, if he has no kitchen garden he is usually a man that does not largely enjoy life. How many men there are who, with a little care, might have all the luxuries that others have. They are willing to pull a few ears of field corn for summer use, when a little trouble in the spring would give them and their children nice, white, milky green corn every day for many weeks. There are farmers who put in a few tomato plants to please their wives, and for lack of cultivating get only a few green fruit, which they put on the shed to ripen, and which soon rot. There are farmer's children who never taste lettuce, when a little work in the spring would furnish them with a good supply. Such men are content with pork and potatoes all the year round, and it is no wonder that their children grow up to dislike farming and its surroundings. Make the life on the farm cheerful and pleasant, and your children will remember it. Once in a white one of these gardenless farmers experiments with some new kind of seed; he fails to watch it; he gets back only a few stunted vegetables, not enough to go round; he votes the thing a failure, not worth the trouble; and he never tries the experiment again. The kitchen garden should be the farmer's paradise. It should be as cheerful as the German's beer garden. To be sure, there must be labor. The garden is not a field; and its soil must be cultivated to a thorough degree fineness. The fertilizers must be mingled thoroughly with the soil. The same soil will not do for all kinds of vegetables. The finest bed of cucumbers we ever saw was on the cool side of a barn, where a pig-pen had formerly been. In the same soil limas did not grow. Experience and reading will teach the secrets of kitchen gardening. First, determine that your life shall not be barren of the good things that nature almost thrusts upon you. We know farmers' children who never knew the taste of asparagus, one of the most delightful of vegetables; yet it is a perennial, and once planted will grow year after year with proper culture. Begin the season with a purpose of having a kitchen garden, and you and your children shall be happy.—*Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.*

Asparagus Beds.

For a small garden, where one has to do all his own work and little time for that, there is nothing easier to manage than an asparagus bed. Once made it will last a lifetime. It is said that some plants in Fairmount park, set out in Penn's time, bear good stalks yet. Many people dread to think about asparagus beds, because of what the books say. The soil has to be dug out three feet deep; brickbats, bones, and all sorts of things have to be put in the bottom; manure by the cart-load has to be bought, and labor enough, not to say salt and notions enough to ruin a moderate purse, are essentials to success. But the market gardener does none of these things. He plows the ground and prepares it much as he would for a crop of wheat, and drops the roots in the plow furrows as he would drop potatoes. Some put the roots deeper than they would potatoes, not because the depth is of any good to the roots, but because they can plow and harrow over them in the spring, and thus easily destroy weeds and grass that grow through while the plants are growing in the fall. For garden culture the roots need not be so deep, though they may be put down so as to allow of a forking over in spring. The ground may be prepared as if for cabbage, and this will be good enough. It is pretty well settled that there is but one variety of asparagus, and any good, healthy plants will be the ones to set out. Two or three-year old plants are generally chosen, and the roots may be set twenty inches apart. The large size of some asparagus is not due to any particular variety, but to the distance set apart and the richness of the soil. Those who like to astonish people by monstrous "grass," set the roots two and often three feet apart.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

An Old Batchelor's Latter End.

Let us glance at the latter scenes. Even he has his day. When people find that he will not marry, and that he is getting on in years, they gradually "drop him." He ceases to be asked to parties, and haughty beauties turn up their noses when he supplicates for their favor. He may not lose caste at the same time that the bloom of youth is robbed from him, but when he begins to enter upon the regions of the sere and yellow leaf his flatterers drop away. He sees younger rivals upon his heels, and has to make room for them. The old ties that render life dear to him snap, one by one, and none form to take their place. Not being engaged in any work of usefulness he has to fly to his club for companionship, and he has no difficulty in discovering that the "friends" whom he makes there do not care a straw about him. People feel that he is, in some respects, a social failure, and they feel, further, that it is his own fault. They laugh at him because he is vain and selfish and continues to hanker after admiration; they hold his little foibles up to ridicule; they use him when it suits them. Perhaps there is no man more hopeless alone in the world than the gallant batchelor who has outlived the pleasures of youth and turned fifty.

"The voice of the people," is a big thing, but the man who is fishing for the position of postoffice clerk often mistakes his own brays for the wild cheers of forty million freemen.

A Card for Rational Readers.

Irrational people always reject good advice, and in nothing is their folly more frequently conspicuous than in ignoring precautions necessary for the retention of health. Forecast, on the other hand, is a notable characteristic of the rational, and it is the exercise of this quality which we would suggest to them. Protect the system against diseases which fasten upon the debilitated, the nervous and the dyspeptic, by bracing the physique, regulating the stomach, bowels and liver, and banishing despondency, with the purest and most efficient of botanic invigorants, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. That these effects follow its use, and that it prevents as well as annihilates intermittent and remittent fevers, are facts established by indisputable evidence. To enjoy the twin blessings of "a sound mind and a sound body" in all their plentitude, try a course of this sterling medicine.

Rheumatism cured at once by Durang's Rheumatic Remedy. Send for circular to Helphenstine & Bently, Washington, D. C.

After an experience of over twenty-five years, may leading physicians acknowledge that the *Graefenberg Marshall's* Uterine *Catholicon* is the only known certain remedy for diseases to which women are subject. The *Graefenberg Vegetable Pills*, the most popular remedy of the day for biliousness, headache, liver complaint and diseases of digestion. Sold by all druggists. Send for almanac. Graefenberg Co., New York.

Money in Poultry.

Prof. A. Corbett, of No. 7 Warren st., N.Y., has received the Centennial and several gold medals, also 12 diplomas for his new process for hatching eggs and raising poultry by means of horse manure. This valuable discovery will give $500 yearly profits from 12 hens. Catalogues, circulars and testimonials sent on receipt of postage.

Good Measure is the Watchword

of honest trade. When you buy Dooley's Yeast Powder, for sale by all grocers, you get perfectly full weight, just as marked on the cans, and beside that an article made of the very best and purest material, so that the strength can always be trusted.

Important.

When you visit or leave New York stop at the Grand Union Hotel, opposite Grand Central depot. 350 elegantly furnished rooms. Best restaurant in the city; prices moderate. Baggage taken to and from said depot, free. Cars and stages pass the hotel for all parts of the city.

For ten cents we will send a scientific book of one hundred and sixty choice selections from the poetical works of Byron, Moore and Burns; also fifty selected popular songs and writings. The poetry of these authors is true to nature and the finest ever written. Desmond & Co., 914 Race St., Philadelphia, Pa.

THOUSANDS OF AFFIDAVITS.

Many having used "patent" and prepared medicines and failed in finding the relief promised, are thereby prejudiced against all mecidines. Is this right? Would you condemn all physicians because one failed in giving the relief promised? Some go to California in search of gold, and after working hard for months and finding none, return home and say there is no gold there. Does this prove it? Many suffering with Catarrh and pulmonary affections have used the worthless preparations that crowd the market, and in their disappointment say there is no cure for Catarrh. Does that prove it? Does it not rather prove that they have failed to employ the proper remedy? There are thousands of people in the United States who can make an affidavit that Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy and Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery have effected their entire cure. Many had lost all sense of smell for months, and pieces of bone had repeatedly been removed from the nasal cavities.

An Irishman called at a drug store to get a bottle of Johnson's Anodyne Liniment for the Rheumatism; the druggist asked him in what part of the body it troubled him most. "Be me soul," said he, "I have it in ivery houl and corner er me."

Smoke, Soot and Coal Gas,

And all worry with fires that will not burn, and where it is impossible to cook properly, can all be remedied and a saving in fuel obtained. Send stamp for circular. Henry Colford & Co., 726 Sansom St., Philadelphia.

Facts for those who have been dosed, drugged and quacked. Self-help for weak and nervous sufferers. Information worth thousands to those out of health. The new Health Journal that teaches all, sent *free.* Address Electric Quarterly, Cincinnati, O.

For loss of cud, horn ail, red water in cows, loss of appetite, rot, or murrain in sheep; thick wind, broken wind, and roaring, and for all obstructions of the kidneys in horses, use Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders.

Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam, the great New England cure for coughs, colds and consumption. Cutler, Bros. & Co., Boston, only genuine.

A Positive Cure for Rheumatism—Durang's Rheumatic Remedy. Send for circular to Helphenstine & Bently, Washington, D.C.

Durang's Rheumatic Remedy never fails to cure rheumatism. Sold by all druggists.

Burnett's Cocoaine is the best and cheapest hair dressing in the world.

FIFTY-TWO
OF THE MOST PROMINENT
STATESMEN of the COUNTRY
WILL WRITE FOR THE
TOLEDO BLADE
(Nasby's Paper.)

Evarts, Sherman, Key, Schurz, Morton, Blaine, Foster, Windom, and others of equal note contribute an article during the year. The Nasby Letters are written exclusively for the BLADE. The Best and Cheapest Paper in the World. Specimen Copies sent Free to any address. Send Postal, Address "BLADE," Toledo, Ohio.

WILBOR'S COMPOUND OF
PURE COD LIVER OIL AND LIME.

Wilbor's Cod Liver Oil and Lime.—The great popularity of this safe and efficacious preparation is alone attributable to its intrinsic worth. In the cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Scrofulous Humors, and all Consumptive Symptoms, it has no superior, if equal. Let no one neglect the early symptoms of disease, when an agent is thus at hand which will alleviate all complaints of the Chest, Lungs or Throat. Manufactured only by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, Boston. Sold by all druggists.

Mothers Who Have Daughters That Have Weak Lungs,

Should arrest the disease when it is in the incipient stages. It is indicated by a hacking cough, pain in the chest, difficulty of breathing, or oppression of the lungs. If this be permitted to run on, tubercles will form, and Consumption will be the result. A most valuable remedy will be found in Allen's Lung Balsam to cure and check this disease in its first stage. For sale by all Medicine Dealers.

We have sold Hatch's Universal Cough Syrup for about four years. Nothing that we have ever sold gives such universal satisfaction as a cough remedy. While we keep all the old standard medicines of this kind, the Universal has by far the leading sale. Our customers speak in its praise without exception. We can refer any one who has not used it to scores who will testify to its value. B. J. & L. S. STROUGH, LaFargeville, N. Y.

LADIES Beware of Imitations.

RICH and BEAUTIFUL.

FARMERS, FARMERS' WIVES, SONS and DAUGHTERS, attention! Learn to beautify your HOMES and CULTIVATE the SOIL to the BEST ADVANTAGE and most ECONOMICALLY. FINEST and best GUIDES and CATALOGUES in the WORLD. Everyone having a FARM or GARDEN should send a Postal-Card at once for FREE descriptive CIRCULAR; or 10c. for Illustrated Catalogue, 188 pages.

P. O. Box, No. 5712. B. K. BLISS & SONS, 34 Barclay St., New York.

LANE & BODLEY CO.'S
STATIONARY STEAM ENGINES
AWARDED GRAND PRIZE OF
$200.00 IN GOLD
At the last Cincinnati Industrial Exposition. Send for Circular giving details of the famous trials.
THE LANE & BODLEY CO.,
John and Water Sts., Cincinnati.
John P. Dale & Co., Agents, Nashville, Tennessee.

CHEAP, SIMPLE, RELIABLE
FRUIT JARS.
ALL GLASS BETTER THAN PORCELAIN LINED
LOSS AND INCONVENIENCE AVOIDED BY
LIDS AND CLAMPS IN ONE PIECE
FIRST PREMIUMS NEW-YORK AMERICAN INSTITUTE. 1875–1876 PHILADA FRANKLIN INSTITUTE 1874

CENTENNIAL. 1876.
PATENT-BARREL-CEMENT JAR
FOR GLASS OR TIN COVERS AND WIRES
COHANSEY GLASS MFG CO.
COR 3D & ARCH STS PHILADELPHIA

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Are YOU a subscriber to any? If not then discharge this DUTY NOW by subscribing to that good old reliable Family Journal,

The Presbyterian,
PUBLISHED WEEKLY.
Price, $2.65, a Year Postage included.

Note.—In clubs of Five or more subscribers, the price is $2.15 a Year each.

Every family should have The WASHINGTON Centennial Memorial (Religion and Patriotism) an attractive and instructive Parlor Ornament. Price, post-paid 60c. (in Colors $1.00), or with The Presbyterian, one Year, only $3.20. Address by money order or check, THE PRESBYTERIAN, 1512 Chestnut Street, Phila.

BILLIARD TABLES—Best in Use. Balls, Cloth, Cues and everything appertaining to Billiards, at Lowest Prices having the largest stock and finest facilities for manufacturing. Orders can be promptly filled. Good second hand tables cheap. THE BILLIARD CUE, an illustrated newspaper, sent free on application.
H. W. COLLENDER, 738 Broadway, N. Y.

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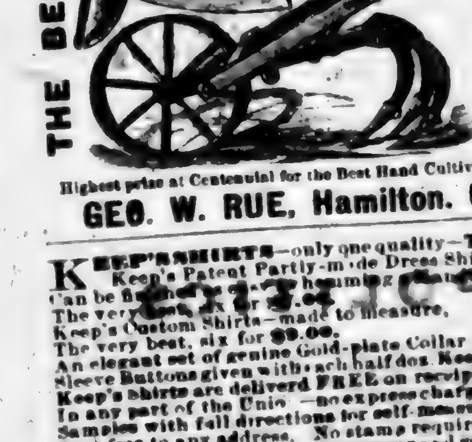
RUE'S HAND CULTIVATOR & SEED DRILL



Highest prize at Centennial for the Best Hand Cultivator.
GEO. W. RUE, Hamilton, O.

KEEP'S SHIRTS—only one quality—The Best. Keep's Patent Partly-made Dress Shirts can be finished as easy as hemming a handkerchief. The very best, six for $7.00. Keep's Custom Shirts—made to measure. The very best, six for $9.00. An elegant set of genuine Gold-plate Collar and Sleeve Buttons given with each half doz. Keep's shirts. Keep's shirts are delivered FREE on receipt of price in any part of the Union—no express charges to pay. Samples with full directions for self-measurement sent free to any address. No stamp required. Deal directly with the Manufacturer and get Bottom Prices. Keep Manufacturing Co., 165 Mercer St., N. Y.

OUR PETS. TWO GREAT SENSATIONS. For Agents. Send for Catalogue to E. C. BRIDGMAN, ... W. 4th st., Cincinnati. QUEENS OF THE REPUBLIC.

AGENTS. 64 page Illustrated Catalogue, Free. Boston Novelty Co., Boston, Mass.

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A Preparation Free from irritating matter.
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It softens the hair when hard and dry. It soothes the irritated scalp skin. It affords the richest lustre. It remains longest in effect.

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Apply with the hand, or a soft brush, every other day, or as often as the case may require, rubbing it thoroughly into the roots of the hair. To remove *Dandruff, Scurf, &c.*, wash the head with Burnett's Kalliston, rub dry with a towel, and apply the *Cocoaine* as directed.

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TO THE CONSUMER.

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Chilton County Courier.

By BROOKS and MARTIN.

Clanton Ala. May 4, 1877.

EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

Terms of Subscription.

Per Annum..... $1.00

Clanton May 4.

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When once used will retain its place forever.
WE EXCHANGE MACHINES.
Send your old-fashioned, cumbersome, heavy-running, woman-killing machine to us, and we will allow you $25 for it, as part payment for one of ours.
IT IS CELEBRATED FOR ITS ADVANTAGES IN THAT IT IS ONE OF THE LARGEST SEWING MACHINES MANUFACTURED—ADAPTED ALIKE TO THE USE OF THE FAMILY OR THE WORK-SHOP. IT HAS THE LARGEST SHUTTLE, WITH A BOBBIN THAT HOLDS ALMOST A SPOOL OF THREAD.
THE SHUTTLE TENSION IS ADJUSTABLE WITHOUT REMOVING THE SHUTTLE FROM THE MACHINE.
THIS MACHINE IS SO CONSTRUCTED THAT THE POWER IS APPLIED DIRECTLY OVER THE NEEDLE, THUS ENABLING IT TO SEW THE HEAVIEST MATERIAL WITH UNEQUALED EASE. IT IS VERY SIMPLE IN ITS CONSTRUCTION, DURABLE AS IRON AND STEEL CAN MAKE IT. ALL ITS WEARING PARTS CASE-HARDENED OR STEEL, AND INGENIOUSLY PROVIDED WITH MEANS FOR TAKING UP LOST MOTION, SO WE ARE JUSTIFIED IN
Warranting Every Machine for 3 Years.
IT IS THE LIGHTEST AND EASIEST-RUNNING MACHINE IN THE MARKET. IT IS ALSO THE MOST ELABORATELY ORNAMENTED AND PRETTIEST MACHINE EVER PRODUCED.
WITH ALL THESE ADVANTAGES, IT IS SOLD FROM $10 TO $20 LESS THAN OTHER FIRST-CLASS MACHINES.
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EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS OFFERED FOR CASH OR ON CREDIT.
SEND FOR CIRCULARS AND TERMS TO
White Sewing Machine Co.,
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AGENTS WANTED. CLEVELAND, O.

Received Highest Honors conferred at Centennial.

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[Medallion in base of every machine.]

NEW
AUTOMATIC
SILENT SEWING MACHINE.
Latest Invention, Producing Elevation Results.
It is the only Sewing Machine in the world with Automatic Tension, and Automatic Stitch Indicator; is Always Ready for Work, and is Altogether Unparalleled.
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ATTORNEY AT LAW
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☞OFFICE IN THE COURT HOUSE☜
Will practice in the various Courts of Chilton and adjacent counties, and in the Supreme court of the State.

GARDIANS NOTICE!

By virtue of an order granted by the Probate Court of Chilton county, State of Alabama, and by consent of the party owning a one-forth undivided interest in the lands, the undersigned Guardian of the Estate of Robert J, Williams et al minors, will sell at the court house door in Clanton, between the legal hours of sale at, public outcry for cash, to the highest bidder on
MONDAY the 4th DAY of JUNE. 1877 the following real Estate to-wit:
ne ¼ of nw ¼ nw ¼ of nw ¼ & E ½ of sw ¼ S 2, T 21 R 14, lying & being in Chilton County & containing 100 acres more orless. L J Popwell, Guardian
W A Collier Attorney.

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BROOKS AND MARTIN.
Attorneys At Law,
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Will practice in the Courts of Chilton and adjacent counties, and also in the higher Court's of the State.
☞OFFICE AT THE COURT HOUSE☜

L. A. THORNTON AND CO.,
"OLD FOGY" So-Called.
Now have their stock full and complete, and choose this method of extending a cordial invitation to all to stepin and get what they want. Cow-hides, potatoes, wool, flour, chickens, cotton, corn, meal &c. &c, taken in exchange for goods; and we will also take a few dollars in greenbacks just for change.
Motto, as ye would have men do unto you, do ye even so to them.

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OLDTIMES RENEWED!
HALL, EZEKIEL & Co. 98 Commerce
STREET, MONTGOMERY ALABAMA.
DEALERS IN
HARDWARE, IRON, STEEL, CUTLERY, &c.
ARE SELLING GOODS CHEAPER THAN HAS EVER BEEN SOLD BEFORE.
Read for yourself, and when you come to MONTGOMERY call and see for yourself. We are selling a first-class Graingers Axe warranted for 90 cents that any man may well be proud of.

BAR IRON	3 cents per pound.
Plow Steel	6½ " "
TRACE CHAINS	60 cents per pair
WELL-BUCKETS	40 " each
GRINDSTONES	40 & 50 " "
SPADES AND SHOVELS	85 " "
A FIRST-CALSS HEAVY CAST COOK STOVE	$17.00

Complete with all furniture for use.
Hube Spokes and Rims cheaper than were ever sold in this market.
☞To country merchants. We offer special inducements, and they will find it to their interest to call and examine our stock before buying elsewhere. Don't forget the number, 98 Commerce St., Montgomery Ala.

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OF THE
CHILTON COUNTY COURIER
AN EIGHT-PAGE, 32-COLUMN NEWSPAPER,
By BROOKS and MARTIN.
—PUBLISHED AT—
Clanton. the County Town of Chilton County
Devoted to the Interest of the Masses

The COURIER is the Official Organ of the County, and the only paper published on the line of the S. & N. R. R., between Montgomery and Birmingham, and hence offers superior inducements to advertisers.

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The Courier bases its claims for support upon mutual interest—the payment of subscription by its patrons, and the patron to receive value therefor

Judge of Probate

COUNTY
Chilton Courier

New Series CLANTON, ALA. FRIDAY, MAY 11 1877 Vol-1 No 47

Chilton County Courier.

By BROOKS and MARTIN.

Clanton Ala. May 11, 1877.

EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

Terms of Subscription.

Per Annum..... $1.00

Clanton May 11.

South & North. R. R

OFFICIAL RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

Giving arrival and departure of all trains at Montgomery. Reported and corrected expressive for the Chilton Courier, by Messrs. John M. Benson, General Ticket Agent. Office under Exchange Hotel, where any information as to rates, connections or distances can be obtained.

A full supply of Excursion Tickets kept to Philadelphia and New York. Any information concerning the same will be cheerfully given.

☞Tickets sold to all points North South East, and West.

Reduced rates furnished to parties emmigrating West.

GOING NORTH.	No 2, Mail.	No 4, Express
Leaves Montgomery	6:55 A M	7:55 P M
Calera	9:12 " "	10:20 P M
Birmingham	10:35 " "	11:15 P M
Decatur	2:10 P M	2:50 A M
Nashville	7:50 " "	7:55 " "
arrive at Louisville	8:45 A M	8:40 P M
Accommodation.		
Leaves Montgomery	4:00 P M	
Calera	10:10 " "	
Arrives at Birmingham	3:00 A M	

COMMING SOUTH	No 1, Mail	NO 3 Express
Leaves Louisville	10:15 P M	12:40 A M
Nashville	7:15 P M	3:45 " "
Decatur	12:45 A M	2:15 P M
Birmingham	3:55 "	6:45 "
Calera	5:44 "	7:31 " "
Arrives at Mont'gy.	8:15 "	9:35

Robert Mock Sup.
C P, Atmore Gen. Pass and Ticket

GOV. HENDERSON'S DAUGHTER.

Gov. Henderson and daughter were found on Sunday morning at Spring Station, International and Great Northern Railroad, twenty-four miles above Houston. They had been out and lost since Friday evening. Their buggy horse was exhausted. Miss Sophia, who drove her father—the latter a paralytic—took the wrong road, not knowing the country. Over 100 men joined in the search yesterday, and came in this morning. Manager Hoxie ordered a locomotive and special train to go after the Governor, which left at 9:50 and returned with the Governor and Miss Sophia at 1 P. M.

Miss Henderson says that, after taking a wrong road on Friday, she drove all night, and on Saturday morning was put on another road, and at night was lost in the wilderness. Saturday morning dawned, and found Gov. Henderson, who has been suffering from paralysis, fatigued. The horse also became jaded and unmanageable. Miss Henderson, however, retained her presence of mind. The entire day (Saturday) was passed without food, and in the vain endeavor to retrace their steps to the mill, they being in the midst of forests. In the evening Miss Henderson began to be alarmed, but kept her fears from her father. She never once thought but that she could herself eventually make her way to some habitation, but she trembled for the Governor, who was scarcely able to walk a few yards. As the sun went down she tried to drive across a gully, the whip by this time long worn out, and the horse, completely given out, slipped back under the buggy. At this juncture Miss Henderson took her paralytic parent by the arms, and dragged him out from under the vehicle, where he had fallen. It was then determined to abandon the horse and buggy, and Gov. Henderson and his daughter spent the night under a tree, the Governor sleeping, but his heroic daughter not shutting her eyes. On Sunday morning Miss Sophia saw that her father must faint unless sustenance was procured. She therefore left him, determined to make her way to the mill they had left. Wandering about in the woods from 6:30 to 9:30 A. M., she heard some ox bells and chickens. She went up a creek, and spent an hour seeking a place to cross. At last she got to a negro cottage. An old negro took her in a wagon to the mill; the hands turned out enmasse, and found the Governor.

THE GALLOWS IN GEORGIA.

SUMMERVILLE, April 27.—David L. Beck was hanged to-day for the murder of William Shanlin. About one year and a half ago Beck was arrested in Chattooga county by Shanlin on charge of robbing the gold boxes in the mines in Lumpkin county. The trouble between the men dates from a money transaction between them at that time of the arrest. On the day of the killing, Shanlin entered Beck's cornfield to harvest the crop. He was accompanied by a man that he had hired to help him. Beck, taking down his single-barrelled shot gun, loaded it with a handful of lead balls, and went to the field, and, meeting Shanlin's hired man, ordered him out of the field. The man went. Beck then approached Shanlin, and, when within a few steps of him, drew his gun down and fired. Shanlin fell dead.

The trial and conviction of Beck followed promptly. Then the citizens of Chattooga divided into two factions, and a struggle was begun for the rescue of Beck. Every delay of the law was invoked, and a tremendous pressure was brought on the Governor to secure a pardon.

On the morning of the hanging Beck was perfectly composed. He said that his only dread of death was leaving his wife destitute. Never, except when he took his last farewell of his wife, did he give way to his feelings. When his wife was carried screaming from the cell he seemed overwhelmed with grief, but he soon regained his accustomed composure, and when led from the jail to the gallows his step was firm. Mounting the scaffold he said: "My young friends, I hope you will take this as a warning that the gallows is the certain end of strong drink. That has been my ruin, and it will be yours. The mothers that are present will find this a useful lesson to teach their children. I don't dread death except on my wife's account. I have nothing more to say." Turning to the Sheriff he said:

"I am ready."

After the nose was put about his neck he said: "My friends, I hope you will meet me in heaven. It is mighty hard to die this way. I would not mind it so much if I did not know I was unjustly executed."

The trap-door was then sprung, and his body fell nine feet, breaking every bone in his neck.

THE INSANE EMPRESS.

PARIS, April 10.—Carlotta was transferred a long time ago from the royal chateau at Elliken, where she was a source of considerable annoyance to the royal family, to the palace of Tervueren, which was specially fitted up for her, where she was treated with the utmost tenderness. But she soon perceived that she was a prisoner, and, in her folly, she was so unusally sharp that she succeeded in escaping one morning early at dawn, and, flying away, began to plan for recommencing her correspondence with the Pope, with numerous Emperors, and even with her husband, the announcement of whose death she had never been allowed to hear until recently. When her escape was discovered the captain of the guard on the palace went nearly mad with despair. But in a couple of hours she was found again. She had mounted a horse in the chateau yard and wandered off into the woods. This happened before Dr. Balkens, the noted director of the colony of the insane at Ghoel, took charge of her case. She has lately been in an alarming condition of health, but after Dr. Balkens began to direct her movements she was calm, and is now in many respects perfectly sane. She writes a great deal, paints, studies music earnestly, and it is now said that the doctor had the courage to tell her the truth concerning Maximilian's sad fate. She received the news calmly, but it is impossible to say whether or not she appreciates its significance fully. She has occasional fits of delirium, and one phase of her insanity has never quitted her. She is still afraid that her food is poisoned, and refuses to partake of it until some one else has tasted it. Her case still has many discouraging features, but it was confidently hoped that the noted doctor might be able to restore her completely to reason. Death has taken him away, however, and the success of lesser physicians is more problematical. The Queen of the Belgians frequently visits Carlotta, and spends hours with her.

TAKING AWAY THE REMAINS.

Grant sent an order to the White House a few days since for his empty bottles. There were forty-two cart loads, 33,600 bottles, flasks and jugs. The tags were retained, and the memoranda will be arranged in book form. They tell a story of forcing missions, Indianagenoise, judgeships, &c. Applicants for office learned the difference at last between bull pups and whiskey, the latter generally accomplishing the purpose.

A judge in Nevada has been using blue glass, and tells about it thus:

"It is my deliberate, nonjudicial opinion, that blue glass is a humbug. I have tried it two or three weeks now, and am able to discern no perceptible effect. When the sun shines, that glass upthere makes a big blue spot in the centre of the room, and I make my wife sit there two hours a day. I thought it would curb her desire for luxuries, fineries and worldly things; but it worked the opposite. After the first week, she came in one day and remarked: 'My dear, the blue glass ray is inspiring in my mind an exalted taste for the beautiful. You can take back that thirty dollar bonnet to the milliner's and get that sixty dollar one I was looking at.' Looking at the matter from a scientific standpoint, I was considerably astonished, and am anxious to know what colored glass will counteract the effect of the blue."

THE COURIER.

CLANTON, . . . ALABAMA.

SELECT MISCELLANY.

COMMITTED TO THE DEEP.

We hear the solemn sentence, "Earth to earth,"
Ring o'er our dead,
And fancy since creation's mournful birth
No words o'er said
Have brought more bitter woe to hearts half broken,
Given clearer voice to sorrow yet unspoken,
Or been to suffering souls a surer token
That all hope is fled.

But yet a sadder, drearier phrase than this
Sounds o'er some graves
Those that no loving mourner bends to kiss,
So deep the waves
Have drawn the loved one to their wild protection,
Within no earthy bed of man's selection,
To wait alone the trump of resurrection
That wakes the sea's deep caves.

To wait alone! No friend may follow him
To that sad place,
That vast abode where phantoms wild and grim
Meet face to face.
Lo! all around there breathes of desolation;
No lowly cross there whispers resignation,
No crown there tells of Christ's sweet compensation
And pardoning grace.

To wait alone! The dreary waters close,
And they will keep
Their secret well; the All seeing only knows
Where he doth sleep;
His only requiem is the sea's pulsation;
A soul has passed beyond life's sad probation—
All that remains of God's divine creation
Committed to the deep.

LAMBERT'S LUCK.

Twenty Thousand Dollars in Gold Found in a Cave in Hampton County, Tennessee.

There is a very strange story, yet nevertheless a true one, to be given you for your readers. In the early history of east Tennessee, about 1794, as near as can be determined, three men by the name of Patterson, all brothers, visited the New Market valley, with the intention of buying the rich and extensive lands near what is known as Panther Springs. They brought with them a large amount of money, supposed to be from $20,000 to $50,000 in Mexican coin. While looking over the lands they were murdered and their money and other articles of value taken from their person by a hunter, and their bones burnt in a cave near what at that time was known as the "buffalo crossing," now known as the Grindstone hollow, which place was also the rendezvous of the murderer, whom, it is supposed, fearing that the Pattersons would be missed from the neighborhood, fled to the western portion of Virginia. There he died, and on his death-bed he gave a way bill that his hidden treasures might be found. Some forty years ago, say the old citizens, two men came with the way bill, giving a description of the place, and made every effort to find the money, but to no purpose, and after several weeks of hard labor gave up the search. Now for the sequel:

During the heavy snow of the past winter a man by the name of John Lambert and a man from the vicinity of Panther Springs went hunting, and tracked a coon to a small hole by the edge of a rock. Lambert stopped up the hole, and remarked that "he would get the gentleman yet, if he wasn't pretty sharp." He subsequently went back (it is supposed after the snow had melted) and found two rocks over the hole; he moved them and saw below them a vast cavern. He returned home and procured a bed cord, tied the same to a walnut tree, and descended into it for some one hundred feet, and there found the treasure spread out upon a rock, with an old Mexican saddle blanket spread over it. The blanket had decayed until nothing but the "fillin" remained. He also found one saddle and six stirrups. Lambert made these statements to a friend of his, and showed him a pocket full of money. He was a day laborer, and did not know what it was to have any amount of money. Your correspondent visited the section of country while the people were making excavations where Lambert had filled the cave, and witnessed with his own eyes nearly one-half of a human skeleton taken out, and all other signs made a hundred years ago. Lambert and his family have departed for some unknown country with the money. These are facts, as can be proven by a number of the best citizens of Panther Springs.—*Morristown (Tenn.) Gazette.*

ADMIRAL GOLDSBOROUGH.

Thrilling Incident in the Life of a Dead Naval Hero.

I heard the other day a thrilling incident in the life of Admiral Louis Goldsborough, who died recently in our city, and as it will one day be a matter of history, I am going to tell it you. In 1827, when he was but twenty-two years of age, and was executive officer of the sloop-of-war "Porpoise," then attached to the Mediterranean squadron. At the time Greek pirates were so numerous and daring that no merchantman could venture among the islands of the archipelago without a convoy. Indeed, they had grown so audacious that on one occasion they captured an Austrian man-of-war carrying ten guns, and on another an English brig, the "Comet." This last being reported to the commanding officer of the "Porpoise," Lieut. Goldsborough was sent to retake her in a night attack. He picked out a crew of thirty-five officers and men, and, dividing them into four boats companies, started on his desperate undertaking, for the "Comet" was in full possession of two hundred reckless men whose trade was death. Pulling noiselessly under the vessel's side, the little party boarded, and after a severe fight succeeded in recapturing her, but not until over a hundred Greeks were killed, on an average of about three men to every once of the attacking party. Each man was a hero, for it was a hand-to-hand struggle for life, and many individual deeds of desperate bravery were done; for instance, the ward-room steward, a powerful mulatto—killed with his own hand eleven pirates. Lieut. John A. Carr of Virginia, killed the captain of the gang and several men with his pistol, and the young lieutenant whose daring leadership contributed so much to the success of the expedition, was seen everywhere towering above his men, and smiting the enemy hip and thigh. He served gallantly during the late war, and, after living to see his brave son and lovely daughter fade into eternity, he, too, went to that peaceful heaven which is alike the bourne of warrior and peace-maker. His widow, the daughter of the late William Wirt, still lives among us, a stern-faced woman, whose handsome features are set in despair, and eyes have wept themselves dry of tears.

THE VESSEL ABOVE MENTIONED

In after years became the grave of one of the handsomest, bravest young officers who ever sailed from among us "out into the west."—Lieut. William Reilly, the son of an old Catholic house, which has preserved its traditions, its valor and its beauty in unbroken line since the fateful days of the Catholic Stuarts, with the last of whom they left Ireland. He married the lovely Miss Roche, sister of Major Roche, of the army, and several months afterward sailed for China. While in Shanghai he got home letters announcing the birth of a little son, to whom he sent love-greetings and a superb silver bowl, rich with all the carvings that cunning Chinese fingers could devise and execute, but before they reached here the "Porpoise" had foundered with all hands aboard, and never a spar or plank drifted back to tell how brave men met their death. The son, whose babyhood was so shadowed, grew into a man of almost perfect beauty, one fit for an artist to paint as the ideal of young manhood, but last June he fell with Gen. Custer, and with him his line became extinct. He was only twenty-two when he died, and Lieut. De Rudio, who was on the field after the battle, says he looked like some perfect Greek marble fallen from its pedestal as he lay divested by his savage foes of everything but the majesty and repose of death. And this is the sad romance of another home in our midst. His mother, still young, still beautiful, lives on and on, going from room to room of her silent home—each one with its picture of her dead son looking down with laughing mouth and luminous eyes at her grief—and seeing in everything reminders of a life that can never be recalled.

The Sewing Machine Swindle.

Judge Gilbert's decisive action in a sewing machine case, brought before him in Brooklyn, will be very generally commended. The agent of a sewing machine company had sold a machine to a person on what is known as a "lease." The payments under such a sale are to be made by instalment, but the machine is only "leased" to the purchaser, the payments are designated "rent," and when default is made, if even on the very last instalment, the agent steps in, reclaims the machine, and retains all the money that has been paid upon it. This one-sided bargain is a cheat on the face, and besides, a large addition is generally made to the honest price of the machine when thus sold on time. In the Brooklyn case the purchaser had paid eighty dollars, when, failing in meeting an installment, the machine was seized and carried off by the agent. The victimized purchaser brought suit to recover the amount he had paid. Judge Gilbert immediately directed the not unwilling jury to give the plaintiff a verdict for the full amount, with interest. The counsel for the company pleaded for delay. "Not an instant," was Judge Gilbert's reply. This is treating these sharp dealers to a little of their medicine. "Not an instant," is their reply when a purchaser asks for time. The Brooklyn decision will probably encourage a number of persons who have lost both their money and machines by such sharp practice to attempt to recover either one or the other.—*N. Y. Herald.*

A Brave Deed.

A Detroit Free Press says that, as the fast mail train over the Michigan Central road was nearing New Buffalo, Albert J. Hirst, a fireman on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad, was riding on the locomotive and noticed that a child about four years old had fallen on the track a few rods ahead of the approaching train. Quickly he went through the cab window and along the side of the locomotive to the bottom step of the pilot or cow-catcher, and reaching out he lifted the child from the track to the locomotive, saving its life. Although the locomotive had been slackened up in its speed as much as possible, the force of its progress was so great that Mr. Hirt's right hand was in some way badly smashed, although the child was comparatively uninjured.

SORE NOSES, Catarrh, Sore Throat, a sure cure is Dr. J. H. McLean's Catarrh Snuff. It is a new antiseptic principle, never fails. Trials boxes, by mail 50c. Dr. J. H. McLean, 314 Chestnut St., St. Louis, Mo.

TRUTHS AND TRIFLES.

The widow of Col. Colt, the revolver man, pays taxes on the sum of $306,082. Almost any man would use a voluptuous sheath in the rounded fire-arms of such a widow.

Ingenious persons were selling eggs at $1.80 per dozen the other day in Portland, Me., when the suspicious police seized their stock and discovered that the shells had been filled with a choice article of whisky.

They tell of a prominent grocer who carried to a funeral an umbrella on which was painted conspicuously the business of his house, and held it over the preacher's head while he conducted the services.

"And this," said a gifted Italian artist, as he slammed the top of the organ down on the monkey tail, after fruitlessly grinding "Beautiful Spring" before an imposing block of empty houses, "this is the boasted musical culture of Boston;" and, muttering "A divalo mitsuchur one-hoz town, badcesstsit," in the liquid language of Italy, he turned his face sadly towards Milwaukee.

It was at a trial for poisoning that Orfila, the celebrated French chemist, was asked by the president of the court how much arsenic was required to poison or kill a fly. Orfila was not to be outdone, and he replied to M. le President that the information desired would be given provided M. le President would state the age of the fly, its sex, its temperament, its condition and habits of the body, whether married or single, widow or maiden, widower or bachelor.

A fellow never appreciates the tender beauty of a sister's love half so much as when he makes her get out of the big rocking chair and let him have the morning paper, while she goes off and leans against the end of the bureau and feeds her starving intellect on the household receipts at the back of Jaynes' family almanac. A brother's love is like pure gold. It's dreadful hard to find, and when you find it, it's very apt to be pyrites.

Chicago Tribune: A woman employed by a large dry-goods firm in this city stole one hundred and ten dollars from her fellow female clerks, spent fifty dollars for baby-clothes, and then went to the foundlings' home and begged a baby to fix up. No wonder she is voted to be slightly insane. A jury of her sex wouldn't sit on the case two minutes. She would be sent to the Elgin asylum, if for no other reason, to make a terrible example against such inordinate fondness for infants.

He was a seedy-looking cuss, and walked into the presence of the superintendent of the street railroads. "Boss," said he, "I want a job of drivin' a street car; kin I git in?" The superintendent replied: "Have you got $25 to deposit and a watch to run by?" Seedy looked amazed, and then said: "Say, do I look like a man that would drive a d—— street-car mule if I had $25 and a watch? Who dy'e take me for—Vanderbilt's ghost?" and he waltzed out of that office to hunt a hot stove in a lunch ranche.

He who must needs have company must needs have sometimes bad company. Be able to be alone; lose not the advantages of solitude and the society of thyself; not be only content but delight to be alone and single with omnipotency. He who is thus prepared, the day is not uneasy, nor the night black unto him. Darkness may bound his eyes, not his imagination. In his bed he may lie, like Pompey and his sons, in all quarters of the earth; may speculate the universe, and enjoy the whole world in the hermitage of himself.—*Sir Thomas Browne.*

JUVENILES' COLUMN.

WILLIE'S TRUST.

A breath of the springtide is blowing
Its scents round the dingy sad house;
The young trees in the orchard are showing
The first hints of green on the boughs.

On the moldering porch of the cottage
The grandsire leans on his staff,
While a little lad bright as a fairy,
Takes his hand, and looks up with a laugh.

"Don't you feel jolly, grandfather,
That the springtime is coming?" he said
"All the's brown will be green in a fortnight
And the birds will be singing their lays."

"Ay, ay!" quoth the grandsire, chuckling;
"The old earth will awaken once more;
And the blossoms will form on the orchard,
Like fountains of foam on the shore."

"And the bright, merry swallows, grandfather,
Will build in the chimney again,
And the roses grow thick on the trellis—
Oh, won't it be beautiful then?"

'Ay, swallows and roses, and—Willie!"
Here the voice shook a little you know,
And o'er the old face fell a shadow,
As a sudden dark thought might bestow—

"And, Willie, boy, what of the sister
Who was with you last spring at my side?
The star-headed baby we loved so—
Where will she pass the merry springtide?"

The laughing eyes brimmed as with dewdrops,
The merry lips shook for a space,
The tiny hand clenched—then the sunshine
Flowed back over the flower-like face.

"Fie, grandfather! now you are cruel
To fancy and speak of her thus;
When you know little Maud is in heaven,
Do you think she'd be envying us?

"Soon the grass and the moss and the wild flowers
Will deck her small grave in the dell,
And we'll wander down there and caress them,
And hear the soft tales they may tell.

"For I know they will whisper to Maudie,
And tell us what sort of springtide
She is having up there, where she's waiting
Till her Willie can come to her side."

From the grandsire's face fleets the shadow,
A smile in the wrinkles unfolds;
He speaks not, but presses more closely
The soft little hand that he holds.
—*N. Y. Mercury.*

The Angels.

BY HANS CHRISTIAN ANDERSEN.

Whenever a good child dies an angel from heaven comes down to earth, and takes the dead child in his arms, spreads out his great white wings and flies away over all the places the child has loved, and picks quite a handful of flowers, which he carries up to the Almighty, that they may bloom more brightly than on earth; and the Father presses all the flowers to his heart; but he kisses the flower that pleases him best, and the flowers are then endowed with a voice, and can join in the great chorus of praise.

"See,"—this is what an angel said as he carried a dead child up to heaven; and they went over the regions of home where the little boy had played, and came through gardens with beautiful flowers. "Which of those shall we take with us to plant in heaven?" asked the angel.

"Now there stood near them a slender, beautiful rose bush!" said the child, "Take it, that it may bloom up yonder,"

And the angel took it, and kissed the child, and the dear little one half opened his eyes. They plucked some of the rich flowers, but also took with them the wild pansy and despised buttercup.

"Now we have flowers," said the child. And the angel nodded, but he did not fly upward to heaven. It was night and quite silent. They remained in the great city. They floated about there in a small street, among ashes and sweepings, for it had been removal day. There lay fragments of plates, bits of plaster, rags, and hats, and all this did not look well; and the angel pointed amid all this confusion to a few fragments of a flower-pot and to a lump of earth which had fallen out, which was kept together by the roots of a great dried flower, which was of no use, and had therefore, been thrown out into the street.

"We will take that with us," said the angel. "I will tell you why as we fly onward.

Down yonder in the narrow lane lived a poor sick boy; from his childhood he had been bedridden. When he was at his best he could go up and down the room a few times, leaning on crutches; that was the utmost he could do. For a few days in summer the sunbeams would penetrate for a few hours to the floor of his room, and when the poor boy sat there, and the sun shone upon him, he looked at the red blood in his thin fingers, and he would say, 'Yes, to-day he has been out!' He knew the forest with its beautiful vernal green only from the fact that the neighbor's little son brought him the first green branch of a beach tree; and he held that up over his head and dreamed that he was in the beach wood, where the sun shone and the birds sang.

On a spring day the neighbor's boy brought him also field flowers, and among them was, by chance, one to which the root was still hanging; and so it was planted in a flower-pot, and placed by the bed, close to the window. And the flower had been planted by a fortunate hand, and it grew, threw out new shoots, and bore flowers every year. It became a splendid flower-garden to the sickly boy—his little treasure here on earth. He watered it and tended it, and took good care that it had the benefit of every ray of sunlight, down to the latest that struggled in through the narrow window; it grew for him and gladdened his eyes, and spread its fragrance about him; and towards it he turned in death, when the Father called him. He has been with the Almighty for a year. For a year the flower has stood forgotten in the window, and is withered; and thus, at the removal, it has been thrown into the dust of the street. And this is the poor flower which we have taken into our nosegay; for this flower has given more joy than the richest in a queen's garden."

"But how do you know all this?" asked the child.

"I know it," said the angel, "for I myself was that boy who walked on crutches! I know my flower well."

And the child opened his eyes, and looked into the glorious, happy face of the angel, and at the same moment they entered the region where there is peace and joy. And the Father pressed the dead child to his bosom, and then it received wings like the angel, and flew hand in hand with him. And the Almighty kissed the dry, withered field-flower, and it received a voice, and sang with all the angels hovering around—some near and some in wider circles, and some in infinite distance, but all equally happy. And they all sang—little and great, the good and happy child and the poor field-flower that had lain there withered, thrown among the dust, in the rubbish of the removal day, in the dark, narrow lane.

Lion Kings and Trainers.

The training of wild beasts for exhibition purposes is an art requiring much patience and discretion to insure success. The trainer commences by feeding the animal from the outside of the den or cage; then ventures to enter, keeping his face steadily towards the animal, and avoiding any violence. Rough usage is abstained from as much as possible, as it rouses the "dormant demon" in the creature. Lions like tickling and stroking, and may be tickled into submission when they could not be compelled. An old trainer once said:

"To get a lion to lie down and allow the trainer to stand on him, is difficult. It is done by tickling the beast over the back with a small whip, and at the same time pressing him down with one hand. By raising his head, and taking hold of the nostril with the right hand, and the under lip and lower jaw with the left, the lion by this pressure loses greatly the power of his jaw; so that the man can pull them open, and put his head inside the beast's mouth. The danger is, lest the animal should raise one of his fore paws and stick his claws in the venturesome trainer. If he does, the man must stand fast for his life till he has lifted the paw."

About sixty years ago, when Ballard's menagrerie was halting on the road near Salisbury, a lioness escaped from one of the caravans, and before she could be recaptured, attacked and tore one of the horses of the Exeter mail; but she was recaptured nevertheless, by the coolness, and daring of the keepers. Soon after this, Ducruw, the accomplished equestrian, engaged Atkin's lion, tigress, and hybrid cubs as additional attractions to his circus. This achievement of rearing the progeny of a lion and tigress was much talked of at the time. The novel family were exhibited before royalty at Windsor castle, and then at Bartholomew fair, where a keeper lay down in the den, with the lion on one side, the tigress on the other, and the cubs disporting near him, ending by lying down on the lion, with the tigress lying on the man.

The historically famous "Lions in the Tower" gradually ceased to be a source of wonderment when the Zoological gardens became familiar and the collection was dispersed about forty years ago.

Van Amburgh, the most renowned, perhaps, of all the lion kings, came to England a year two before the reign of her present majesty. He was a native of Holland, well-formed and handsome; and his collection of trained lions, tigers, etc., drew immense numbers of spectators, Van Amburgh's cool daring was remarkable; and when Edwin (afterwards Sir Edwin) Landseer exhibited at the Royal academy his pictures of the lion-king in the midst of his trained quadrupedal pupils, the excitement spread to a class of society above that which is usually supposed to be weak on such points. Van Amburgh's career in England continued off and on for some years. One of his exhibitions included a black tiger; a color rarely met with in that animal, and a sort of drama was got up in which the lion-king personated Moroff, a brute-tamer. Among the bits of gossip which cannot well be traced to an authentic source, is one to the effect that the Duke of Wellington (who is known to have had a liking for the performances of Van Amburgh) once asked him whether he was ever afraid; to which the brute-tamer replied: "The first time I am afraid, your grace, or I fancy that my pupils are no longer afraid of me, I will give up."—*Chamber's Journal.*

We can not describe the natural history of the soul, but we know that it is divine. All things are known to the soul. It is not to be surprised by any communication. Nothing can be greater than it, let those fear and those frown that will. The soul is in her native realm; and it is wider than space, older than time, wide as hope, rich as love. Pusillanimity and fear she refuses with a beautiful scorn; they are not for her who putteth on her coronation robes, and goes out through universal love to universal power.—*Emerson.*

A Marlboro young man promised to take the affirmative side of a discussion before the lyceum if he could choose the question. This was agreed to, and he decided on "Will gunpowder explode?"

Whalers say that whales are increasing in numbers so fast that in ten years from now it won't be safe for a man to be out after ten o'clock unless he has a dog with him.

Statistics of the Eastern Question.

Baron Henry de Worms has annexed to the fifth edition of his work, "England's Policy in the East," which is just published, two interesting tables. The first gives the population, trade, financial, military and naval resources of each power concerned in the Eastern question. The second presents at a glance the religious creeds and numbers of each of the nationalities in the Turkish empire. Besides the millions of inhabitants in Russia (86,586 000), Turkey (28,500,000), Austria-Hungary (35,904,435), etc., Montenegro looks strangely insignificant with a population of 190,000, about equal in number to a third-rate English town. The revenue of this little state is put at £5,000, and its fighting capacity is 26,000 men, which is equivalent to saying that all male Montenegrins of full age are soldiers. The Russian debt is returned at £301,000,000; the Turkish at £200,000,000. The total Russian army is 1,789,751 men, the Turkish 629,736, the German 1,248,834, the French 1,118 525, the Austrian 964,028, the Italian 871,871, the English 655,808. But of our force only 183,342 are regulars, and of these 62,849 are in India, and 21,172 in the colonies. In the other armies the population is about half active and half reserved forces, but Turkey has, like England, a disproportionate number of irregular and local troops out of her total force—namely, 475,360 irregulars, and 154,376 regulars. In numbers of iron-clads France comes first with 63. It can not be doubted, however that the real preponderance is with England, which has 61, in addition to 449 other vessels of war. In this latter class, again, France surprises us with 366; Russia has 124. Turkey has 21 iron-clads and Russia 31, and here again the figures fail to indicate where the true advantage lies. Italy has seventeen iron-clads and Austria twelve. Germany possesses eight; and next comes Greece with one. Spain is excluded from these tables. It appears from Baron de Worms' second table that in the whole Ottoman empire, including now the tributary states, there are 13,000,000 Turks, 1,500,000 Arabs, 600,000 Turcomans, Tartars and Gypsies, 5,123,000 Roumans, 2,000,000 Greeks, 3,057,088 Servians, and 4,880,000 Bulgarians; that 500,000 of the Servians and 800,000 of the Bulgarians profess the Mahomedan religion. There are 450,000 Servian Roman Catholics, and 100,000 Albanians of the same faith. With the tributaries, the total population of Turkey is 52,092,068, but 10,600,000 Nubians, 5,000,000 Egyptians, as well as Servians, etc., go to make up this rather deceptive total.—*London Times.*

Mark Twain's Old Home.

Virginia (Nev.) Enterprise, March 21st: Yesterday a strange sight was witnessed at the railroad depot. As a box-car was opened out flew a gorgeous butterfly. It was full grown, and as it opened its broad wings they turned to gold in the morning sunlight. A dozen little Piutes started instantly in pursuit, all chanting a refrain from the war song a Piute brave warbles when he vanquishes his ancient foe, the Shoshone, at poker. The insect doubtless entered the car at Sacramento and dead-headed his way across the mountain. Like many a human butterfly which, from the other side, comes to try her fortune here, this one looked disappointed. The snow up on Mount Davidson looked cold, and not a lodging-house was open. But it was like a flash of memory of the idle men around the depot. Its presence brought a swift recollection of cool streams, of blushing roses and singing birds. One grizzled man watched it until it disappeared, and then turning away as he wiped a tear from his eye, muttered, "Dama a country which has never a flower save sagebush, never a bird save pelican!"

Chilton County Courier.

BY BROOKS AND MARTIN.

CLANTON ALA. MAY 11, 1877.

EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

Terms of Subscription.

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Clanton May 11.

—00—

THIS PAPER IS ON FILE WITH

Where Advertising Contracts can be made.

LOCAL.

—Fresh Lager Beer at Campbell and Cook's.

W. H. Foshee has been appointed clerk of the circuit Court, Vice F. P. Marsh resigned.

—James, A. Dudley has resigned the office of Tax Collector.—Mr. A. C. Ward has been appointed to fill the vacancy.

Our friend, W. L. Sondehine, of the old and reliable firm of Goetter, Weil & Co., was in town to-day. Success to you, friend William.

A Kentucky editor remarks that 99 out of 100 people make a great mistake when they cut off a dog's tail, in throwing away the wrong end.

—L. A. Thonton & Co., have just received a fine lot of the pure juice of the grape; besides they have any thing else you want, dont forget them. When you pass this way.

We advise all who send communications to this paper, to write them plainly, if a mistake then occurs it is our fault, if writen badly, we will not undertake to publish.

Stewart & Co., say they are bound to hold the Fort. They are well fortified with Dry Goods and Groceries, —nothing but green-backs can demolish the *Fort*. So don't be backward, go right along and see them, they will treat you kindly and give you value received for your money, or country produce.

A commercial traveler, by mistak handed a merchant, upon whom he had called, a portrait of his bethrothed instead of his business card, saying that he represented that establishment. The merchant examined it carefully, remarked that it was a fine establishment, and returned it to the astonished and blushing traveler, saying: "I hope that you will soon be admitted into partner ship.'

—We are authorized to say there will be no County Convention; the executive committe have thought best to pull the bridle off and accomodate all who desire to serve their county. Now, Gentlemen don't be backward, (but don t understand us as being greedy.) We simply want to let the people know, who you are, and what office you want. We will do this at a very low figure, whether you get elected or not, it will be nice to have your name, printed in the paper.

Some of the candidates for the county offices, according to accounts, are just a little bit previous. The boys tell it that two of the aspirants for the sheriff's office are in the habit of mounting stumps, at convenient points in their fields, early each morning, and calling with a loud and ringing voice, the names of their laborers to "come into court" as jurors and witnesses, just for a little practice, and a well known candidate for County Treasurer is credited with carrying in his pocket a huge roll of Confederate treasury notes, which he occasionally retires to a corner to count, and they do say, that he has never been able to get the amount to come out exactly right yet. Tuskegee Mail.

Everywhere, all around us, we see immigration invited and inducements offered to those seeking homes in the "Sunny Land" of the South. We welcome one and all, to our immediate county all honest men, all men who come with the proper motive expecting to be among us and of us. The vultures hordes that have so long gnawed at the vitals of this land are now scattered and are returning to their former homes to roost. We bid them God speed in their departure. But we have room and will recive heartily the men who will put the shoulder to the wheel and help roll the ball on.

We need that our waste places should be buil u ; ha our idle lands should be cultivated ; that the sound of the hammer and trowel should be heard in overhauling the old decayed and worn out buildings both public and private, erecting manufactures, and thus giving a permananey and stability to our institutions and food and raiment to many who to day know not where the next meals victuals will come from.

Let us then invite and urge upon the tide of immigration flowing into our own State. This is the speedish remedy for our return to prosperity, offer inducements that will attract and when attention is drawn hitherward do all you can to verify and fulfill all promises made.

The Circuit Court of Chilton County, commenced on the 23d., of April. Among the visiting members of the bar we noticed Hon. R. W. Cobb, W. M McMath, H. C Bullock, V. S. Murphy, Solicitor's Furgerson and Wm. Ivey. The contest over the Solicitors Office was submitted to the presiding Judge to be acted on in vacation and entered on Record, as if in term time. The people of this County were well pleased with Judge Henderson, and certainly felt the relief granted them by the Gen. Assembly in giving them a fair and impartial Judge to adjudicate matters between parties litigant.

The following is the report of the Grand Jury:

To the Hon., Judge of the Circuit Court: The Grand Jury having concluded their labors, respectfully report to your Honor, that they are gratifyed in being able to say, that under the wise and efficient administration of the Criminal laws, there is a visible decrease in the commission of crime in the county. They are much encouraged to expect that the dimanution will continue to go on under the present pacificating policy of the general Government; the hope that under its influence, the excitements which have heretofore disturbed our peace will be appeased, and that the laboring class devoting themselves to regular employment wil thereby secure to themselves a competant lively hood, which will save them from any necessity for obtaining by unlawful methods.

We report from the statement furnised by the County Treasurer, the indobtedness of the county is at the present time about $3,259.87.

They have examined the bonds of the diferent county Officers. And find them well secured with the exception of the bonds of the county Surveyor. Tax Collector and the bond of John Baker, as Baliff, which we consider are insufficient; we recomend the same be strengthened.

They also find the books of those Officers to be well kept. They would particularly refer to the neat and clerk like manner in which the receipts and disbursements of the county are kept by our able and efficient county Treasurer.

They have examined the Jail; they find two persons in Jail The Jail is kept in good condition, and from the appearance of the prisoners and from conversation with them they are well cared for. There is one lock to the Jail broke and one link o the fastning out, which should be promptly attended to.

They cannot conclude without thanking your honor for your able charge to them at the commencement of their duties, in which those duties were so luminously explained and forcibly impressed.

They thank the Solicitor for his valuable and untiring assistance and the Sheriff, Baliff, and Clerk of the Court, for their polite and courteous attention. Before we close, we beg leave to state that, the agricultural interest of the county is in a highly prosperous condition. The prospect now before us, being better than it has been at any time since the close of our unfortunate war, and this is particularly gratifying and fortunate for us in view of the foreign war which must enhance the price of every thing we consume. All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. D. WELLS.
Foreman.

Announcements.

FOR SHERIFF.

We are authorized to announce the name of John T. Cook as a candidate for Sheriff at the August election.

We are authorized to announce the name of James W. Dunlap as a candidate for Sheriff at the August election.

We are authorized to announce the name of Brandy W. Garner, (better known as Dick Garner) as a candidate for Sheriff at the August election.

FOR TAX COLLECTOR.

We are authorized to announce the name of W. L. Campbell as a candidate for Tax Collector at the August election.

We are authorized to announce the name of Seaborn Jones as a candidate for Tax Collector at the August election.

We are authorized to announce the name of W. A. Gray as a candidate for tax Collector at the August Election.

FOR TAX ASSESSOR.—We are authorized to announce the name of Benjamine A. Barbour as a candidate for Tax-Assessor at the August election.

We are authorized to announce the name of William A. Smith as a candidate for the office of Tax Assessor at the August election.

The Many Friends of W. F. Claughton hereby announce his name as a candidate for re-election to the office of County Treasurer at the August election, to be held on the 6th day of said month.

TAX-SALES.

Notice is hereby given that to satisfy the State and County Taxes due the State of Alabama and the county of Chilton for the year 1875 and 1876 I, James A. Dudley under and by virtue of the power invested in me as Tax Collector of Chilton county, will on the 31 Monday of May, it being the 21st day thereof 1877, and from day to day thereafter until the whole is disposed of, proceed to sell, between the legal hours of sale at the court house door in Clanton Alabama, to the best bidder for cash, unless the taxes and costs due thereon are sooner paid, the following described Real Estate to-wit:

French Nabors, W ½ of nw ¼ and w ½ of sw ¼ S 16 T 24 R 12, se ¼ of ne ¼ S 16 T 24 R 13, se ¼ of se ¼ S 16, T 24 R 12, sw ¼ of sw ¼ and S ½ of se ¼ S 14 T 24 R 13, nw ¼ of sw ¼ S 22 T 21 R 12, n ½ of nw ¼ S 22 ne ¼ and N ½ of se ¼ S 22 21 13, N ½ of ne ¼ S 2 T 23 R 12, tax 1875 $15 20, costs $2 50, Printers fee $2 00 total tax and costs, $19 00.

Mrs. C. Bowles, Se ¼ S 6 T 20 R 14 tax for 1876, $ 2 80, costs $ 2 00 Printers fee $ 1 00 total tax and costs.....$6 80

T D Cory, E ½ of sw ¼ sw ¼ of sw ¼ S 8, E ½ of se ¼ and se ¼, S 7 part of nw ¼ S 17, part of ne ¼ of se ¼ S 18 T 20 R 12 Tax 1876 $3 25 costs $2 50 Printers fee 2 dollars, total tax & costs 13 dol., 25cts.

Jake Rollins, sw ¼ of sw ¼ 33 T 20 R12. Tax 1876, 13 dol. 47½ cts costs 2 dol 50 ct Printers fee 1 dol total tax & cost 6 dol 97 cents.

C P Tardy, ne ¼ of ne ¼ S 29 T 23 R 14 tax 1876 87½ cts costs 2 dol 50 cts Printers fee 1 dollar total tax & costs 4 dollars 37½ cts

S J Glasscock, E ½ of se ¼ S 33 T 21 R 14, tax 1876 87½ cts costs 2 dol 50 cents Printers fee 1 dol total tax & costs 4 dol 37½ cents.

J M Green, nw ¼ of sw ¼ & sw ¼ of sw ¼ S 24 T 24 R 13 tax 1876 3 dol 46 cts, costs 3 dol 50 cts Printers fee 1 dol total tax & costs 6 dol 96 cents.

James Hill, Estate E ½ of E ½ nw ¼ of se ¼ sw ¼ of ne ¼ E ½ of nw ¼ sw ¼ sw Sec 27 T 23 n 12. Tax 1876 dol 4 90 Cost 2 dol 50. Printers Fee 100 Total Tax & Costs 8 dol 40.

...Mrs H Ray S ½ of n ½ ne of Se ¼ s14 t2l T 21 R 14 Tax 1876, 3 dol 34½ Costs 50 2 Printers Fee $1 00 Total Tax & Costs $ 88

...Mrs M A Cox SE ¼ of s 34, T 23 R 15 Tax 1876 $3 6½ Costs 250 Printers Fee $100 Total Tax & costs 6 56½.

...T J Bulsen n ½ of Sw ¼ Sec 32 T 24 R 13 Tax 1876, 237½ Costs 250 Prin's Fee $1 00. ...Total Tax & Costs 587½.

...J T Crim S ½ of ne ¼ & S ½ of T3 ¼ c. 13 T 24 R 13 Tax 1876, $6 16 cents 2 50 Printers Fee $1 00 Total Tax Costs. $9 69.

R. P. Owen N W ¼ of N E 1-4 Section 31 T 21 R 16 Tax 35cts Cost $2 50 Printers fee $1 00 Total Tax & Cost $3 85.

JAS. A. DUDLEY
Tax Collector, CHILTON county Alabama.
CLANTON APRIL 14 1877.
Above sale is postponed until 28th May 1877.,

CAMPBELL and COOK,
DEALERS IN
WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS AND TOBACCO.
Clanton, Ala.

Chilton County Courier.

BY BROOKS AND MARTIN.

CLANTON ALA. MAY 11, 1877.

EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

Terms of Subscription.

Per Annum.....$100

Clanton May 11.

THE BUTTING RAM.

There was an old farmer once who had a butting ram, and he was always on the butt. He would butt every living thing that come in his way, without regard to age, size, color or "previous condition." He was the terror of the children, the dogs, and a great annoyance to the farm stock generally. The old farmer thought he would cure the belligerant animal of his wicked propensity. So, he procured a maul and hung it up to the limb of an apple tree, and started it to swinging. When the ram saw the swaying maul, he took it for a banter, and went for it. The maul would yield and fly high in the air, but never failed to return to its original position. So, the fight continued. The old man retired for the night, but could hear the continued blows until overcome by sleep. The next morning he found the maul all there, and standing still, while the ram was worn to a frazzel, and still, and what there was left of it, making beligerant demonstrations.

There are some Editors, who may be likened unto this butting ram, for instance, the Editor of the "Coosa News." He continues to but away at the people of Rockford. He will soon be worn to a frazzel, and the people of Rockford will all be there laughing at the silly Editor, for pounding away at them with such a small cugel.

SABBATH SCHOOL ADDRESS.

—00—

Now let me entreat you to send your children to school I do not ask you to send them to me but to some one, I am not selfish in the matter, true I'd like to have them, but not unless you wish me. An education is the richest legacy that a poor man particularly can bequeath his children, t'will be to them what nothing else earthly gives in love and hours a comfort will it be, an introduction, a sweet companion when in foreign lands beset of kindred and of home, it will live when blind nature sinks space you throughout all eternity, amid the music of the spheres will it be prolonged.

Now being related as superintendant and school, to the little girls and boys. I wound say you must all must me here every Sunday morning, let nothing keep you from coming for here you may learn of Christ, his dealings with little children of heaven, the home of angels, and the way for you to do, to get there. See too if each one of you can bring one scholar apice, next Sunday, try your best, and whether you get them or not the crown that awaites you in heaven will just add one more star to twinkle in beauty there young ladies and gentlemen he.e is a place suitable to you parents tis not out of place for you we shall expect you all dont disappoint as in the day school but do your duty, I shall do mine and if Parents you are reviling in blissful ignorance dreaming. I shall teach your children and you remain at home you'as sadly mistaken in conclusion I earnestly hope that success attend our effort that this school be a pride to methodism an honor to the Church militant and a glory to god, that I with the teachers co-opperation may but be the indirect means through the instrumentality of God of leading these children in paths they should go of some wayward's return some wondrous reform and when life is over its battles fought victory won flags furled and satan a vanquished foe ignobly flying from the field of carnage we with pasports secure join the Sunday school army triumphant and when grand review is sounded to awaken the nations from their sleeping dust from its final roll call one and unworided march to the dress-parade of eternity.

ADVICE TO YOUNG MEN.

Young man! young man! dont drink! Be honest faithful and true, be industrious, trustful and constant, be economical and sparing to spend avoid wasteful habits, for they are the little, "foxes that spoil the vines." When you have acquired more money by observing these rules, than you know how to spend; get married to some sweet innocent, and raise as many more of the same sort, as you can. God knows, this particular breed of young men, are not so numerous of late years, and a gentleman's heart wame to them—humble though they be remember a "man is man for a' that." But if your ambition impels you onward and upwards, invest your little earnings in something that will be safe, and sure to rearn to you a revenue, small though it be, avoid improfitable investments, especially those for pleasure that must necessarily result in expense rather than profit. Remember those habits tend to retrograde, rather than to impel you "onward and upward."

When you feel able to marry without materially changing these rules, do so quisly; and wait until you are sure, by experience that you have done well, before you proclaim your happiness on the house top.

Remember young men of your class are the prop of the country, and that if you succeed honors must cluster thick around you, for your class is not numerous.

Old Man.

Spring Season to be Fully Inaugurated
AT
POLLAK AND COMPANY'S
On Saturday MARCH 24th, we will open

Our new and extensive STORE with an immense and attractive stock

For the Spring Season of 1877

All our Departments have been enlarged and stocked with the choicest Goods now out for the Season, and every Novelty in our line will be added to our Stock as soon as any appear in the Northern Markets. We have a resident buyer in New York who pays special attention to the wants of this trade. We invite the attention of the public to our **Complete Millinery Department** and both for the Wholesale and Retail Trade.

OUR Wholesale Department on the SECOND FLOOR of our new Building will contain large and more complete lines of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,
Millinery and Fancy Goods,
Shoes Clothing,
Gents' Furnishing Goods
Straw and Fur Hats,

Than ever before. Our prices will compete with those of any New York Jobbers. and Merchants can save both time and money by selecting from this Stock nearer home. Samples sent by Mail and orders promptly attended to.

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Attorneys at Law,
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And all other styles in the same proportion, including Grand, square and upright...all first-class...sold direct to the people at factory prices. no agents; commissions; no discounts. These pianos made one of the finest displays at the Centennial Exhibition, and were unanimously recommended for the highest honors. Regularly incorporated Manufacturing Co.—new Manufactory—one of the largest and finest in the world. The Square Grands contain Mathushek's new patent Duplex Overstrung Scale, the greatest improvement in the history of Piano making. The uprights are the finest in America. Pianos sent on trial. Don't fail to write for illustrated and descriptive catalogue...mailed free.
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OFFICE AT THE COURT HOUSE

FARM AND FIRESIDE.

AROUND THE FARM.

A SEED.

A wonderful thing is a seed!
The one thing deathless forever—
Forever old and forever new,
Utterly faithful, utterly true—
Fickle and faithless never.
Plant lilies and lilies will bloom;
Plant roses and roses will grow;
Plant hate and hate to life will spring;
Plant love and love to you will bring
The fruit of the seed you sow.

HERE is a sensible hint: Always use China eggs for nest-eggs, and never put eggs under a hen until she has set one night on a China egg, and is found upon her nest the second night; then at evening put the eggs under her—eleven to a large hen, and nine to a small one.

THE eastern dairymen have been singularly unfortunate this season. The elements have seemed to combine against them, and the prices obtained by them have ruled, on an average, two cents lower than last year. On the other hand, the cost of production and the management of a dairy have been as great as last year. The factory reports show a corresponding decrease per cow.

THE wool-growers of Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, West Virginia and Pennsylvania, at a meeting at Circleville, decided to erect a capacious storehouse at Steubenville, Ohio, for the purpose of storing their product and assorting it before placing it upon the market. This is a patrons' movement, and the stock will be disposed of directly to manufacturers.

A WRITER in the Country Gentleman advocates rye bran for calves. He says: "I have never known a calf to die with black-leg that was fed rye bran and salt, together with hay, during the first winter. Rye or rye bran is loosening, and that with a few small potatoes will do wonders for your calves."

WOOD ASHES AS A FERTILIZER.—To comprehend the part that ashes play as fertilizers it is necessary to understand of what they are composed. The composition of the different woods is as follows:

	Oak.	Elm.	Beech.	Pine
Potash	8.43	21.92	15.83	......
Soda	5.65	13.72	2.88	9.97
Lime	75.45	47.80	63.33	46.15
Magnesia	4.49	7.71	11.29	13.46
Oxide of Iron	.57	.38	.79	3.26
Phosphoric acid	3.46	3.62	3.08	4.49
Chlorine	.01	......	.14	.71
Silica	.78	3.71	1.32	8.38

IT will be seen by a glance at the above that wood ashes contain all the inorganic constituents of plant food, and it is no wonder that they are appreciated when their merits are known. Besides furnishing direct food for plants, ashes operate indirectly by aiding in the decomposition of the vegetable and inorganic matter found in the soil, and setting their latent powers free. Sprinkle ther orchard therefore, liberally with ashes, if you wish for good fruit and plenty of it.

HOP STATISTICS.—The increased consumption of malt liquors of late years has so stimulated the demand for hops that the cultivation has become highly remunerative. The acreage of the world is now estimated at 250,000 acres. Of this amount the United States produces 25,900 acres, or 10 per cent. of the world's crops. Germany cultivates about 40 per cent., England 30 per cent., Austria 7 per cent., Belgium 6 per cent., France 4 per cent., the balance being produced in small quantities in various countries on the globe. German hops are superior to any other growth, and Bavarian hops bear the highest reputation of any in Germany. A good continental crop is estimated at 85,000,000 pounds, and the annual consumption at 60,000,000 pounds. The crop of 1876 is rated at 35,000,000; hence the foreign demand for American hops to assist in making up the deficiency. According to the last census report, the hop production of 1870 was nearly 17,500,000 pounds. The principal hop-producing states of the west are Wisconsin, Michigan, California, Minnesota, Iowa, Illinois and Ohio. It is not probable that the production is greater now than then, since the ravages of the hop aphis some years since acted severely on this industry. Under the stimulus of high prices, however, considerable activity is again manifested in this direction, and when the soil is suitable, and capital enough can be commanded to properly care for the product, it will be remunerative. Nevertheless it is an uncertain crop at best, and requiring exact knowledge in cultivation and unremitting care.

ROUND about what is, lies a whole mysterious world of what might be—a psychological romance of possibilities and things that do not happen. By going out a few minutes sooner or later, by stopping with a friend at a corner, by meeting this man or that, or by turning down this street instead of the other, we may let slip some great occasion of good, or avoid some impending evil, by which the whole current of our lives would have been changed. There is no possible solution to the dark enigma but the one word "Providence."—*Longfellow.*

A PENNSYLVANIA woman who went to Kansas a few days ago writes back that she has done as well as could be expected under the circumstances. She has had three husbands, two pairs of twins and the ague.

MR. DIOGENES.

This singular man lived in Greece. He was distinguished for his eccentricities, bad manners, and bad disposition. It was his chief business to find fault. For example, he took a lantern one day when the sun was shining brightly and went out to search for an honest man, thereby insinuating that such persons were exceedingly scarce. When Alexander, a distinguished military gentleman, paid him a visit, and inquired what he could do for him, he had the impudence to tell him to "get out of his sunshine." To cap the climax of his oddities, he dressed like a beggar and lived in a tub! He was a sour, crabbed, crusty old bachelor. We infer that he had no wife, first, because history does not mention her; second, because no woman would take kindly to one of his habits, dress, or manners or aspire to become mistress of his mansion. "There was an old woman who lived in a shoe," it is true, but the woman who would live in a tub, and especially with such a companion, has not been heard from. The misanthropic spirit which possessed this man was doubtless due to disordered digestion and a biliousness, one of the prominent symptoms of which is a morose, fault-finding disposition. The tongue is heavily coated, giving rise to a bad taste, the appetite is not good, and the patient feels dull, sleepy or dizzy, and is apt to be fretful. Unfortunately, Mr. Diogenes lived several centuries before Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets were invented, a few doses of which would have relieved him of his "bile," and enabled him to find scores of "honest men" without the aid of his lantern. Under their magic influence combined with that of the Golden Medical Discovery, to cleanse his blood, he might have been led to take a more cheerful view of life, to exchange his tub for a decent habitation, to "spruce up" in personal appearance, and at last have taken a wife to mend his clothes and his manners, both of which were in evident need of repairs, and become the happy sire of little Diogeneses who would have handed down to prosperity the name, not of a cynic philosopher, but of a cheerful, healthy, happy, virtuous man!

Two Irreconcilable Conditions.

Debility and health are irreconcilable conditions. Weakly people, that is to say, people who lack the vitality requisite for a vigorous discharge of each and all of the bodily functions, are invariably afflicted with some, though it may be a trifling, disorder of the system. Atony, or a want of nervous and muscular vigor is accompanied by poverty of the blood and leanness. A certain way to overcome it and prevent the aggravated maladies to which it must ultimately lead is to use Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which promote digestion and assimilation of the food, and thus are the means of furnishing the body with a supply of blood of a quality essential to its proper nourishment. Invigoration through the instrumentality of the matchless tonic protects the feeble from a host of bodily ills which lurk in ambush for the debilitated. The Bitters are an article which it is most desirable to keep constantly on hand.

DURANG'S RHEUMATIC REMEDY never fails to cure rheumatism. Sold by all druggists

Five Thousand Books Given Away for the Asking.

While Dr. H. James was attached to the British Medical Staff in the East Indies, his high position enabled him to call about him the best chemists, physicians, and scientists of the day, and while experimenting with and among the natives, he accidentally made the discovery that CONSUMPTION can be positively and permanently CURED. During the many years of his sojourn there, he devoted his time to the treatment of Lung Diseases, and upon his retirement he left with us books and papers containing full particulars, showing that every one can be his own physician and prepare his own medicine, and such information as we have received we now offer to the public without price, only asking that each remit a three-cent stamp for postage. Address CRADDOCK & CO., 1032 Race St., Philadelphia, Pa.

AFTER an experience of over twenty-five years, many leading physicians acknowledge that the *Graefenberg Marshall's* Uterine *Catholicon* is the only known certain remedy for diseases to which women are subject. The *Graefenberg Vegetable Pills*, the most popular remedy of the day for biliousness, headache, liver complaint and diseases of digestion. Sold by all duggists. Send for almanacs. Graefenberg Co., New York.

Trouble in the Household.

We would advise every one interested not to buy Yeast or Baking Powders, loose or in bulk. They are usually made by unskilled persons, and have frequently proven totally unfit for use. There is no guarantee or responsibility attached to loose powder. DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER is always put up in cans, warranted full weight, and absolutely pure.

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FOR ten cents we will send a scientific book of one hundred and sixty choice selections from the poetical works of Byron, Moore and Burns; also fifty selected popular songs and writings. The poetry of these authors is true to nature and the finest ever written. Desmond & Co., 915 Race St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Without doubt hundreds of people who will read this item are suffering with Kidney Disease in some form, which might be cured with a bottle or two of Johnson's Anodyne Liniment, used internally. Why not try it?

Parson's Purgative Pills, which are now being extensively sold in this state, are purely vegetable, and are mild and gentle in their operation. One is a dose. Good qualities, certainly.

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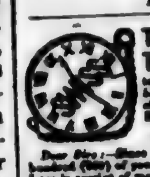

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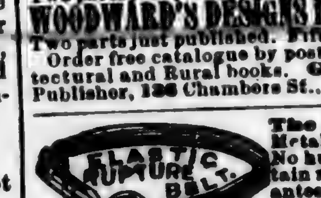

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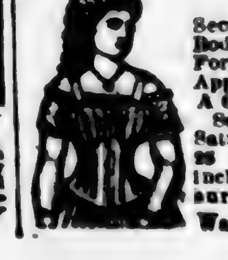
DR. WARNER'S HEALTH CORSET. With Skirt Supporter and Self-Adjusting Pads.



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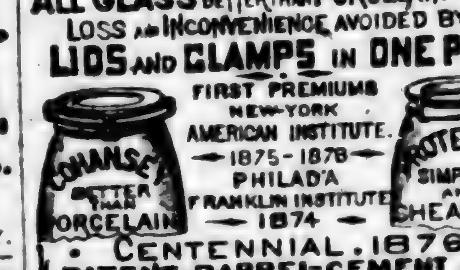

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ITS MEDICAL PROPERTIES ARE ALTERATIVE, TONIC, SOLVENT AND DIURETIC.

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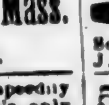

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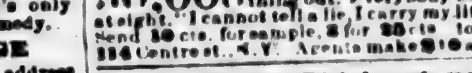

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SAFETY LAMPS! Agents wanted everywhere! Seventeen styles! Sell at Sight! Time is money! Take right hold of it! CINCINNATI SAFETY LAMP CO., 161, 163, 165, Pearl Street, cor. Elm.

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Chilton County Courier.

By BROOKS and MARTIN.

Clanton Ala, May 11, 1877.

EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

Terms of Subscription.

Per Annum.....$1.00

Clanton May 11.

—00—

GARDIANS NOTICE!

By virtue of an order granted by the Probate Court of Chilton county, State of Alabama, and by consent of the party owning a one-forth undivided interest in the lands, the undersigned Guardian of the Estate of Robert J. Williams et at minors, will sell at the court house door in Clanton, between the legal hours of sale at, public outcry for cash, to the highest bidder on

MONDAY the 4th DAY of JUNE. 1877 the following real Estate to-wit :

Ne ¼ of nw ¼ sw ¼ of nw ¼ & E ½ of sw ¼ of nw ¼ S 2, T 21 R 14, lying & being in Chilton County & containing 100 Acres more or less.

L J Popwell, Guardian

W A Collier Attorney.

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When once used will retain its place forever.

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THE SHUTTLE TENSION IS ADJUSTABLE WITHOUT REMOVING THE SHUTTLE FROM THE MACHINE.

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"OLD FOGY" So-Called.

Now have their stock full and complete, and choose this method of extending a cordial invitation to all to step in and get what they want. Cow-hides, potatoes, wool, flour, chickens, cotton, corn, meal &c. &c, taken in exchange for goods; and we will also take a few dollars in greenbacks just for *change*.

MOTTO, as ye would have men do unto you, do ye even so to them.

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OLDTIMES RENEWED!

HALL, EZEKIEL & Co. 98 Commerce

STREET, MONTGOMERY ALABAMA.

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ARE SELLING GOODS CHEAPER THAN HAS EVER BEEN SOLD BEFORE.

Read for yourself, and when you come to MONTGOMERY call and see for yourself. We are selling a first-class Grangers Axe warranted for 90 cents that any man may well be proud of.

BAR IRON.....8½ cents per pound.
PLOW STEEL.....8½ " "
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A FIRST-CALSS HEAVY CAST COOK STOVE.....

Complete with all furniture for use.

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OF THE

CHILTON COUNTY COURIER

AN EIGHT-PAGE, 32-COLUMN NEWSPAPER,

By BROOKS and MARTIN.

—PUBLISHED AT—

Clanton. the County Town of Chilton County

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One Dollar Per Annum in Advance.

The Courier bases its claims for support upon mutual interest—the payment of subscription by its patron, and the patron to receive value therefor

1877 NEW YORK 1877

The different editions of The Sun during the next year will be the cheapest during the year that has just passed. The daily edition will on week days be a sheet of four pages, and on Sundays a sheet of eight pages, or 56 columns while the weekly issue will be a sheet of eight pages of the same dimensions and character that are already familiar to our friends. The Sun will continue to be a strenous advocate of reform and retrenchment; and of the substitution of statesmanship, wisdom and integrity for hollow pretence, imbecility, and fraud in the administration of public affairs. It will continue for the government of the people by the people and for the people, as opposed to government by frauds in the ballot-box and in the counting of votes, enforced by military violence. It will endeavor to supply its readers—a body not far from a million of souls—with the most careful complete and trustworthy accounts of current events, and will employ for this purpose a numerous and carefully selected staff of reporters and Correspondents. Its reports from Washington, especially, will be full, accurate, and fearless; and it will doubtless continue to deserve and enjoy the hatred of those who thrive by plundering the Treasury or by usurping what the law does not give them, while it will endeavor to merit the confidence of the public by defending the rights of the people against the encroachments of unjustified power.

The price of the daily Sun will be 55 cents a month or $6.50 a year, post paid, or with the Sunday edition seven dollars and seventy cents a year.

The Sunday edition alone, 8 pages. $1.20 a year, post paid.

The Weekly Sun, eight pages of 56 broad columns, will be furnished during 1877 at the rate of $1 a year, post paid.

The benefit of this large reduction from the previous rate for the weekly can be enjoyed by individual subscribers without the necessity of making up clubs. At the same time, if any of our friends choose to aid in extending our circulation, we shall be grateful to them, and every such person who sends us one or more subscribers from one place will be entitled to one copy of the paper for himself without charge. As one dollar a year, postage paid, the expense of paper and printing are barely repaid; and, considering the size of the sheet and quality of its contents, we are confident the people will consider the weekly Sun the cheapest newspaper published in the world, and we trust also one of the very best.

Address THE SUN,
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The NEW YORK OBSERVER claims to publish the *best family newspaper*, and repudiaters all unsound or objectionable teaching. Even its advertising columns are free from all quackery and dangerous advertisements; and the whole paper, both in its religious and secular department, is filled with pure and entertaining reading. While we commend the position of the OBSERVER in this matter, we also endorse it as one of the most desirable periodicals for any household. The price, $3.15 a year postpaid, can hardly be made to return as much good spent in any other way S. I. Prime & Co., 37 Park Row, New York.

BEGIN THE NEW YEAR WITH A PAPER FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

The year 1877 will be marked by more important events than any of its prodecessors. The Montgomery ADVERTISER, as heretofore, will be devoted to the Democratic and Conservative cause and will be unsparing in its efforts to uphold good government in the State and Union. It is offered at the following rates:

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Chilton County Courier

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Chilton County Courier.

By BROOKS and MARTIN.

Clanton Ala. May 25, 1877.

EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

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Tickets issued to all points North and West.

Reduced rates furnished to parties emigrating West.

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	No 2, Mail.	No 4. Express
Leaves Montgomery	6:55 A M	7:55 P M
Calera	9:40 " "	10:20 P M
Birmingham	11:13 " "	11:25 P M
Blount Springs	12:35 p m	12:46 p m
Decatur	3:05 P M	2:55 A M
Nashville	3:30 " "	6:10 " "
arrive at Louisville	4:20 A M	3:40 P M
Accommodation.		
Leaves Montgomery	5:00 P M	
Calera	10:10 " "	
Arrives at Birmingham	3:00 A M	

COMMING SOUTH.

	No 1, Mail	No 3 Express
Leaves Louisville	11:15 P M	12:25 A M
Nashville	7:50 P M	8:40 "
Decatur	1:05 A M	2:07 P M
Blount Springs	3:08 a m	4:20 p m
Birmingham	4:38 "	6:05 "
Calera	5:46 "	7:30 "
Arrives at Montgy.	8:30 "	9:55

Robert Meek Sup.

C P, Atmore Gen. Pass and Ticket

ADVICE TO NEWSPAPER CORRESPONDENTS.

Never write with pen or ink. It is altogether too plain, and doesn't hold the mind of the editors and printers closely enough to their work.

If you are compelled to use ink never use that vulgarity known as the blotting-pad. If you drop a blot of ink on the paper, lick it off. The intelligent compositor loves nothing so dearly as to read through the smear this will make across twenty or thirty words. We have seen him hang over such a piece of copy half an hour, swearing like a pirate all the time, he felt so good.

Don't punctuate. We prefer to punctuate all manuscript sent to us. And don't use capitals. Then we can punctuate and capitalize to suit ourself, and your article, when you see it in print, will astonish even it it does not please you.

Don't try to write too plainly. It is a sign of plebeian origin and public school breeding. Poor writing is an indication of genius. It is about the only indication of genius that a great many men possess. Scrawl your article with your eyes shut and make every word as illegible as you can. We get the same price for it from the ragman as though it were covered with copperplate sentences.

Avoid all painstaking with proper names. We know the full name of every man, woman and child in the United States, and the merest hint at the name is sufficient. For instance, if you write a character something like a drunken figure "8," and then draw a wavy line, and then the letter M and another waving line, we will know at once that you mean Samuel Morrison, even though you may think you mean "Lemuel Messenger;" It is a great mistake that proper names should be written plainly.

Always write on both sides of the paper, and when you have filled both sides of every page, trail a line up and down every margin, and back to the top of the first page, closing your article by writing the signature just above the date. How we do love to get hold of articles written in this style. And how we like to get hold of the man who sends them. Just for ten minutes. Alone. In the woods, with a cannon in our hip pocket. Revenge, is sweet, yum, yum, yum.

Lay your paper on the ground when you write; the rougher the ground the better.

When your article is completed, crunch your paper in your pocket, and carry it two or three days before sending it in. This rubs off the superfluous pencil-marks, and makes it lighter to handle.

If you can think of it lose one page out of the middle of your article.—We can easily supply what is missing, and we love to do it. We have nothing else to do.—*Hawkeye.*

There has lately been discovered in Nicaragua a plant which has electro-magnetic properties. If you tear off a branch you experience an effect as though you struck a battery. The discoverer could not by careful analysis any magnetic metalic substance in the surrounding soil. The intensity of the shock varies according to the hour. At night it is scarcely perceptible. At 2 P. M. it is strongest. Birds and insects never seem to alight on the *phytolacca electrica.*

AN EXPERIMENT FOR BOYS.

Take two empty oyster cans and a stout smooth string. Let a small hole be made in the bottom of each can through which the string, say fifty or one hundred feet in length, is passed and secured. Then let the experimenters set up their talking telegraph by choosing their stations as far apart as the tightly stretched string will permit, and while one of the operators holds his ear to one of the cans and his companion his mouth to the can at the other end of the line, they will find that a conversation can be carried on so that even a whisper, will be distinctly perceptible. What usually most astonishes those who make this experiment for the first time, is that the sound of the voice does not seem to come from the person speaking at the other end of the string, but issues from the can itself which is held to the ear of the listener. This at first appears to be a deception, but it is really not so.—The ear tells the exact truth. The voice that is heard really comes from the can that is held to the ear of the hearer. The voice of the speaker communicates sound-producing vibrations to the walls of the can with which his voice is in immediate contact. These vibrations are communicated to the string, but so changed that they no longer affect the ear.—A person may stand by the string while the sound is passing, and yet hear nothing. At the other end of the string, however, these hidden vibrations reproduce themselves as sound.

GOOD WOMEN.

A good woman never grows old.—Years may pass over her head, but if benevolence and virture dwell in her heart she is as cheerfull as when the spring of life first opened to her view. When we look upon a good woman we never think of her age.—She looks as charming as when the rose of youth first bloomed on her cheek. In her neighborhood she is the friend and benefactor. In the Church the devout worshipper and exemplary Christian. Who does not love and respect the woman who has passed her life in acts of kindness and mercy—who has been the friend of God and man—whose whole life has been a scene of kindness, love and devotion to truth? Such a woman cannot grow old. She will always be fresh and buoyant in spirits, and active in humble deeds of mercy and benevolence. If the young lady desires to retain the bloom and beauty of youth, let her not yield to the sway of fashion and folly; let her love truth and virture; and to the close of life she will retain those feelings which now make life appear a garden of sweets—ever fresh and ever new.

—Lo! the poor candidate. He is the butt of shafts from every quarter, the patient carrier of everybody's burdens, the willing turner of everybody's grindstone. If he persevere in his race unto the end (which he will,) great must be his moral courage. Some mercilessly sarcastic person has gone and made this remark about the poor handshaker: "See how the busy candidate improves each shining hour; his heavenly smiles and winning ways are full of conscious power. The slobbering babe his arms enfold, with soft persuasive pressure, he wipes the dew-drops from his nose, and swears it is a treasure. He trots it on his supple knee, despite it's frantic screeches, and smiles serenely when it pukes all o'er his Sabbath breeches. See how the busy candidate improves each little minute; he clasps the noble sov'reign's hand, and vows there's honor in it. He strokes the snarling urchin's head, with features grave and solemn, while not a wave of trouble rolls adown his spinal column."

An irregular apprentice, frequently keeping late hours, his master at length took occasion to apply some *weighty* arguments to convince him the "error of his ways." During the chastisement the master exclaimed: "How long will you serve the devil?" The boy replied, whimpering: "You know best sir; I believe my indentures will be out in *three months.*"

MATHEWS one day arrived at a forlorn country inn, and addressing a lugubrious waiter, inquired if he could have a chicken and asparagus. The mysterious man shook his head. "Can I have a duck then?" "No, sir." "Have you any mutton chops?" "Not one, sir." "Then, as you have no eatables, bring me something to drink, then. Have you any spirits?" "Sir," replied the man, with a profound sigh, "we are out of spirits." "Then, in wonder's name, what have you in the house?" "An execution, sir."

RADCLIFFE attended a friend, declaring that he would receive no fee. When the cure was complete the patient said: "I have put every day's fee in this purse, my dear doctor; nor must your goodness get the better of my gratitude." "Well," said the doctor, "single I could have refused the guineas, but altogether they are irresistible."

THE COURIER.

CLANTON. . . ALABAMA.

SELECT MISCELLANY.

TO THE COMING FLOWERS.

Awake, dear sleepers, from your wintry tombs;
The sun has turned the point of Capricorn,
And 'gins to pluck from Winter's wings the plumes
Of darkness, and to wind his silver horn
For your return. Come to your homes forlorn
In absence of your odors and your faces;
Like Rachel weeps for you the reaved morn,
As often as she views your empty places,
Erewhile the daily scene of her and your embraces.

Come, pensile snowdrop, like the earliest star
That twinkles on the brow of dusky Night;
Come, like the child that peeps from the door ajar,
With pallid cheek, upon a wasteful sight;
And shouldst thou rise when all around is white,
The morn thou't demonstrate the power of God
To shield the weak against the arms of might,
To strengthen feeble shoulders for their load,
And sinking hearts 'mid ills they could not full forbode.

Come, crocus cup, the cup where early bees
Sip the first nectar of the liberal year,
Come and illumine our green, as smiles
Light up the poet's song. And O ye dear
March vollets, come near, come breathing near!
You, too, fair primroses, in darksome woods
Shine forth, like heaven's constellations clear:
And come, ye daises, throng in multitudes,
And whiten hills and meadows with your saintly hoods.

Come with thy lilies, May; thy roses, June;
Come with your richest hues, Autumnal hours;
O tell your mellowing sun, your regal moon,
Your dewy drops, your soft refreshing showers,
To lift their blessing hands in Flora's bowers,
Nor s'en to scorn the bindweed's flossy gold,
Nor foxglove's banner hung with purple flowers,
Nor solitary heath that cheers the wold,
Nor the last daisy shivering in November's cold.

Chambers' Journal.

Curious Effects of Earthquake Shocks.

The natural conclusions from the discussions were, that buildings, to resist earthquakes, must be either built of light and tenacious frames of wood or iron, free to allow a certain "working" as in the frames of a ship, or else of masonary so solid that, though it may be cracked, no probable shaking will overthrow it. A wrought-iron sea-pier was cited, built in Peru, half a mile long, and set upon screw piles, which six years ago endured without injury the violent earthquake that destroyed the neighboring town of Arica; and also a building of like construction which had lasted through the earthquakes twenty-five or thirty years. The solid masonry of Italy was instanced, which withstands with slight injury the heavy earthquakes that are common in the neighborhood of Vesuvius. In our own earthquake country of California the habit of building has commonly been of the slightest, except in the government buildings, which are very solid. The tall chimney of the branch-mint of San Francisco was intended to be of massive masonry cribbed about with iron plating. We have no means at hand of knowing whether this construction was carried out. One curious occasional characteristic of the earthquake movement is what would seem to be a sort of rotary vibration. There was mention in the engineers' discussion of a case in Japan, where the upper part of a chimney had been revolved upon the lower, and was left standing diagonally on it. This is corroborated by the case which was once described to us of the cathedral of one of the South American capitals, which has suffered from an earthquake. The cathedral was built of adobe, and had triangular pinnacles, strengthened by running an upright wooden post or dowel through them. One pinnacle was disloated by the shock, and the upper part of it revolved about its dowel through an arc of sixty degrees (or a multiple of it), so that its arrises stood over the center of the faces below. We think that an analogous case was noticed in a chimney at San Francisco after the great earthquake of a few years ago.—*American Architect*

Astrologers' Perils in Ancient Times.

Formerly they had rough and ready modes of testing claims to supernatural power. "Dost thou know where thou wilt pass Chrîstmas?" asked Henry VII of an astrologer. He could not tell. Whereupon the king's grace, which did still love a merry jest, made answer: "Then am I wiser than thou, for I know that thou wilt spend Christmas in prison." John Galleazzo, duke of Milan, is said to have made even merrier at the expense of a gentleman who foretold him that he would die early. "And how long do you expect to live?" he inquired of the prophet. "My lord, my star promises me a long life." "Never trust in your star, man, you are to be hanged this moment." And the duke took care that his own prediction should be fulfilled. A certain Arab general, whom the French chronicler calls Heggiage, was more courteous in the expression of his displeasure. The general was sick, when an astrologer, by way of comforting him, assured his excellency that the illness from which he was suffering would terminate fatally. "Since you have said it," replied the general, "it must be so, and I have so great a confidence in your skill that I should be very glad to have the benefit of your advice in the next world. You will therefore be so kind as to go there first and await my orders." The astrologer was immediately decapitated. Indeed, if one may express an opinion in homely English, the wonder is that astrologers would so often have been such fools. Few seem to have had the presence of mind of Trasullus, who once saved his neck with a commendable readiness of wit. Tiberius, so the Roman history tells us, when living in exile at Rhodes, whither he had been banished by the emperor Augustus, loved to while away the time by consulting diviners. The interview usually took place on a lofty eminence overlooking the sea: and if the diviner, by some foolish answer, convicted himself of ignorance or trickery, some slaves were in attendance to pitch him headforemost over the cliffs into the waves below. It chanced on a certain day that Trasullus had been invited to one of these charming *seances*. "Tell me," said Tiberius, with a curious look, "how long do you think you have to live?" Trasullus, who was no fool, appeared to be absorbed in mysterious calculations; then suddenly, with an expression of alarm that was not altogether feigned, he exclaimed "that he was menaced at that very hour by a very great danger." Satisfied with the answer, Tiberius embraced him, and from henceforth Trasullus became of the number of his friends.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

A Scene on the Bosphorus.

At the present moment sounds of martial music fills the air. His majestic caliph of the Moslems goes to mosque, and to escort him thither the imperial guard, headed by its band, is passing through the streets. Below lies the Bosphorus, across which the sultan's golden caique, propelled by threescore oarsmen, is swiftly flying. The sun is shining brightly upon the beautiful scene. A more brilliant spectacle than is presented by this imperial and military pageant cannot be imagined. Every minute the roar of artillery rattles over the water, and is echoed and re-echoed by the hills on shore. All the pomp that can be devised is accumulated to render the show stately and effective. The most magnificent troops in the world, some of the heaviest iron-clads, the marvelous waters of the Bosphorous, and the height of barbaric splendor, all combine, to impress the on-looker.—*Constantinople Letter.*

Women Who Want Office.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Graphic says: "Among the recent applicants for postoffices from the new administration are a daughter of ex-Senator John J. Crittenden, of Kentucky, author of the famous Crittenden compromise; also a daughter of Alexander Campbell, founder of the religious sect known as the Campbellites, or disciples of Jesus Christ. A lady of refinement and considerable beauty has been haunting the White house and postoffice department for several days, with a bundle of papers in her hands, trying to obtain a position that will enable her to earn a support. She is very sensitive concerning newspaper publicity, and the postoffice authorities decline to mention either her name or the persons who indorse her. Her father was a Missourian planter before the war, and is said to have been the owner of the largest number of slaves in that state. He joined the confederacy and was killed in battle, and his property was destroyed and confiscated. Since the war the daughter married a gentleman in moderate circumstances, who recently died, leaving her children without property. She has made a strong impression upon the sympathies of Postmaster-General Key, and will, no doubt, be provided for."

How the Indians Climb Trees.

In South America even the weakest woman may be not uncommonly seen plucking the fruit at the tree-tops. If the bark is so smooth and slippery that they can not go up by climbing they use other means; they make a loop of wild vines, and putting their feet inside, they use it as a support in climbing. The negro of the west coast of Africa makes a large hoop around the tree, and gets inside of it and jerks it up the tree with his hands, a little at a time, drawing his legs up after it. The Tahitian boys tie their feet together, four or five inches apart, with a piece of palm bark, and with the aid of this fetter go up the cocoa-palms to gather nuts. The native women of Australia climb the gum trees after opossums. Where the bark is rough they chop holes with a hatchet, then one throws about the tree a rope twice as long as will go around it, puts her hatchet on her coppor head, and, placing her feet against the tree and grasping the rope with her hand, she hitches it up by jerks and pulls herself up the enormous trunk almost as fast as a man will climb a ladder.—*Appleton's Journal*

A Torpedo-Mirror.

One of the most ingenious adaptations of science to modern warfare has been accomplished by General Chazal, the late Belgian minister of war. A camera-obscura, securely protected, is arranged in such a place that on a table in the interior may be thrown the image of a river which is protected by torpedoes—the position of each torpedo being accurately marked on a map spread out on a table, which precisely corresponds to the refracted image of the river. In case the river is invaded by a hostile fleet, the operator sees the vessel's image moving silently over the map until it covers a spot which indicates the station of a torpedo. As each torpedo is carefully numbered, the operator has but to mention the number to his watchful assistant, who quickly closes the circuit, and in another instant the electric spark explodes the torpedo beneath the vessel. If the first torpedo fails, the vessel can scarcely escape all that underlie her course.—*New York Post.*

TRUTHS AND TRIFLES.

An Irish writer in speaking of a lady's black eyes, said: "They are mourning for the murder they have committed."

From a boy's composition on hens. "I cut my uncle William's hen's head off with a hatchet, and it scared her to death."

The king of Siam is yet a young man, being only twenty-four years of age, but withal the father of a son of nine years and husband of nine wives.

The active theater-goer lasts about eight years. Then he acquires an awful memory about the palmy days of the drama.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

Charleston has strawberries, New Orleans has new potatoes, Baltimore has green peas, and Burlington has a fair supply of last fall onions still on hand.—*Hawkeye.*

An English silk dress weighing five pounds has at least two pounds of iron in it. Just think of the number of iron-clads floating around the streets.—*Boston Post.*

A young female traveling accordeon player was observed sitting on a door step last Thursday, eating a raw onion. As the gentle aroma ascended heavenwards, and passed a pair of sweet blue orbs over which brown lashes fell with delicate fringes, the accordeon angel was observed to drop a tear.—*White hall Times.*

Farewell, Tupper, bard and brother,
We shall never see thee more,
Till our spirits greet each other,
Gathered on the shining shore.

But though Fate has thus bereft us,
Plunged us into deep distress,
Childs and Holland still are left us,
They shall make our sorrow less.
N. Y. Sun.

"Who can tell what a baby thinks?" poetically inquires Dr. Holland, and millions upon millions of people have given up the conundrum.—*Boston Post.* From the hungry calls they make sometimes occasionally probably their thoughts may be interpreted to mean that it is a long time between drinks.—*Washington Star.*

A writer in Scribner has an article on the subject, "How to keep boys on the farm." He evidently means well, but he doesn't touch the point. To keep the boys on the farm, the farm should be well paved and lighted with gas, and have a band stand, billiard tables, and its own bar and race course. We hope our farmers are just as anxious as they appear to keep the boys on the farm, but they don't seem to take any definite action.—*Danbury News.*

The Romance of a Divorce Court.

Here is one of the love letters read in a New York divorce case the other day:

New York, October 13.

"My Dearest, Well Beloved Husband—I hear from your counsel that you are forgetful to the vows which you pledged me at the altar of love. To cherish and protect me, and are endeavoring to have me arrested for conspiracy to murder you, by putting poison in your apple 'sass.' Now, my dear old goosey, don't be ridiculous. If I conspire to kill you in New York you must indict me here, and then I will have the satisfaction of seeing your own darling's pretty neck in the noose of a nasty, ugly hempen collar. Oh goodness! how frightened I am! Why, my dear old pet, if I only knew it, I would give you fifty dollars to coax you to do it; as it is, I will agree to kiss you till you scream if you will only get the warrant out soon.

"There was a naughty man,
And all that he was bent on,
Was to indict his pretty wife,
And send her up to Trenton.

"Why would he break her heart,
When he so soft was bent on;
He'd better take her to his farm,
Than send her up to Trenton.
Chorus—Tu-ral-loora-loo.

"To my own pet, from his loving wife, Carrie E. Vreeland."

FARM AND FIRESIDE.

Are the Prices of Blooded Stock too High.

A correspondent of the Ohio Farmer recently complained that the prices of improved stock were too high for farmers, to which another writer in same paper replied as follows:

Let us look a little at this matter in detail. Well bred pigs, two to three months old, may be had for fifteen dollars each, which at ten or twelve months old would be worth that sum to the butcher. Southdown and Longwood rams have been slow sale at twenty dollars to thirty dollars each, and well bred Merinos not much higher. I do not speak of fancy show animals, but such as are good in all essential points and of pure blood. Good thoroughbred bulls can be bought for one hundred and fifty dollars to three hundred dollars. The increased value of the progeny of any of these animals for a single year would pay the purchase money. We know very well that sales are made of animals of fashionable strains at much higher rates than we have mentioned, to persons who have a high reputation as breeders of fine stock. But I am replying to the complaint of your correspondent, which had reference to such stock as the common farmers want to buy, who care nothing about fashionable strains, so they have pure blood and a good animal, which I say they can secure at the prices I have named. And these prices, I insist, the "common farmer" can well afford to demand that as a matter of fact he cannot afford to raise stock without the use of pure bred sires, when they can be had at these prices.

How to Physic a Horse.

The horse must undergo preparation for physic, which is done by gently relaxing the bowels. During the day previous, his food should be restricted to bran-mashes—a quarter of a peck being sufficient for a feed—and this with his drink, should be given warm. Corn and oats should be withheld, and hay restricted. He may have walking or tretting exercise morning and evening. As an ordinary physic, the following ball may be given: Powdered aloes, four drachms; treacle, as much as sufficient to form a ball. The physic is given in the morning on an empty stomach; after that a bran-mash is given; that over, the horse goes to exercise for perhaps an hour, and is watered when he returns, the water should be as warm as he will take it, and he should take as much as he pleases throughout the day. Branmash should be given as often as oats usually are, and better warm than cold; if both are refused, bran may be tried, but no oats, and but little hay. Sometimes gentle exercise may be given in the afternoon, and also next day. The physic usually begins to operate next morning, rarely takes effect in twelve hours, frequently not for thirty. When the physic begins to operate, the horse should stand in the stable till it sets, which may be in twelve hours. The stable should be well littered behind the stall, to receive the discharge, and the horse should be covered with a rug.

Black-Polled Cattle.

Mr. George Grant, the great farmer of Kansas, writes the Country Gentleman regarding these cattle, that their beef stands higher in the London Smithfield market and in the leading markets of Scotland, than either shorthorn or any other breed of cattle, and consequently brings a higher price; and as to milking qualities, they are fully equal to the short-horns. He has been using polled Angus and shorthorn bulls to compare the weight of the two breeds, the result showing the polls at two and one-half years on an average one hundred pounds heavier than the short-horns. The polled Angus bulls are splendid sires, and crossed with Cherokee or native cows, fully ninety per cent. of the calves are polled.

In connection with this, Mr. A. B Allen writes to the same paper, that he recommends Polled cattle as the safest and most economical of all other breed—horns not only being useless but highly dangerous, and their production more rapidly exhausting the richest elements of the soil than hide, flesh, or even ordinary bones. If he were breeding cattle now, and more particulary at the west, whence they have to be shipped to the east, and to Great Britain for a market, he would use nothing but polled bulls on the common cows of the country. For this purpose the black-polled Angus are probably superior to all others, owing to their hardiness, great constitution, thrift and superior quality of beef.

Value of Cattle Food.

"There is an enormous difference in the value of cattle foods used in this country," says the Boston Journal of Chemistry, "both for fattening and for labor sustentation. This difference is mainly due to the varying amounts of water and nitrogeneous substances they contain. Take the difference in the manurial value, for illustration, between two kinds of oil-producing seeds, linseed and cotton seed, after the expression of the oil. The worth of the manure from a ton of linseed cake is about $17 50 in New England markets; that from a ton of cotton seed cake is worth nearly $24. This value is based upon its use when fed to fatten animals. If fed to working oxen and milch cows, it fails to about half this value. The amount of labor and milk obtained will be in proportion to the relative manurial value of the excrement. All foods that hold a large amount of water, like roots, potatoes, apples, etc., have comparatively a small value as fattening or working foods. The per centage of nitrogen and phosphatic substances is so small that large quantities must be consumed to produce desirable results. The percentage of water in several of our most ordinary foods is as follows:—Meadow and clover hay, 14 3 to 16 per cent.; straw 14 3 per cent.; dry grains of cereals, etc,, 14 3 per cent.; green fodder. 75 to 80 per cent.; mangel wurzel, 88 to 90 per cent.; turnips, 91 to 92 per cent; potatoes, 75 per cent. Cattle food should be selected with reference to the ends desired in their use, and the relative cost of the same. Food for work, for milk, for fattening, should be better understood among farmers. The time will come when science will be applied to the use of cattle foods, and will be of immense service to the cattle industry of the country."

We copy the above from a high scientific authority, for the purpose of calling attention to and emphasizing the truth in the last three sentences. When cattle foods (and this includes the food of swine as well) are selected with reference to the ends desired, one of the ends being the maintenance of robust health and the possession of a hardy constitution, that scourge of the modern dairy, "abortion," will disappear, and the breeding and feeding of hogs become as safe from disease and loss as any other pastoral occupation.

A Handy Table.

We are indebted to a carpenter and contractor for the following valuable table. To those who desire to make their own estimates for building it is worth pasting in their scrap-book:

One thousand feet of flooring or ceiling will lay 800 feet of solid superficial measure. One thousand feet of siding, 750 feet. One thousand feet of rustic siding, ten inches wide, 980 feet. All lumber is measured before planing, and is so calculated in all bills.

Five gallons of oil is sufficient for 500 pounds of lead—boiled oil or raw; also turpentine weighs seven pounds to the gallon. Eight pounds of properly mixed paint will cover three squares, one good coat.

It takes from five to six pounds of shingle nails to the thousand shingles. Twenty-five pounds flooring-brads will lay 1,000 feet flooring. Sixteen pounds flooring-brads, three-penny, will lay 1,000 feet ceiling.

Nails will weigh as follows. Seven-inch spikes, 5 will weigh a pound; sixty-penny-nails, 9 to the pound; forty-penny, 13 to the pound; thirty-penny, 23 to the pound; twenty-penny, 34 to the pound; twelve-penny, 48 to the pound; ten-penny, 58 to the pound; six-penny, 153 to the pound; four-penny, or shingles, 304 to the pound.

Average green fir lumber weighs 4½ pounds to the foot; seasoned, 4 pounds; green cedar, about the same as fir; seasoned, 3 pounds. Five hundred feet of either green cedar or fir is equal to one ton. Green cedar shingles weigh about 400 pounds to the 1,000; dry, 250 to 300. Shingles bailed, in what are called one-half bunches, should overrun, or in other words, should contain 504 shingles; one quarter bunches fall short four to the bale, or 16 to the 1,000.

Popping the Questions.

One of the Danbury young men who has occasionally escorted a young lady home on Sunday evenings, and went in for lunch, after performing both services last Sunday night, suddenly said to her:

"Do you talk in your sleep?"

"Why—no," she answered, in surprise.

"Do you walk in your sleep?" he next inquired.

"No, sir."

He moved his chair an inch closer, and with increased interest asked:

"Do you sneer?"

"No," she hastily replied, looking uneasily at him.

At this reply his eyes fairly sparkled. His lips eagerly parted, and as he gave his chair another hitch, he briskly inquired:

"Do you throw combings from your hair in the wash basin?"

"What's that?" she asked, with a blank face.

He repeated the question, although with increased nervousness.

"No, I don't," she answered, in some haste.

Again his chair went forward, while his agitation grew so great that he could scarcely maintain his place upon it, as he further asked:

"Do you clean out the comb when you are through?"

"Of course I do," she said, staring at him with all her might.

In an instant he was on his knees before her, his eyes ablaze with flame, and his hands outstretched.

"Oh, my dear Miss, I love you," he passionately cried. "I give my whole heart up to you. Love me and I will be your slave. Love me as I love you, and I will do everything on earth for you. Oh, will you take me to be your lover, your husband, your protector, your everything?"

It was a critical moment for a young woman of her years, but she was equal to the emergency, as a woman generally is, and she scooped him in.—*Danbury News.*

"Why do we live; what is there for us in life?" inquires the Christian Register. We don't pretend to answer the question, but we do know that when a man has walked four miles through the mud to see a girl and finds another fellow sitting up with her, it comes home, it comes home.—*Norwich Bulletin.*

The Successful Farmer.

To become eminently successful in any profession, two things are absolutely indespensable. First, persistent energy; second, a thorough knowledge of the business in all its details, and a fixed determination to keep up with the times. All men engaged in mercantile pursuits, even on a small scale, know well the necessity of keeping posted in everything pertaining to their trade, and all, with scarcely an exception, take and carefully read one or more journals devoted exclusively to their branch of business. They would not do without one, knowing that their more enterprising neighbor would be benefited by sudden changes in market values, of which they could have no knowledge. Every physician has his medical journals, lawyers have their periodicals, and watch carefully the latest decisions of the courts and the enactments of the legislatures. In fact, every profession has its periodicals supported by nearly every member of the class which it represents. By merchants and professional men these periodicals devoted to their interests are considered as indispensable. But with many farmers the case is quite otherwise. Though from the very nature of things farmers generally require a more thorough knowledge of their surroundings than almost any other profession in order to arrive at the maximum of success, yet very many, indeed, take no pains whatever to familiarise themselves with the nature and habits of their most valuable animals and plants, or of their most destructive and tormenting enemies, and utterly refuse to patronize periodicals devoted solely to their interests, and intended to throw light upon the dark sides of every farmer's life. Many do not even attempt to familiarize themselves with the most ordinary rules of business, or the most common forms of law—and what is the result? Is it much to be wondered at that many complain of the unprofitableness of their profession, or that some are victimized by cheats and sharpers? Why is it that the butter of one dairyman always brings two, three and five cents per pound more than that of his neighbor? In the house of one you may find dime novels, comic almanacs and police gazettes; in the other carefully read agricultural papers and dairymen's books. Why is it one man always happens to receive the very highest market price for all his grain and produce, while his unfortunate neighbor can scarcely receive enough to pay expenses? Some say "one is lucky," etc. In the language of a well-known college president, we say, "Pluck is a hero, Luck is a fool."

Russian Industries.

The Russian government appears to be steadily acquiring a more active solicitude for the development of its national industrial resources. On March 29th the German iron manufacturers were thunderstruck at the receipt of an imperial order from St. Petersburg to the effect that hereafter all locomotive and rolling stock purchased by Russian railways must be manufactured in Russia. This is another heavy blow to Germam industry. To enable the railways to obtain locomotives and carriages in Russia, the government will allow the materials to be imported duty free, and will pay premiums and subsidies to Russian manufacturers. The decree seems at present applicable to new companies only, but to be gradually extended to existing companies as home manufacturers develop their works and can supply the demand.

IF YOU ARE TO MARRY a delicate, pale and sickly lady, make her take Dr. J. H. McLean's Strengthening Cordial and Blood Purifier: it vitalizes and purifies the blood, strengthens and invigorates, causes the rich blood to the cheek again. Dr. J. H. McLean, 314 Chestnut st., St. Louis, Mo.

Chilton County Courier.

BY BROOKS AND MARTIN.

CLANTON ALA. MAY 25, 1877.

EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

Terms of Subscription.

Per Annum.....$100

RATES of ADVERTISING given upon application.

—00—

A TIMELY QUESTION.

The subjoined inquiry reached us from the *Tribune* building yesterday:

"Does the Fraudulent President, RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, receive $50,000 or $25,000 annual salary?"

At present he is receiving $50,000, but how much he will receive hereafter is uncertain. The salary of the President as now fixed by law is $50,000 a year, and the Constitution provides that he "shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected." To every President who is elected, this provision applies, of course; but it has no bearing on the case of Mr. HAYES. It is true he is installed in the office, but this was done through the jugglery of the unconstitutional Electoral Commission, while the House of Representatives put upon record its solemn declaration that he was never elected at all, and that his installment was procured through fraud. This being the case, it is clear that the constitutional restriction which forbids the diminution of the president's compensation during the period for which he was elected, does not refer to Mr. HAYES, and that Congress can deal with the amount of his salary just as it can with the salary of any other official which is not fixed or protected by the Constitution. The House of Representatives has repeatedly determined, with all the forms of legislation, that the pay of the President ought not to exceed $25,000 a year; and it will be very liberal if it treats Mr. HAYES upon that basis.

New York Sun.

—The Hon. SIMON CAMERON, in his speech at the parting with GRANT at Philadelphia, on Thursday, said: "I believe when he returns to us, he will be asked to take the helm again when the ship of State is seen to be going to destruction." If SIMON meant that GRANT would ever again be made President, we do not agree with him. But if he should be elected to the office he would have a right to take up his residence in the White House, in which now dwells a man whom the people refused to elect.

NEVER harbor animosity toward a friend for a mere hasty expression; forgiveness is a god-like quality, and a true friend is so scarce that he should not be repudiated on slight grounds; but those who injure you from "malice prepense" should be shunned as you would avoid a tiger.

The Breedlove Springs, a little out of the corporate limits of Tuskegee, promise to become a noted resort for health and pleasure. They have been recently discovered, and analyzed. The mineral properties of the water is pronounced to be equal to the favorite Springs of Virginia. Though so early in the season, numbers of citizens go to and fro daily. The little city is delightfully situated on a slightly elevated plane, and has long been known for its refined and cultivated society. It is our "beau ideal" of a summer home. Free from the bustle and fashion of Saratoga or long Branch, a serene and quiet loveliness rests over it like a mantle of beauty, and every cottage is surrounded with fruit or flowers, or embowered in shrubbery, where scores of mockingbirds flutter while warbling their "Te Deum" in gratitude to Him who placed them in this second garden of Eden.

Gleanings.

Col. H. Dunklin died at Greenville, on the night of the 20th inst.

Mr. McKennie Thomas, of Elmore county, has a wheatfield of thirty-five acres, on which he is sure of sixteen bushels of wheat to the acre.

Mr. Charles W. Ferguson has retired from the position of Local Editor of the Blount Springs News, and has been succeded by Mr. O. L. Smith.

—The prospects for a good yield from the crops in Blount county were never better; there will also be an abundance of fruit in that county this year.

Five children of Francis Dunnigal, a railroad employee at Little Hook New York, were burned to death in the house on the 16th. The oldest was only nine years.

Col. R. D. Thornton has been appointed Judge of Probate of Bullock county.

—A Mrs. Rainwater, of Fayette county, gave birth to triplets—two boys and a girl.

Mr. Wm. Wilson of Birmingham died on the night of the 20th, from injuries received while going from that place to Blount Springs on an excursion on the 19th.

The new county of Cullman will start out with an indebtedness of about $2,700.

Kites are becoming fashionable at Huntsville.

Mum parties are now all the rage in South Alabama.

There are about 450 causes on the civil docket, and 60 on the criminal docket in Madison county.

Huntsville was regaled with spiritualism last week; there were several exhibitons given.

Convicts have been pouring into the penitentiary at Wetumpka quite rapidly, from all parts of the state, for the past few weeks.

The colored people of Wetumpka have organized a debating society.

—The old city council of Selma turned over the city administration to the new council on the 18th.

—The survey from Elmore station to Wetumpka was commenced on the 15th.

It costs $1000 a year to feed the paupers of Lee county.

Dr. C. Wesley Foster is in the Pike county jail for an assault on a little girl ten years old.

Announcements.

FOR SHERIFF.

We are authorized to announce the name of John T. Cook as a candidate for Sheriff at the August election.

We are authorized to announce the name of James W. Dunlap as a candidate for Sheriff at the August election.

We are authorized to announce the name of Brantly W. Garner, (better known as Dick Garner) as a candidate for Sheriff at the August election.

FOR TAX COLLECTOR.

We are authorized to announce the name of W. L. Campbell as a candidate for Tax Collector at the August election.

We are authorized to announce the name of Seaborn Jones as a candidate for Tax Collector at the August election.

We are authorized to announce the name of W. A. Gray as a canidate for tax Collector at the August Election.

FOR TAX ASSESSOR—We are authorized to announce the name of Benjamine A. Barbour as a candidate for Tax-Assessor at the August election.

We are authorized to announce the name of William A. Smith as a candidate for the office of Tax Assessor at the August election.

The Many Friends of W. F. Claughton hereby announce his name as a candidate for re-election to the office of County Treasurer at the August election, to be held on the 6th day of said month.

Guardian's Sale.

By virtue of an order granted by the Probate Court of Chilton county, State of Alabama, and by consent of the party owning a one-forth undivided interest in the lands, the undersigned Guardian of the Estate of Robert J. Williams et al' minors, will sell at the court house door in Clanton, between the legal hours of sale at public outcry for cash, to the highest bidder on

MONDAY the 4th DAY of JUNE, 1877 the following real Estate to-wit:

N E ¼ of N W ¼, N W ¼ of N W ¼ and E ½ of S W ¼ of N W ¼ sec. 2, T 21 R 14, lying and being in Chilton county and containing 100 acres, more or less.

L. J. Popwell, Guardian.
W. A. Collier Attorney.

CAMPBELL and COOK,

DEALERS IN

WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS AND

TOBACCO.

Clanton, Ala.

BARBER SHOP.

MONTGOMERY ALA.

Having opened a nice and neat shop opposite the Market House, on Monroe street, a few doors below J. A. Diaz & Co.'s Ice House, I am prepared to wait upon all with dispatch and neatness. I have four first-class barbers and warrant satisfaction.

JACK ABERCROMBRIE. 1yr

Spring Season to be Fully Inaugurated

AT

POLLAK AND COMPANY'S

On Saturday MARCH 24th, we will open

Our new and extensive STORE with an immense and attractive stock

For the Spring Season of 1877

ALL our Departments have been enlarged and stocked with the choicest Goods now out for the Season, and every Novelty in our line will be added to our Stock as soon as any appear in the Northern Markets. We have a resident buyer in New York who pays special attention to the wants of this trade. We invite the attention of the public to our **Complete Millinery Department** and both for the Wholesale and Retail Trade.

OUR Wholesale Department on the SECOND FLOOR of our new Building will contain large and more complete lines of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

Millinery and Fancy Goods,

Shoes Clothing,

Gents' Furnishing Goods

Straw and Fur Hats,

Than ever before. Our prices will compete with those of any New York Jobbers. And Merchants can save both time and money by selecting from this Stock nearer home. Samples sent by Mail and orders promptly attended to.

POLLAK & Co. Montgomery Alabama.

THIS PAPER IS ON FILE WITH

Where Advertising Contracts can be made.

LOCAL.

The name of Mr. A. C. Ward is announced in this weeks issue of the Courier as a candidate for Tax Collector. Mr. Ward was Tax Collector several years ago and made a very efficient officer.

The dance at the Court House last Friday night is said to have been an enjoyable affair.

Mr. J. A. Dudley wishes to purchase a cow from some one who owns him.

—The wheat crop in this section is reported as being unusually fine. The stand and color of corn is good, though it is rather small. Cotton is not doing so well, owing to the cool weather.

The picnic that was to have been at Coopers Station has been postponed. The base ball game will not come off before July, as the catcher of the Cooper club is absent.

—We were told that a practising physician of this place received a very large ginger cake a few days since; it filled a wagon and required two horses to carry it to his office. Being absent we did not get any.

A number of our subscribers have not yet paid their subscriptions. We request them to come forward and settle at once; we know the times are hard, that is the reason we want the money, they will scarcely feel the small amount due by each one, while taken collectively, it will be of great assistance to us.

Our subscription list is still on the increase; we have added quite a number of new names to it during the past week. Continue to swell our list, friends, we will try to keep up with the demand.

Mr. Junius Butler, who was employed at Jackson, Morris and Co's new mill, met with a serious, if not fatal accident on last Tuesday. In attempting to put the belt on the pully wheel, he was caught in the pully, which carried him around, badly bruising him, and it is feard injuring him internally.

It should be remembered that the law regulating the publication of legal notices requires that all notices heretofore posted at the Court House and two other public places in the county, to now be published in a newspaper if there is one published in the county.

—The funeral of Col Dunklin, at Greenville, yesterday, was largely attended, all the business houses in the city being closed throughout the day, and the doors draped in mourning. The military companies of this city and Greenville were in attendance, and made an impressive display. The procession was nearly a mile in length, visitors being present from various parts of the State.

A noble man is gathered to his fathers. Peace to his ashes. *Adv.*

MARRIED —At Coopers Station on the 20th, inst, Mr. J T. Kicker and Mrs. Elizabeth Cook.

MARRIED —At Rockford the 20th, inst. by Rev. W. Wicks, Judge J. R. Beatley and Mrs. L. Phillips.

—We paid Tuskegee a visit during our absence from Clanton, and as a number of our people are from Macon county, we will state that we were told everyone in the county was in good health, in fact they were all a little too well, and although many had attempted to get sick just a little, because the times were so hard, and the "staff of life" very scarce, yet no one had succeeded, owing to the Breedlove Springs being in the county and charging the atmosphere to such an extent with its medicinal qualities, that it was impossible to breath the air, even miles from the Springs without feeling full of life and vigor, and undergoing a peculiar abdominal sensation only experienced after a fast of several days. The above is not our experience; it is what "they say."

—0—

We ask those candidates who owe us for announcing their names as candidates to come forward and settle.

Our friend W. F. Claughton was in town last Monday, he came all the way from Verbena to "spread the glad tidings," that he had—what do you suppose he had, a good "showing" for county Treasurer? No, that was not what caused his mouth to stretch from ear to ear in a big smile. The reason was that he had been presented with a—twelve pound boy baby, who he hopes will reach the Presidential chair in good time by climbing up the Democratic Pole. We congratulate you, friend Claughton and hope this, your youngest representative will be a source of joy and comfort to your paternal heart.

Mr. Cook of Birmingham was in Clanton last Wednesday looking after the interest of the S. & N. road.

We notice the gentleman who occupied our chair while we were away had the Coosa News and Courier exchanging a "few words." As we feel no interest in the subject we drop the matter from the Courier, and advise the gentlemen to run a telephone from Goodwater to Clanton, if they wish to pass a few "loving cuss" words.

Several gentlemen went on a camp fish last week. They caught but few fish, owing to the condition of the river. The crowd that went seining at Mim's pond Tuesday had better luck, catching 120 pounds.

—0—

Mr. Stewart, of the firm of Stewart and Co. Says he has the best cow, the finest pig and the most sociable dog—all "scrubs' but the dog—in the place, call upon him and see them.

—0—

We think that every man whose name is announced in the Courier as a candidate for a county office, is fully capacitated for the position to which he asks the people to place him, our regret is that they cannot all go in, but let every man do his duty to himself, and leave the consequence with Providence, and if he is not placed in the office he now seeks he will have the consolation of knowing that he did all he could, and will probably succeed better in some other sphere. Let every candidate go to work for himself and assist in making this a lively election.

For poetry read lines across: for sense read capitals down:

Summer is spreading her carpet green,
Upon mountain and valley the violets peep,
Buttercups golden in plenty are seen,
Sweet scented and royally dressed.
Come with me and wander in shady dell,
Ramble the paths we have trod before;
I've a whisper to breathe, a tale to tell,
By loving eyes read in days of yore.
Evening's soft zephyr is trimming her breeze
For a touch, a kiss, a loved caress.
Open thy lattice and open thy heart,
Rapture the slow quivering boughs express,
Then open thy lattice and open thy heart,
Heaven's blue dome our emblem of home,
Only in death can we shine are we part.
Come with me o'er meadows to rome,
Our music shall be in things that we see,
Unrolled by a symphony sweet,
Rare greetings and gladness for you and me,
I'll live in its lingering memory meet,
Ever and ever, and evermore——
(Run out of lines, if not out of rhymes.)

—We again take possession of the editorial chair after an absence of three months, and will take this opportunity for acknowledging ourselves indebted for many kindness to J. S. Edwards Esq. who has had charge of the Courier during our protracted absence.

A flat car ran off the track at this place last Tuesday and it required about three hours hard work before it was again put on. While the engineer was laboring faithfully to get it on, a portion of the lumber with which it was loaded fell upon him, almost completely burying him; every one who saw it thought he was killed, but fortunately he escaped with only a few scratches.

Campbell and Cook have just received a supply of fresh lager, it is good, we know whereof we speak.

—This marriage may be said to have been hatched out of an egg.—A young grocer in Newark, while looking over a barrel of eggs, found written on one of the following verse:

"If this you see, young man
Write just as soon as you can,
And let me hear from my favorite egg:
This great boon I humbly beg."

The signature of Julia Brierson, Westfield, O., was attached. The grocer wrote to her, she replied, they exchanged photographs, they became mutually interested, and recently they were married.

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We are authorized to announce the name of Mr A. C. Ward as a candidate for Tax Collector.

—0—

The Methodist Sunday School will give a picnic some time during next week; the time and place will be decided upon next Sunday, and every one will have notice in time to get their baskets ready.

—0—

Mr. A. C. Ward who was appointed to fill the unexpired term of J. A. Dudley Tax Collector, who recently resigned, has given bond and will enter upon the discharge of his duties next Monday.

—0—

Why is it said the moon's beams cause lunacy?—Because men generally do their courting while thus exposed.

TAX-SALES.

Notice is hereby given that to satisfy the State and County Taxes due the State of Alabama and the county of Chilton for the year 1875 and 1876 I, Jas A. Dudley sheriff and by virtue of the power invested in me as Tax Collector of Chilton county, will on the 3d Monday of May, it being the 21st day thereof 1877, and from day to day thereafter until the whole is disposed of, proceed to sell, between the legal hours of sale at the court house door in Clanton Alabama, to the best bidder for cash, unless the taxes and costs due thereon are sooner paid, the following described Real Estate to-wit:

French Mabery, W ½ of sw ¼ and w ½ of se ¼ S 16 T 24 R 13, se ¼ of ne ¼ S 16 T 24 R 13, se ¼ of se ¼ S 16, T 24 R 12, sw ¼ of sw ¼ and S ½ of se ¼ S 14 T 24 R 13, sw ¼ of sw ¼ S 32 T 21 R 12, n ½ of sw ¼ S 22 se ¼ and n ½ of se ¼ S 22 21 13, nw ¼ of ne ¼ S 7 T 23 R 12, tax 1875 $15 20, Costs $2 50, Printers fee $7 00 total tax and costs, $19 00.

Mrs. C. Bowles, Se ¼ S 6 T 20 R 14 tax for 1876, $ 2 80, costs $ 2 00 Printers fee $ 1 00 total tax and costs.....$6 30.

Jake Rollies. sw ¼ of sw ¼ S 28 T 20 R 12. Tax 1876, 13 dol. 47½ cts costs 2 dol 50cts Print'rs fee 1 dol total tax & cost 6 dol 97 cents.

C P Tardy, ne ¼ of se ¼ S 29 T 23 R 14 tax 1876 87½ cts costs 2 dol 50 cts Print'rs fee 1 dol'r total tax & costs 4 dol'rs 37½ cts

S J Glasscock, E ½ of se ¼ S 32 T 21 R 14, tax 1876 87½ cts costs 2 dol 50 cents Print'rs fee 1 dol total tax & costs 4 dol 37½ cents.

J M Green, nw ¼ of sw ¼ & sw ¼ of sw ¼ S 24 T 24 R 13 tax 1876 3 dol 46 cts, costs 3 dol 50 cts Printers fee 1 dol total tax & costs 6 dol 96 cents.

James Hall, Estate E ½ of E ½ of nw ¼ of se ¼ sw ¼ of ne ¼ E ½ of nw ¼ sw ¼ sw Sec 27 T 23 R 13. Tax 1876 dol 90 Cost 2 dol 50. Printers Fee 100 Total Tax & Costs 8 dol 40.

...Mrs H Ray S ½ of S ½ ne of se ¼ of ne ¼ T 21 R 14 Tax 1876, 3 dol 84½ Costs 50 2 Printers Fee $1 00 Total Tax & Costs 4 85

...Mrs M. Cox S ½ of S ½, T 23 R 13 Tax 1876 $3 dol Costs 250 Printers Fee $100 Total Tax & costs 6 50½.

...T J Bilbro n ½ of S W ¼ Sec 32 T 24 R 13 Tax 1876, 2871 Costs 250 Print's Fee $1 00. ...Total Tax & Costs 5871.

R. P. Owen N W ¼ of N E 1-4 Section 31 T 21 R 16 Tax 35cts Cost $2 50 Printers fee $1 00 Total Tax & Cost $3 85.

JAS. A. DUDLEY

Tax Collector, CHILTON county Alabama.

CLANTON APRIL 14 1877.

Above sale is postponed until 28th May 1877.,

A. L. BROOKS. H. L. MARTIN.

BROOKS AND MARTIN.

Attorneys At Law,

CLANTON ALA.

Will practice in the Courts of Chilton and adjacent counties, and also in the higher Court's of the State.

OFFICE AT THE COURT HOUSE

Stoves, Iron, Tinware, Manufacturer and dealers in all kind of Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware, Stoves, Block tin, cooking utensils, Lead and brass pipes, pumps, &c. John H. Engelhardt.

A large stock of Metal goods, Sheet Zinc, Bath tubs &c. Roofing and Guttering done on short notice, and all work warranted. Next to the First Baptist Church, Court Street Montgomery Alabama. 1 yr

The First Watch.

At first the watch was the size of a dessert plate. It had weights and was used as a "pocket-clock." The earliest known use of the modern name occurs in the record of 1552, which mentions that Edward VI. had "one larum or watch of iron, the case being likewise of iron gilt, with two plummets of lead." The first watches may readily be supposed to have been of rude execution. The first great improvement, the substitution of springs for weights, was in 1850. The first springs were not coiled, but only straight pieces of steel. Early watches had only one hand, and, being wound up twice a day, they could not be expected to keep time nearer than fifteen or twenty minutes in the twelve hours. The dials were of silver or brass; the cases had no crystals, but opened at the back or front, and were four or five inches in diameter. A plain watch cost the equivalent of $1,600 in our currency, and after one was ordered it took a year to make it.—*Troy Times.*

A CAMEL calf was recently born in London. The parents are both Bactrian, are double-humped, and belong to Sanger's circus. The calf shows signs of but one hump. The growth of this calf may be of great interest to naturalists, for very little is known about the development of the humps. It may be that the second hump is developed somewhat late.

BISMARCK.

This month the reading public is to be delighted with the authentic biography of the foremost statesman in the world, disclosing curious researches into his ancestry and lively incidents of his youth and student life, coupled with a close analysis of his remarkable public career down to the present time—a translation from the German, with an Introduction by Bayard Taylor. A spirited, absorbing and instructive narrative, replete with anecdote, wit and wisdom, its pages gather luster here and there from characteristic speeches and private letters of Bismarck himself. The story of his life is rendered doubly vivid by upwards of one hundred illustrative home scenes, battles, portraits, etc.

It will be sold by canvassers, whose time for real *Bis*-marks the hour of its publication. Persons desiring to arrange for its sale can write to "Von Bismarck," P. O. Box 5629, New York city, and secure advance sheets.

A New French Revolution.

According to Emmeline Raymond, the Paris fashion correspondent of *Harper's Bazar*, we are on the eve of a revolution; but it will, in all probability, be bloodless, and one that American ladies will hail with joy. We refer to the description of a new costume (see *Bazar* of March 31), which renders crinoline indispensable. Not the discarded styles of former days, but sensible, small-sized, elegant skirts; flat in front and close at the sides, with a graceful train at the back; admirably adapted to sustain the new Princesse and Gabrielle robes. We learn from various sources that this new Paris fashion is superseding all others.—*Lady's Journal.*

AFTER an experience of over twenty-five years, many leading physicians acknowledge that the *Graefenberg Marshall's* Uterine *Catholicon* is the only known certain remedy for diseases to which women are subject. The *Graefenberg Vegetable Pills*, the most popular remedy of the day for billiousness, headache, liver complaint and diseases of digestion. Sold by all druggists. Send for almanacs. Graefenberg Co., New York.

Smoke, Soot and Coal Gas.

And all worry with fires that will not burn, and where it is impossible to cook properly, can all be remedied and a saving in fuel obtained. Send stamp for circular. Henry Colford & Co., 726 Sansom St., Philadelphia.

DURANG'S RHEUMATIC REMEDY never fails to cure rheumatism. Sold by all druggists.

A POSITIVE CURE FOR RHEUMATISM—Durang's Rheumatic Remedy. Send for circular to Helphenstine & Bently, Washington, D. C.

PREMATURE loss of the hair, which is so common nowadays, may be entirely prevented by the use of BURNETT'S COCOAINE.

RHEUMATISM cured at once by Durang's Rheumatic Remedy. Send for circular to Helphenstine & Bently, Washington, D. C.

VEGETABLE Pulmonary Balsam, the great New England cure for coughs, colds and consumption. Cutler, Bros. & Co., Boston, only genuine.

KNOWLEDGE IS POWER.

This is a nation of enlightened freemen. Education is the corner-stone and foundation of our government. The people are free to think and act for themselves, and that they may act wisely it is necessary that they be well informed. Every individual gain increases public gain. Upon the health of the people is based the prosperity of a nation, by it every value is increased, every joy enhanced. Health is essential to the accomplishment of every purpose; while sickness thwarts the best intentions and loftiest aims. Unto us are committed important health trusts, which we hold not merely in our own behalf but for the benefit of others. In order that we may be able to discharge the obligation of our trusteeship and thus prove worthy of our generous commission, it is necessary that we study the art of preserving health and prolonging life. It is of paramount importance to every person not only to understand the means for the preservation of health, but also to know what remedies should be employed for the alleviation of the common ailments of life. Not that we would advise every man under all circumstances to attempt to be his own physician, but we entreat him to acquire sufficient knowledge of his system and the laws that govern it, that he may be prepared to take care of himself properly, and thereby prevent sickness and prolong life. In no text book will the people find the subjects of physiology and hygiene, or the science of life and the art of preserving health, more scientifically discussed or more plainly taught than in the "People's Common Sense Medical Adviser," by R. V. Pierce, M. D., of Buffalo, N. Y. It is a volume of over nine hundred large pages, illustrated by over two hundred and eighty-two engravings and colored plates, is elegantly bound in cloth and gilt, and is sent, post-paid, to any address by the author at the low price of one dollar and fifty cents a copy. Nearly one hundred thousand copies have already been sold, and the present edition which is revised and enlarged and more especially adapted to the wants of the family, is selling very rapidly. It treats of all the common diseases and their remedies, as well as of anatomy, physiology, hygiene, human temperaments, and many other topics of great interest to all people, and is truly what its author styles it, "Medicine Simplified."

Scotching Malaria.

It is a fact widely and amply attested that where the powerful and pernicious drug, quinine, and other mineral poisons, administered as remedies for fever and ague and bilious remittents, fail to yield more than temporary relief to the sufferer, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters scotches those tremendous epidemics most thoroughly, and by strengthening the system and regulating its functions, protects it against malarial attacks. No resident of a locality where the above maladies prevail, or where they are likely to break out in consequence of the poisoning of the atmosphere by noxious exhalations, should fail to take practical cognizance of the above important truth, and by a timely use of the Bitters avoid the ravages of maladies so disastrous to the physical constitution. There is not in existence a finer tonic, corrective and defensive cordial.

DR. WILHOFT'S ANTI-PERIODIC OR FEVER AND AGUE TONIC!—Wilhoft's Tonic has established itself as the real infallible Chill cure. It is universally admitted to be the only reliable and harmless Chill medicine now in use. Its efficacy is confirmed by thousands of certificates of the very best people from all parts of the country. It cures malarious diseases of every type, from the shaking agues of the lakes and valley to the raging fevers of the torrid zone. Try it! It has never been known to fail. G. R. FINLAY & Co., Proprietors, New Orleans.
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Please Bear It in Mind

that if your grocer does not have, and will not get, DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER for you, you can send 20 cents for quarter, 35 cents for half, or 60 cents for one pound can, direct to DOOLEY & BROTHER, New York, and you will receive it by return of mail. Always use it for the delicious Vienna rolls.

I HAVE sold Hatch's Universal Cough Syrup for five years. During that time I sold more of it than of any other cough remedy. Many of my customers will have nothing else. All who use it speak in its praise, as a safe, effectual and pleasant medicine to take. It is claimed to be unfailing for croup.
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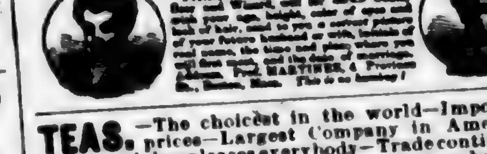
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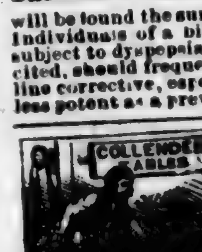

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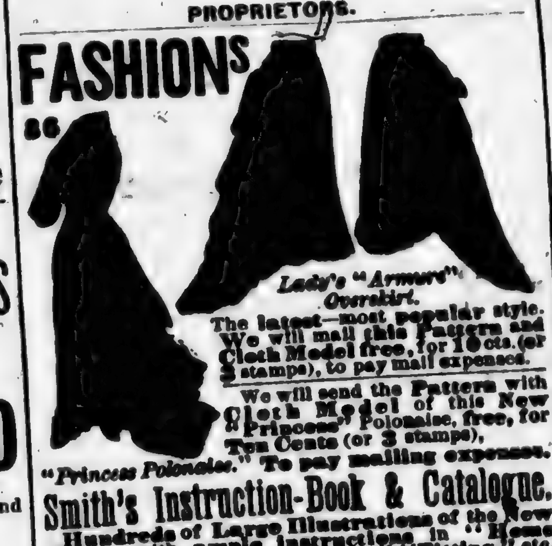
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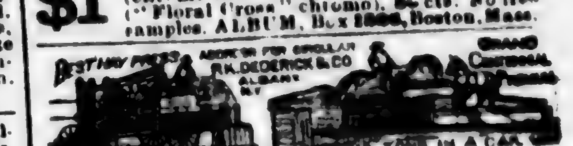

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Chilton County Courier.

By BROOKS and MARTIN.

Clanton Ala. May 25, 1877.

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Arrives at Birmingham	3:00 A M	

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Decatur	1:05 A M	3:07 P M
Blount Springs	3:08 a m	4:20 p m
Birmingham	4:38 "	6:05 "
Calera	5:48 "	7:30 "
Arrives at Montgomery	8:30 "	9:55 "

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ADVICE TO NEWSPAPER CORRESPONDENTS.

Never write with pen or ink. It is altogether too plain, and doesn't hold the mind of the editors and printers closely enough to their work.

If you are compelled to use ink never use that vulgarity known as the blotting-pad. If you drop a blot of ink on the paper, lick it off. The intelligent compositor loves nothing so dearly as to read through the smear this will make across twenty or thirty words. We have seen him hang over such a piece of copy half an hour, swearing like a pirate all the time, he felt so good.

Don't punctuate. We prefer to punctuate all manuscript sent to us. And don't use capitals. Then we can put stops and capitalize to suit ourself, and your article, when printed in print, will astonish even it does not please you.

Don't try to write too plainly. It is a sign of plebeian origin and public school breeding. Poor writing is an indication of genius. It is about the only indication of genius that a great many men possess. Scrawl your article with your eyes shut and make every word as illegible as you can. We get the same price for it from the ragman as though it were covered with copperplate sentences.

Avoid all painstaking with proper names. We know the full name of every man, woman and child in the United States, and the merest hint at the name is sufficient. For instance, if you write a character something like a drunken figure "8," and then draw a wavy line, and then the letter M and another waving line, we will know at once that you mean Samuel Morrison, even though you may think you mean "Lemuel Messenger;" It is a great mistake that proper names should be written plainly.

Always write on both sides of the paper, and when you have filled both sides of every page, trail a line up and down every margin, and back to the top of the first page, closing your article by writing the signature just above the date. How we do love to get hold of articles written in this style. And how we like to get hold of the man who sends them. Just for ten minutes. Alone. In the woods, with a cannon in our hip pocket. Revenge, is sweet, yum, yum, yum.

Lay your paper on the ground when you write; the rougher the ground the better.

When your article is completed, crunch your paper in your pocket, and carry it two or three days before sending it in. This rubs off the superfluous pencil-marks, and makes it lighter to handle.

If you can think of it lose one page out of the middle of your article.—We can easily supply what is missing, and we love to do it. We have nothing else to do.—*Hawkeye.*

There has lately been discovered in Nicaragua a plant which has electro-magnetic properties. If you tear off a branch you experience an effect as though you struck a battery. The discoverer could not by careful analysis any magnetic metalic substance in the surrounding soil. The intensity of the shock varies according to the hour. At night it is scarcely perceptible. At 2 P. M. it is strongest. Birds and insects never seem to alight on the *phytolacca electrica.*

AN EXPERIMENT FOR BOYS.

Take two empty oyster cans and a stout smooth string. Let a small hole be made in the bottom of each can through which the string, say fifty or one hundred feet in length, is passed and secured. Then let the experimenters act as their talking telegraph by choosing their stations as far apart as the tightly stretched string will permit, and while one of the operators holds his ear to one of the cans and his companion his mouth to the can at the other end of the line, they will find that a conversation can be carried on so that even a whisper, will be distinctly perceptible. What usually most astonishes those who make this experiment for the first time, is that the sound of the voice does not seem to come from the person speaking at the other end of the string, but issues from the can itself which is held to the ear of the listener. This at first appears to be a deception, but it is really not so.—The ear tells the exact truth. The voice that is heard really comes from the can that is held to the ear of the hearer. The voice of the speaker communicates sound-producing vibrations to the walls of the can with which his voice is in immediate contact. These vibrations are communicated to the string, but so changed that they no longer affect the ear.—A person may stand by the string while the sound is passing, and yet hear nothing. At the other end of the string, however, these hidden vibrations reproduce themselves as sound.

GOOD WOMEN.

A good woman never grows old.—Years may pass over her head, but if benevolence and virture dwell in her heart she is as cheerfull as when the spring of life first opened to her view. When we look upon a good woman we never think of her age.—She looks as charming as when the rose of youth first bloomed on her cheek. In her neighborhood she is the friend and benefactor. In the Church the devout worshipper and exemplary Christian. Who does not love and respect the woman who has passed her life in acts of kindness and mercy—who has been the friend of God and man—whose whole life has been a scene of kindness, love and devotion to truth? Such a woman cannot grow old. She will always be fresh and buoyant in spirits, and active in humble deeds of mercy and benevolence. If the young lady desires to retain the bloom and beauty of youth, let her not yield to the sway of fashion and folly; let her love truth and virture; and to the close of life she will retain those feelings which now make life appear a garden of sweets—ever fresh and ever new.

—Lo! the poor candidate. He is the butt of shafts from every quarter, the patient carrier of everybody's burdens, the willing turner of everybody's grindstone. If he persevere in his race until the end (which he will,) great must be his moral courage. Some mercilessly sarcastic person has gone and made this remark about the poor handshaker: "See how the busy candidate improves each shining hour; his heavenly smiles and winning ways are full of conscious power. The slobbering babe his arms enfold, with soft persuasive pressure, he wipes the dew-drops from his nose, and swears it is a treasure. He trots it on his supple knee, despite it's frantic screeches, and smiles serenely when it pukes all o'er his Sabbath breeches. See how the busy candidate improves each little minute; he clasps the noble sov'reign's hand, and vows there's honor in it. He strokes the snarling urchin's head, with features grave and solemn, while not a wave of trouble rolls adown his spinal column."

An irregular apprentice frequently keeping late hours, his master at length took occasion to apply some *weighty* arguments to convince him the "error of his ways." During the chastisement the master exclaimed: "How long will you serve the devil?" The boy replied, whimpering: "You know best sir; I believe my indentures will be out in *three months.*"

Mathews one day arrived at a forlorn country inn, and addressing a lugubrious waiter, inquired if he could have a chicken and asparagus. The mysterious man shook his head. "Can I have a duck then?" "No, sir." "Have you any mutton chops?" "Not one, sir." "Then, as you have no eatables, bring me something to drink, then. Have you any spirits?" "Sir," replied the man, with a profound sigh, "we are out of spirits." "Then, in wonder's name, what have you in the house?" "An execution, sir."

Radcliffe attended a friend, declaring that he would receive no fee. When the cure was complete the patient said: "I have put every day's fee in this purse, my dear doctor; nor must your goodness get the better of my gratitude." "Well," said the doctor, "since I could have refused the guineas, but altogether they are irresistible."

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Judge Probate

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Arrives at Mont'gy.	8:30 " "	9:55

Robert Meek Sup.

C P, Atmore Gen. Pass and Ticket

It is a noble and a great thing to cover the blemishes and excuse the failings of a friend; to draw a curtain before his stains and to display his perfections; to bury his weaknesses in silence, but to proclaim his virtues on the house-top. It is an imitation of the charities of heaven, which, when the creature lies prostrate in the weakness of sleep and weariness, spreads the covering of night and darkness over it, to conceal it in that condition. But as soon as our spirits are refreshed, and nature returns to its morning vigor, God then bids the sun to rise and the day shines upon us, both to advance and to show that activity. *South.*

The Last Man.

What will become of the last man? Various theories that have been seriously maintained by scientific men are described in the *scientific American*, and we summize them: 1. The surface of the earth is steadily diminishing, elevated regions are being lowered, and the seas are filling up. The land will at last be all submerged, and the last man will be starved or drowned. 2. The ice is gradually accumulating at the North Pole and melting away at the South Pole, the consequence of which will be an awful catastrophe when the earth's centre of gravity suddenly changes. The last man will then be drowned by the rush of waters. 3 The earth cannot always escape a collision with a comet, and when the disaster comes there will be a mingling of air and cometary gas, causing an explosin. If the last man is not suffocated he will be blown up. 4. There is a retarding medium in space, causing a gradual loss of velocity in the planets, and the earth, obeying the law of gravitation, will get closer to the sun. The last man will be sunstruck. 5. The amount of water on the earth is slowly diminishing, and simultaneously the air is loosing in quantity and quality. Finally the earth will be an arid waste, like the moon. The last man will be suffocated. 6. Other suns have disappeared, and ours must, sooner or later, blaze up and then disappear. The intense heat of the conflagration will kill every living thing on earth. The last man will be burned up. 7. The sun's fire will gradually burn out, and the temperature will cool. The earth's glacial zones will enlarge, driving our race toward the equator, until the habitable space will lessen to nothing. The last man will be frozen to death. 8. A gradual cooling of the earth will produce enormous fissures, like those seen in the moon. The surface will become extremely unstable, until the remnant of humanity will take refuge in caves. The last man will be crushed in his subterranean retreat. 8. The earth will at last separate into small fragments, leaving the people without any foothold. The last man will have a dreadful fall through space. 10. The tenth theory, proving that there will be no last man at all, is thus expressed: "Evolution does not necessarily imply progress, and possibly the race may have retrograded until the human being possesses the nature of the plant louse; such being the case, this single inhabitant will spontaneously produce posterity of both sexes."

There is serious talk of draining Lake Okeechobee, Fla., and reclaiming thousands of acres of land.

Humor and Sarcasm.

It is not everbody that know where to joke, or when, or how; and whoever is ignorant of these conditions had better not joke at all. A gentleman never attempts to be humorous at the expense of people with whom he is but slightly acquainted. In fact, it is neither a good or wise policy to joke at anybody's expense; that is to say, to make anybody uncomfortable merely to raise a laugh.

Old Æsop, who was doubtless the subject of many jibes on account of his humped back, tells the story in the fable of "The Boys and Frogs." What was fun to the youngsters was the death of the croakers.

A jest may cut deeper than a curse. Some men are so constituted that they cannot take a friendly joke in the same light coin, and will requite it with contumely and insult. Never banter one of this class, or he will brood over your bandinage long after you have forgotten it, and it is not prudent to incur one's enmity for the sake of uttering a smart double entendre or a tart repartee.

Ridicule, at best, is a perilous weapon. Satire, however, when leveled at social foibles and political evils, is not only legitimate, but commendable. It has shamed down more abuses than were ever abolished by force or logic.

Throughout the empire of Morocco there are villages where the elder members of the adult population follow professionally the pursuit of fattening young ladies for the matrimonial market of Barbary. The Moors, like the Turks and most other Orientals, give a decided preference for moon faced wives over lean ones, and are more solicitous as to the number of pounds which their brides weigh than about the stock of accomplishments they possess. A girl is put under the process of fattening when she is about 12 years of age. Her hands are tied behind her, and she is seated on a carpet during so many hours every day, while her "papa" stands over her with a *matrique*, or big stick, and her mother, from time to time, pops into her mouth a ball of *couscoussou*, or stiff maize porridge kneaded up with grease, and just large enough to be swallowed without choking her. If the unfortunate girl declines to be crammed, she is forced to acquiesce; so that ere long she resigns herself to the torture, and gulps the boluses down lest she should be maltreated.

SMALL FARMS. The advantages of small farms are briefly in the following lines: They make near neighbors; they make good roads; they make plenty of good schools and churches; there is more money made in proportion to the labor; less labor is wanted: everything is kept neat; less wages have to be paid for help; less time is wasted; more is raised to the acre; besides, it is tilled better; there is no watching of hired help; the mind is not in a worry, a stew, a fret all the time.

A Family Quarrel.

A woman being counted out, the other morning, after a debate on the question. "Who shall rise and build the fire?" got up and split her husband's wooden leg into kindling wood and boiled the steak with it. It made him so mad that he got hold of her false teeth and bit the dog with them. She cried until she had a fit of hysterics, and then fipped out his glass eye, and climbed upon the bed-post and waxed the glaring eye to the ceiling with a bit of chewing gum. Then he took her wisp of false hair and tied it to a stick and began whitewashing the kitchen with it. Then she started off to obtain a divorce, but the Judge decided that he couldn't grant a divorce unless there were two parties to the suit, and there was hardly enough of them left to make one.

A substitute for gunpowder, invented in England, is called "powder paper." It is paper impregnated with a mixture of potatic chlorate, nitrate, prussiate and chromate, powdered wood charcoal, and a little starch. It leaves no grease on the gun, produces less smoke and less recoil, and is less impaired by humidity, and it is 5-16ths stronger than gunpowder.

The inundation of 1771, which swept away a great part of the old Tyne Bridge, Newcastle, England, was long remembered, and alluded to with emphasis as "the flood." A few years later, Mr. Adam Thompson was put into the witness box at the Assizes. The counsel, asking his name, received for answer—"Adam, sir,—Adam Thompson." "Where do you live?" "At Paradise, sir." Paradise was a village about a mile and a half west of Newcastle, but now closely adjoining the town. "And how long have you dwelt in Paradise?" Continued the barrister. "Ever since the Flood," was the reply.

Be frank with the world. Frankness is the child of honesty and courage. Say what you mean to do on every occasion, and take it for granted that you mean to do just what is right. If a friend asks a favor of you, you should grant it, if it is reasonable; if it is not, tell him plainly why you cannot. You will wrong him and wrong yourself by equivocation of any kind.

THE COURIER.

CLANTON. . . ALABAMA.

SELECT MISCELLANY.

WORK AND WAIT.

BY JOAQUIN MILLER.

Forty days and forty nights,
Blows about the broken waters,
Noah and his sons and daughters
Forty days they beat and blow—
Forty days of faith, and lo!
The olive leaf, the lifted heights,
The rest at last, the calm delights.

Forty years of sun and sand,
Serpents, beasts and wilderness,
Desolation and distress,
War and famine, wail and woe—
Forty years of faith, and lo!
The mighty Moses lifts a hand
And shows at last the promised land.

Forty days to fast and pray,
The patient Christ outworn defied
The angry tempter at his side,
Forty days or forty years
Of patient sacrifice and tears—
Lo! what are all of these the days
That time has nothing more to say?

Lift your horns, exult and blow,
Believe and labor. Tree and vine
Must flourish ere the fruit and wine
Reward your planting. Round and round
The rocky walls, with faith profound,
The trumpets blew, blew loud, and lo!
The tumbled walls of Jericho.

The Human Face.

The countenance of every nation defines the characteristics of its people. Every human face indicates the moral training as well as the temperament and ruling traits of its owner, just as much as every human form indicates the quality and amount of its physical exercise. This is proven by the variety of human faces everywhere visible. Those whose lives have been given to physical labor, unbrightened by an education of ideas, have always a stolid, stupid expression, even while their limbs and muscles are splendidly developed. The more savage the people, the uglier they are in facial development. The very features of their faces are disfigured by violent and ungoverned passions. People whose employments are intellectual have invariably a large, clear gaze, a bright, outraying expression, as if from an inward light shining through a vase. Where a fine organization and a deep sensibility accompany the practice of intellectual pursuits, often the features take on a transparent, luminous look. Persons endowed with powerful sensibility, however plain their features, always have moments of absolute beauty.

The Imperturbable Passenger.

A train-boy on an Illinois road found a rather rough customer in an old gentleman of composed mien, who received all shots as if he were bullet-proof. The boy bombarded him with papers, and pamphlets, and candies, and bound books, and nuts, and fruits of one kind and another. But it was no good. Had the elderly party been lined inside with brass he could not have shown greater indifference. The boy fretted under his treatment, as was plain to be seen. He had passed the cigars some thirty times, and without success, when he said, in a tone of desperation:

"Try some of these cigars, and if they don't kill you within a month I'll give you the money back."

The man was somewhat amused by that, but he had the boy. He said:

"If I am dead how can you give me the money?"

"I'll give it to your family, then."

"But I ain't got no family."

"Well, I'll give it to the family next door," persisted the boy.

"But there ain't no family next door," said the man, with the smile lengthening his face.

"Oh, there'll be one move in when they hear you are dead," was the quick reply. The elderly passenger shut up like a borowed knife.—*Danbury News.*

Be Independent.

Yes, be independent.

Don't hang round and wait for somebody else to go ahead. Break your own path. Don't put off to-day's work until to-morrow in the hope that it will be done for you.

If you want to succeed take off your gloves and callous your own hands on the plow-handles.

If you are a woman, and the servant goes off in a huff, be independent, and wash your own dishes, and scrub your own floors, and laugh in her face when she comes back, expecting to be received with open arms.

There is nothing like showing fate; even if it be fate in the shape of an ill-tempered servant, that you are independent of it, and can get on without it.

When people find you don't want any of their help they are always eager to help you. Things that you do not stand in need of, will be offered you freely.

When you see a duty before you, do it, and don't stand shivering on the brink for fear somebody will say something about it. What matters it if Mrs. A says you are a fool, and Mr. B expresses the opinion that there is something wrong in your upper story? What she says and what he says does not alter it.

Don't ask everybody's advice about everything. Have pluck enough to decide for yourself. If you want to buy a bushel of corn don't spend a day running about asking X, Y and Z where you had better buy it or if you hadn't better wait until grain falls.

Don't be a slave to what anybody is going to say about you. If you have enemies, and of course you have, unless you are a born idiot, let them fling out at you. Show the world by your daily life that your enemies have lied. Live lying slanders down. Lift up your head and be independent of them. Have no confidants and go-betweens.

Mutual friends are disastrous failures anywhere out of Charles Dickens' novels. If you have secret sorrows trust them only to your God, for He alone can keep a secret.

In all matters of right and wrong judge yourself; decide for yourself; stand by yourself.

Bear in mind the solemn and stupendous truth that you are preparing yourself for eternity, and act in such a way that you may not fear to have the sunlight of eternity stream full upon all your finished deeds.

Be independent.

Don't cast your burdens upon others. Rest them between yourself and Heaven.

The tree which lifts its rugged branches to the sky, in the open field, stands firm before the tempest which will uproot its brother in the thickly-grown midland. It has learned to stand for itself. It has learned the lesson which every man who would make his life a success should learn—to be independent.—*Kate Thorn, in N. Y. Weekly.*

A NEW fashion in dinner parties is becoming known in London. It requires the dismissal of the servants after the fish, and the bestowing of proper attentions upon the guests thereafter by the ladies of the family. The fashion is spreading rapidly among the wealthy. In this country there is a fashion of dispensing with servants altogether at dinner parties, but thus far it is chiefly confined to those who are not wealthy.

CALIFORNIA is to have a slaughter-house 2,400 feet long, and all sheep who enter there will leave hope and their pelts behind.

CIVILIZATION'S CONFINES.

The Steppes and Oases of Central Africa.

The steppes are the bottoms of ancient seas which once rolled over a large portion of the continent of Asia, and which, when swept by storms, rise in tumultuous waves, not of water, but of sand, the particles of which might be likened to spray, but that they burn like sparks of fire. The terror inspired by these storms is such as to deter even the most adventurous merchant from traversing the steppes in summer, unless under the most pressing necessity. Their aspect, when covered with snow, is described as strangely awful and oppressive, exhibiting the expanse of the ocean without its animation, and the solitude of the Arctic regions without their sublimity. Woe to the traveler who is overtaken by a snow storm in the steppes; his doom is inevitable, and bodies of troops, which have assailed the perilous task of marching across the steppes in winter, have been overtaken and overwhelmed by a tempest of snow. Dreary as are the steppes in winter, their aspect in spring is not without a certain beauty. The vegetation is rapid, and they are clothed with short vivid green grass, interspersed with scarlet poppies, wild tulips, yellow larkspurs, geraniums and many kinds of cruciferous and leguminous plants. The oases of Central Asia afford a striking contrast to the surrounding desolation, and the cities which in past ages sprang up in these favored spots abounded in everything that could gratify the heart of an Asiatic. Even in their decay they possess attractions which excite the enthusiasm of travelers, and Bokhara, Balkh, Khokan, Samarcand, Khiva, and Tashkend, are still celebrated for their babbling streams, bubbling fountains, delightful gardens, and deep umbrageous groves. The oases are very carefully cultivated. Watermelons are grown over extensive areas, and afford the most grateful alleviation to the often overpowering heat; fruits of various kinds are raised in great perfection, and tobacco of the finest quality is produced in such abundance as to place this necessary of life for an Asiatic within the reach of the poorest individual. The gardens, Mr. Schuyler says, constitute the beauty of this land. The long rows of poplar and elm trees, the vineyards, and the dark foliage of the pomegranate, transport one at once to the plains of Lombardy or the south of France. In the early spring the cities and their vicinity are one mass of white and pink with the bloom of almond, peach, cherry, apricot and plum trees, which perfume the air for miles around. These gardens are the favorite resorts of the people in summer, and well they may be, for nowhere are fruits more abundant, and of some varieties nowhere are they better. The apricots and nectarines it would be impossible to surpass. Peaches, though smaller in size, are said to possess a higher flavor than the best of England. The large blue plums of Bokhara are celebrated over the whole of Asia. There are in common cultivation ten varieties of melons. In that hot climate they are considered particularly wholesome, and in summer form one of the principal articles of food. An acre of land properly prepared will produce, in ordinary years, from two to three thousand, and in good years double that quantity.—*New Quarterly Magazine.*

THE number of young men who are brought up to no useful trade or calling is very great. It is increasing, and its effect is seen in political life, where thousands of men are begging for "position," with a vague idea that their untainted powers and ignorance can find shelter in some cozy nook where they may at least draw their pay.

FACTS AND FIGURES.

STATISTICS show that more elderly marriages take place in Kentucky than in any other state in the union. Nothing is thought, on either side of the house, of tying the knot at three-score years and ten, and along there.

IN the year 1876 there were 1,154,627 births and 676,728 deaths registered in Great Britain and Ireland. These numbers are equal to a birth-rate of 34.8 and a death-rate of 20.4 per 1,000 persons estimated to be living in the middle of the year.

A WEST SIDE man heard a noise in his cellar last night, and getting quietly out of bed, secured a pistol and crept cautiously out on the roof, when he closed the hatch after him, and remained until daylight in comparative safety.—*Inter-Ocean.*

A GERMAN American says bock beer takes its name, not from a he-goat, but from Einbeck, a town in Germany famous for its excellent lager beer. Limburger cheese gets its name from Limburg, in the Netherlands, and its fragrance comes from the decaying intestines of sheep, which are chopped fine and mixed with the milk.

There are in Colorado over fifty peaks which rise more than 14,000 feet above sea level. Blanca Peak, in that State, the elevation of which was determined last year by Hayden's survey, is probably the highest point within the limits of the United States, being 14,464 feet above the level of the sea.

A NIAGARA hackman who was prospecting around for early victims, fell into the river just below the suspension bridge, the other day, and was swept over the falls. He waded ashore, however, changed his clothes, went back to his hack, found a stranger looking at it, and charged him eleven dollars on the spot.

ACCORDING to the *Almahach de Gotha*, the number of towns in the world which contains 100,000 inhabitants or more amounts to 196. Of these, forty-eight are in the British Empire, fifteen in Germany, nine in France, seven in Russia and fifteen in the United States. The cities containing a million inhabitants or more are reckoned at nine in number, London, of course, leading the way, Paris coming second, and New York *plus* Brooklyn third. Berlin is fourth and Vienna fifth on the list, each of those capitals, having rather more than a million of inhabitants. Four Chinese cities—Canton, Siaganton (Hounan), Siangfou (Chensi), and Tchatcheoufou (Foukian)—complete the list of the millionaire cities, if the expression may be permitted. Pekin, by the way, which our fathers credited with a population of 4,000,000 is now understood to have about 500,000 inhabitants.

Making Allowances.

WE were struck the other day by the reply of a musician to a friend who had asked him to play on a piano which was out of tune. Some one was present who had not before heard the pianist. "Do play for us," said the musician's friend, "Mr. Blank will make allowances for the condition of the piano." "Make allowances!" replied the pianist, "I have heard that all my life, and it never was and never will be true. Nobody 'makes allowances.' If a pianist plays on a bad piano, or a tenor sings when he has a sore throat, or an orator gets out of his death-bed to make a speech, the audience is disappointed because he does not do his best work, and it carries away an impression of the performance which is likely to last for a life-time. It's the same in housekeeping, and dressing, and business, and everything else. People expect the best under all circumstances. There is no such thing as 'making allowances.'"—"*The Old Cabinet*," *Scribner for June.*

FOR OUR YOUNG FOLKS.

Our Six-Legged Pet.

"Oh, it's all gold! Oh, how beautiful! Do look quick! It's changed color—it's red now!"

I looked through the doorway into the garden, to see what made Emily cry out in such an excited way. There she was, kneeling in the dirt, with staring eyes and open mouth, gazing at the morning-glory vine.

"Get up out of the dirt!"

"Oh, but just come—look at this! It's green and gold, and now it's going to fly—get me a tumbler quick!" and with a shriek that made me think she might be crazy, she rushed past me into the pantry, rattled among the dishes, and darted back to the vine all in a breath. Next moment a crash of tin and glass followed from the pantry.

"There go my new goblets, I know!"

"New goblets, indeed!" cried Emily, running back, holding the only whole one in one hand, closely covering it with the other, looking a very picture of philosophical triumph. "New goblets, indeed! What are they beside of this?" She held her prize in my face so I could see nothing.

"Why don't you say something, mother? I've made a wonderful discovery!"

"Why, you hold it too close; what is it? I hope you're satisfied now—all my new goblets! One would think you had found a gold mine."

"So I have, or next thing to it; it's a gold-bug."

"Gold-bug? Humbug! Out with your vermin! There are too many roaches and spiders in the house now."

"What a fool I am—"

"There, you've come to your senses at last."

—"to think you could appreciate the wonders of science!"

"I wish your science taught you the law of gravitation and the nature of crockery. You are usually a sober girl; what makes you so flighty of a sudden?" It was no use moralizing then; so I reserved a lecture for another time, saying only, "You did provoke me by such carelessness."

"Forgive me, mother, and if you will share my discovery now, I'll share the expenses of glass."

We looked into the precious goblet. There was a leaf, over which a common red "lady-bug" was moving. I looked inquiringly at Emily.

"Why, how funny," said she, "I'm sure it was green a minute ago!"

"Which—you or the bug?"

"Now, you are too bad; but look! it's turning again!"

Sure enough; the little insect was no longer red, but yellow as a new gold dollar; and soon it changed to green, then back to red again.

I agreed with Em. that it was worth keeping. Father and children voted that they had never seen a prettier "lady-bird," and carried it around half the time, looking at it from every side in different lights, to see it change color. Mary studied natural history for its "book name" such as learned men give to all such animals. She declared its real name was *Coleoptera auritexta iridescens.*

"You shan't call my little Goldie such horrid big names," said Helen.

"And it's a beetle, a small relative of the large black ones."

"One of the rich relatives it must be," said Em.

To our surprise, Goldie lived a week in the goblet. Then he was given a larger house—an empty fish-globe, with a card-board full of pin-holes for fresh air. Em. was to put in fresh leaves for food every day. October was half gone, leaving but few live plants in the garden. Morning-glories lived until November. The bug seemed to like their leaves best. Then myrtle and geranium leaves were used. We watched his way of eating carefully. He walked over leaves as sheep and cattle do over fields, only instead of grass he licked up small specks of dust. It looked like dust, at least to the naked eyes. Under the strong microscope, we could see that these specks were alive, too—thousands of them moving on a single leaf. They were not the same on all kinds of plants, and they seemed to die with the plants. So we knew why our bug walked slowly over some leaves, and ran over others, and would never go on them again. Father put him under a microscope of strong power. It was too strong, for no more than one toe of one foot could be seen at once, so large did it seem. Under a common magnifying glass, was not he a royal bug to look at? Like a gold-plated turtle, its shell was dotted with rows of shining black spots. "Those are the heads of the nails to keep the shell on," said Helen. You might think it needed some nails, for it was in six pieces, with joints between. The two larger pieces closed over tiny gauze wings so tightly you would wonder if he had not taken them off, to be used when he could get a better chance for flying, unless you should catch him brushing them. Then they peeped out from under the sides of their shell cases, like lace trimmings caught by the top of a trunk, and partly hanging out. But do not think he was careless like boys and girls who leave toys and dolls half in and half out of places. Oh, no! As soon as Goldie had cleaned his wings, using hind feet for wash bowl, soap and towel, he would tuck them out of sight, each one ready for use.

Poor little captive! Its glass prison was a small place for flying. To make up for it he walked around the edge close to the cover, as if he knew a door ought to be there; around and around by the hour, as you see bears and other wild animals do in cages. One morning he did get out while we were changing the leaves. Straight he flew for the window. None of us dared to move for fear of stepping on him until the floor was looked over; then four of us stepped carefully to the window, looking in vain for our lost pet.

"Here he is!" shouted Helen at last; her sharp eyes had found him in the cunningest hiding-place of all in the room—on a gilt picture frame, where you could hardly tell its polished garden back from the frame itself. After that we took extra care of him, stripping our best house plants for variety of food. Cold nights made the little fellow sleepy. Many mornings he seemed to be frozen, to eat no more, only waking up in time for dinner. Helen thought he ought to be kept nearer the fire at night. "No," said Mary, "We must not make buggie too tender; he must get acclimated."

"Any way, he is better off than out doors," observed Hattie.

Emily would stand over the globe, breathing gently to warm him, and think herself well repaid, after fifteen minutes she could rouse him to stretch one leg a little; a few more breaths and all six would be moving, carrying Goldie over stocks and leaves with as good an appetite as ever. For ten weeks our little pet had been cared for as few cats, dogs or rabbits are. Perhaps he did not like it as well as other pets, for he could not tell just what he wanted as well as some cats can. He lived over Christmas, but on New Year's morn Em. breathed half an hour over him but could not make him stir. For several days we kept the globe near the fire, hoping a spark of life might be left; but he lay still all the time, and the color was always red like a common lady beetle's. So we placed him on a pill box cover for a coffin, put it away in the cabinet, and when visitors see it we tell them this long story.

As Helen said after the funeral, "Few bugs are treated as that bug was."

"That's because it was a gold-bug," said Hattie, "and he must have died of old age.—*Country Gentleman.*

Turkey's Financial Condition.

The insolvency of Turkey has been to a considerable extent, increased by the issue of paper money (caime) to the amount of 700,000,000 piasters, about $29,000,000. When in August, 1876, the government declared its intention of issuing paper money to the amount of 300,000,000 piasters, it promised the public that no further issue would be made until the first issue should have been recalled. This promise, like most of those made by the porte, was soon broken; for shortly after the commencement of the present year, another issue to the extent of 400,000,000 was put in circulation. The result is a complete state of stagnation, and, unless some unforeseen event wards off the impending blow, it will not be long before the Turks, to quote Mr. Gladstone, must "bag and baggage," leave Europe. Outside of Turkey this paper money, or caime, has no value whatever. The caime daily depreciates in value. Our latest advices quoted it at 165, that is to say, for a Turkish lira ($4.10), nominally 100 piasters, a money-changer would give you 165 in notes. Different values are attached to the caime by different establishments, and when one attempts to spend his money he is entirely at the mercy of the shop-keepers. The officials of the government are also made to suffer, as they are paid at the rate of 100 piasters to the lira, instead of at the rate of 165 piasters, the negotiable value of the money. The army, too, when paid at all, are paid in caime. This fact, not long since, led almost to a riot. The troops stationed at the Dardanelles received money on account of four months arrears that were owing them. This was paid in caime, but as the paymasters had nothing less than notes for 100 piasters, and they wished to pay the men 25 piasters each, they overcame the difficulty in this way: The soldiers were told off into fours, and to each quartet, in the presence of the other three, was given a note with instructions to get change for it where he could, and then pay the others. The *sarafs* (money-changers) and shops were at once besieged, but the difficulty experienced in obtaining change was enhanced tenfold, owing to the fact that the soldiers set a different value upon the caime to what the tradespeople did. Disputes arose, assaults were committed, and ultimately the shops were closed. Fortunately for the commercial community of the place, the next day a supply of 25-piaster notes arrived from Constantinople, and the soldiers were enabled to dissolved their unwilling partnership.

Between the caime and the "good" money come the copper piasters, which are now current at 150 to the lira. In each gold lira there are five silver medjidiehs, and in each medjidieh there are four beshliks, one of which is equal to a franc; consequently, with copper at 150 the lira, a beshlik should be worth seven and a half piasters, copper; while, with caime at 165 a note with nominal value of 5 piasters should be represented in copper by a fraction of a piaster under the value it bears upon its face.

AN English official report on the Chinese coolie traffic says that, of the more than one hundred and forty thousand Chinese who sailed for Cuba, upward of sixteen thousand died during the voyage.

A BEAUTIFUL WOMAN must be healthy, and to continue healthy and beautiful, you must take Dr. J. H. McLean's Strengthening Cordial and Blood Purifier. It imparts tone and flesh to the skin, strength, vigor and pure blood. Dr. J. H. McLean's office, 314 Chesnut St., St. Louis, Mo.

A Singular Phenomenon.

The Panama Star and Herald reports a curious phenomenon as having occurred at Aspinwall during the past month, and calls upon the scientific for an explanation. The beach, says that journal, is of coral formation, and extends from the lighthouse eastward along the northern shore of Manzanilla island for a mile or more, and is open to the Carribean. Upon the night in question, or rather on the morning following, this whole distance was covered with a deposit of a deep-vivid-indigo blue—something resembling a broad ribbon stretched along the limits of high tide, which, there, amounts to only about eighteen inches. Beholders were startled by this very peculiar appearance, and it was at first thought that perhaps old Neptune and the Tagus indigo business might have had something to do with it; nor was curiosity allayed in the slightest when a closer examination revealed the ichthyological fact that this blue deposit consisted of millions of a peculiar flat, shapeless jelly-fish, smaller than the hand, rounded in contour, with a slightly raised ridge running what would seem to be fore and aft over the back. Everybody looked and wondered, but the wisest—and there are some perfect Solomons in that city—could not make out what they were, or what such a singular and sudden phenomenon meant. The next day all the bright color had faded out, and the gelatinous deposit, although giving out a strong, unpleasant odor, dried up and soon disappeared.

A Case of Spontaneous Combustion.

A most horrible and sickening death occurred at Kernan's saloon, in the back yard of the city hall, at 10:15 o'clock on the 15th ult., being no less than the spontaneous combustion of a human body. The victim was a man who had not been more than a month in the city, but during that time had been frequently arrested for drunkenness. He wandered about alone, seemingly demented, occupying his whole time in drinking the vile poison of the city front and Barbary Coast dens. He has twice been treated by Dr. Stivers for delirium tremens, and was this morning discharged after a longer time than usual. With a seemingly insane desire for drink, he continued from 7:30 o'clock drinking steadily at the various bars in the vicinity, and the large size of each potation promised to speedily send him back to the hospital.

About the time mentioned he staggered into the room nearly insensible, and feebly asked for a drink. This was refused him, and he staggered towards the gas jet to light the stump of a cigar he carried, while the barkeeper turned away to attend to his duties. A moment afterward he heard a low moan, a noticed a flash of fire, and turning around he saw Harley falling to the floor, his head enveloped in black, thick smoke, while flames issued from his mouth and ears. A horrible smell of burned flesh filled the air. Not a moment was lost in attending to the sufferer. He was beyond relief, however. His face was perfectly black, partly charred and partly covered with a moist soot. His eyes were open. His mouth was completely roasted on the inside, but, with the exception of his head and hands, no part of his body bore marks of his horrible death. A letter found in his pocket, addressed to M. Harley or Hartley, furnishes the only clue to his identity.—*San Francisco Post.*

FAMINES are not rare in India. Within the past sixty-five years there have been six in that afflicted country, but the present one is, in some respects, the most disastrous one. Thousands must starve, although the British government is making energetic efforts to relieve the distress.

Chilton County Courier.

By BROOKS and MARTIN.

BOSTON'S LATEST DISGRACE.

There has opened at Boston the trial of a cause which may take its place among the celebrated actions at law. The parties involved in it are conspicuous in a social way, and the facts which will be brought out are of unusual interest. What is alleged by the female plaintiff in the case is that some men and women of great consequence in Boston society, rich and otherwise highly favored, have conspired together to ruin her good name.

In the year 1851, Miss Laura Coolidge, the daughter of one of the best known families of Boston, living on the charmed heights of Beacon Hill, married her cousin, Mr. Joseph Coolidge Swett who, listening to her request, changed his name to Coolidge. The following year the happy couple went to Europe, and were apparently still happy when they returned in 1853 to occupy a house adjoining that of the parents of the bride. They had three children, whom Mrs. Coolidge took to Europe with her when she again went there in 1864. Mr. Coolidge then united with a friend of his in Boston, a Mr. Dexter, another well-known Boston name, in renting a house, and in engaging a Mrs. Rice, boarding-house keeper, to look after their domestic affairs. Mrs. Rice, it seems, not only acted as housekeeper for these two men, but ran her boarding house in Tremont street, which shows her to be a business woman.

Mrs. Coolidge for a considerable period wrote dutifully to her husband as a faithful wife. But after two years the ardor of her soul began to cool. In fact, she told him that his conduct to her had been harsh and that she would no longer live with him. Returning to the United States in 1868, her estrangement continued, and in 1871 she began a suit for divorce on the grounds of cruelty and desertion. She seems to have had a weak case, for her suit was withdrawn; but two years later she began one in Iowa, whither she had gone to establish a residence for the purpose, on new charges of cruelty and adultery. Her Boston lawyer was George Putnam, the son of a Boston Unitarian minister, and a man of high reputation. Her lawyer at Dubuque, Iowa, was a Mr. W. J. Knight. The allegation of Mrs. Rice, who is the plaintiff in the present action for defamation of character, in which $50,000 damages are claimed, is that Putnam conspired with one Scanlon, a Chicago detective, to manufacture stories that Mr. Coolidge had committed adultery with her, and that she was a woman of lewd character; Scanlon was hired to shadow Mr. Coolidge, which function he performed with assiduity, following him as he travelled, even as far as Texas, but unable to find any lapses from conjugal fidelity on his part. Scanlon then hired a room at the Tremont House, opposite Mrs. Rice's dwelling, and kept his lynx eye across the street; and he also paid a waiter at the hotel to watch, and got into his interest a colored servant of Mrs. Rice's, named Parish, all with a view to discovering improper relations between the boarding-house keeper and Mr. Coolidge.

The evidence of these people and of certain other servants of Mrs. Rice was taken by deposition. We gave in the *Sun* of last Wednesday the main points of their averments, which were that Mrs. Rice was a hard drinker, and was in adultery with Mr. Coolidge, Mr. Dexter, and a Mr. Tisdale, indeed a woman of a very bad character, who had prostituted her own daughter. Out of this testimony was made up the main charge in the divorce suit, and further witnesses were brought forward to prove the cruelty alleged. The answer was a specific denial of the charges, and Mr. Coolidge, Mr. Dexter and Mr. Tisdale testified to the good name of Mrs. Rice, though Mr. Tisdale did not deny that he was in the habit of kissing her when he left Boston or returned to it, and acknowledged that she drank liquor, though not to excess, and smoked. A servant of Mrs. Rice's had sworn that her mistress sometimes had the horrors.

Though she had secured so great an array of testimony against her husband, and at an expense which must have been heavy, Mrs. Coolidge failed to obtain the divorce, and now her father, her mother, her lawyers, and several of her witnesses are defendants in a suit begun by Mrs. Rice for conspiracy to blacken character by perjured evidence. Behind the plaintiff, it is well understood, stands a Bostonian of large means, and the lawyers retained by both parties to the suit are among the most eminent at the Suffolk bar, at which practice many bright lights of the law.

It is alleged that some of the most important witnesses for Mrs. Coolidge will confess that they were bribed to give testimony against Mrs. Rice, and that it was false, as one of them, the negro Parish, has already confessed. Mr. Putnam, Mrs. Coolidge's Boston lawyer, is claimed to have organized the conspiracy, and therefore he is one of the chief defendants in this suit. It seems that while his detective was shadowing Mr. Coolidge, Mrs. Rice's detective was working under the fellow. So dangerous it is to trust a scoundrel!

This is the outline of the strange case now proceeding, and which involves the names of people who are at the summit of Boston society. Rarely does the law have to deal with a more complicated and far-reaching suit than that of Mrs. Rice against the Coolidge family and the instruments she claims they subborned. *New York Sun.*

An extraordinary discovery of ancient coins has just been made on the Montrane estate, a few miles from Cupar Fife, in Scotland, the property of Mr. Allan Gilmour. In draining a portion of land the laborers struck on what appeared to be a boulder, but subsequently was discovered to be a pot. A stone was firmly wedged into its mouth, and on being removed it was found, that the vessel was filled with coins, the total number of pieces being nine thousand. Most of them have the appearance of a well worn sixpence, a few are of the size of a florin, though not quite so thick, and a small number are about the size of a shilling. They are all silver, and, so far as has been ascertained, of the twelfth, thirteenth, and fourteenth centuries. It is supposed they were used in the reigns of Robert II., Robert III., and David II., and have lain in the earth more than three hundred years.

G. Washington Childs, A. M., wears a wig. He didn't like to put it on, but there was no other way to avoid catching cold. It disguises, but cannot hide, the noble proportions of his phrenology.

SOMETHING TO DO.

It is an old trick of despots, and a good one, to employ their subjects. Why? To keep them out of mischief. Employed men are contented. Among them there is no conspiracy. Men do not sit down and coolly proceed to concoct iniquity so long as there is plenty of pleasant and profitable employment for body and mind. Work drives off discontent—provided there is compensation in proportion to the amount of labor performed. There must be a stimulant, God never intended that a man should sweat without eating of the fruits of his labor—without reaping a reward—any more than He intended that the idle man should revel in plenty and grow gouty on luxuries. Industry is a great peacemaker—a mind-your-own-business citizen.—Something to do renders the despairing good-natured and hopeful, stops the cry of the hungry, and promotes all virtue. The best men are the most industrious. The most wealthy work the hardest. They always find something to do. Do you ever wonder that men of wealth do not "retire" and enjoy their substance? We know that some young men look forward with anticipation to he time of "retiring. It is doubtful if a man should ever retire from business as long as he lives. We think we know men who, were they to abandon business, would be ruined—not pecuniarily, but mentally. Their lives would be shortened.—God never intended that man's mind should become dormant. It is governed by fixed laws, and those laws are imperative in their exactions.

Announcements.

FOR SHERIFF.

We are authorized to announce the name of John T. Cook as a candidate for Sheriff at the August election.

We are authorized to announce the name of James W. Dunlap as a candidate for Sheriff at the August election.

We are authorized to announce the name of Branly W. Garner, (better known as Dick Garner) as a candidate for Sheriff at the August election.

FOR TAX COLLECTOR.

We are authorized to announce the name of W. L. Campbell as a candidate for Tax Collector at the August election.

We are authorized to announce the name of Seaborn Jones as a candidate for Tax Collector at the August election.

We are authorized to announce the name of W. A. Gray as a canidate for tax Collector at the August Election.

FOR TAX ASSESSOR—We are authorized to announce the name of Benjamine A. Barbour as a candidate for Tax-Assessor at the August election.

We are authorized to announce the name of William A. Smith as a candidate for the office of Tax Assessor at the August election.

The Many Friends of W. F. Claughton hereby announce his name as a candidate for re-election to the office ofCounty Treasurer at the August election, to be held on the 6th day of said month.

We are authorized to announce the name of Mr A. C. Ward as a candidate for Tax Collector.

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Chilton County Courier.

By BROOKS and MARTIN.

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LOCAL.

Marbles are all the go.

Marvel not, Oh ye Clantonians! lest ye be marveled at.

Mr. Sarter has withdrawn from the race for Tax Collector in favor of the disabled men.

We understand from good authority, that grasshoppers have made their appearance in the North Eastern portion of the county, and are seriously damaging the corn crop.

Our popular townsman, Mr. J. A. Dudley, requests all the Candidates who expect to be elected to call at Thornton & Co., and purchase a suit of new clothes.

Mr. William Gregory, who has been living at Lomax for some time past, will return to his home in Louisville in a few days.

The dear little Nu-Joax has assumed a new character, that of a newspaper critic. We bespeak for it great success in its newly developed *forte*, notwithstanding it made its *debut* on a secondhanded criticism.

Parties desiring to visit Blount Springs can procure round trip tickets on the South and North R. R.

We learn that several families from Montgomery will spend the Summer in Verbena.

Clanton was blessed with a slight shower this morning, and the signs are favorable for another before night. The crops are beginning to suffer, and farmers are anxiously looking forward to a rain.

A man told us that candidates had jumped his baby up so much that all the skin is worn from its sides.

The case of the U. S. against G. W. Flord was not tried last week; it was continued until the next term of the court.

We were assured by a gentleman that he and two others saw "alegator signs" yesterday in a swamp near this place and that they had actually tracked it some distance, but not wishing to crowd his alegatorship, concluded to permit him to pursue his course undisturbed—at least by them.

He was deadly pale and his eyes blazed fire, for his pocket-book looked as if an elephant had steped upon it, but he went to Stewart and Co., and returned smiling, for his arms were full of goods.

A young lady in Embargo street recently received the following note and is heartbroken: "You needn't spect me up to yure house no more sands nites a gurl wat leaves gum a stickin on the parlor chairs for a feller to set on aint no gurl for me. JIM."

When you can-cel a note you can't sell it.

Cheek wins in this world, especially if it is dimpled and rosy.

Spikens always insits on spelling needle, niedle. He says every needle should have an eye in it. Sew.

He went to Texas to seek his fortune, and telegraphs to his father: "Fatted calf for one."

A man on West Hill died last week, leaving considerable property, one-half of which he left to three needy and deserving young lawyers, to enable them to get the other half.

Little Girl: "Oh, please, sir, I've brought your shirt 'ome, but mother says she can't wash it no more, 'cos she was obliged to paste it up agin the wall and chuck soap suds at it, it was so tender."

Be firm, but be not too hasty to decide. Weigh well before you act, but having weighed, act promptly and abide the result. This is the test of judgment.

A party of ragged Chinamen returned to San Francisco the other day from Nebraska where they had been farming and mournfuly and confidentially told a reporter: "Too muches hoppoe all around like hell."

A Chicago furniture dealer advertises to make chairs to measure, and warrants them to fit any figure, "thereby insuring the greatest possible amount of ease."

A Pennsylvania man captured a rattle snake and set about teaching it some tricks. He was on the high road to success when they had to bury him.

"I go through my work," as the needle said to the idle boy. "But not until you are pushed ahead," as the idle boy said to the needle.

A young man returned home "gentlemanly tight" a few nights since and while climbing a flight of steps to his room, lost his balance and fell to the foot of the stairs, his father opened the door and called out "who is there?" to which his son replied 'Tis I sir rolling rapidly,"

Peterson's Magazine for July is on our table, ahead as usual of all others. The principal steel engraving 'Cherry Ripe," after Meyer Von Bremen, is one of the most beautiful we heave ever seen, even in this magazine.

"Did you notice how splendidly I went through that last reel at the ball last night, Tom?" "Yes, and I also noticed that you kept it up all the way home?"

"As soon as life was extinct I cut him down," explained a Kansas woman to the coroner's jury who sat on her dead husband.

The very last curiosity spoken of in the papers is a wheel that came off a dog's tail when it was a waggin'. The man who discovered it has retired from public life.

Great care has to be taken in eating huckleberries, because nothing pleases a fly so much as to be mistaken for one; and, if he can be baked in a cake and pass himself off on the unwary as a current, he dies without a regret.

A very pretty Sunday-school song is the one entitled. "Put your armor on, my boys." There is, however, a young lady in our town who doesn't like to hear it. She says it sounds like "Put your arm around me, boys," and it always makes her feel lonesome.

Mark Twain, apropos of a new portable mosquito net, writes that the day is coming "when we shall sit under our nets in church and slumber peacefully, while the discomfitted flies club together and take it out of the minister."

A man rushed breathlessly into a lawyer's office in St. Paul, and approaching the legal luminary, excitedly remarked: "A man has tied a hoop to my horse's tail! Can I do anything?" "Yes," replied the attorney, "go and untie it." That was good advice, and didn't cost the man but five dollars.

A noted horse-jockey, "down east," was awakened one night by a violent thunderstorm. Being somewhat timid, he awoke his wife with, "Wife! wife! do you suppose the Day of Judgment has come?" "Shut up, you fool!" was the affectionate reply; "how can the Day of Judgment come in the night?"

Whither are we drifting? The first apple spoken of in history was accompanied by a large serpent, while nothing but a contemptible little worm can be found in our favorite fruit to-day.

"Yes," said Mrs. Blank, as she sat gossiping with her sister, "you have no idea how much my Jack thinks of you. Only this morning as I went to wake him, I heard him calling out in his sleep: "Oh, come, ante, will you?"

"What is that black-looking thing standing up in that corner?" is some times asked by an unsophisticated observer in a printing office; and the nearest typo answers: "That is the printing-office towel. We always stand it up in the corner."

The first thing a young man does on seeing a friend with a new hat on is to take it off and serenly try it on his own head. When a young lady sees an acquaintance with a new bonnet on, she just lifts her nose and serenely wonders "where she got that fright."

Mrs. Smythe writes to say that we need not continue her paper unless we can spell her name correctly on the wrapper. It has been addressed to Mrs. "Smith." We beg Mrs. Smythe's pardon. We intended no offense, Mrs. Smyythee.—Hereafter, Mrs. Smyythee, you shall have all the y's and e's you want, even if we have to mortgage our office to furnish them.

Get not your Friends by bare compliments, but by giving them sensible tokens of your love. It is well worth while to learn how to win the heart of a man the right way. Force is of no use to make or preserve a Friend, who is an animal that is never caught nor tamed but by kindness and pleasure. Excite them by your civilities, and show them that you desire nothing more than their satisfaction; oblige with all your soul that Friend who has made you a present of his own.

The best way to break a suckegg dog is to cut his tail off just behind his ears.

Be sure you are right, then go and ask your wife about it.

An inebriate fell and struck his nose against a barber's pole, and exclaimed, "What'n thunder 'sat (his) woman wi, striped stockin's on got (his) agin me!"

The crops in Macon County are suffering for rain.

The Commencement Sermon of the Ala., Conference Female College will be preached by Rev. Felix R. Hill, of Mobile, on Sunday June 17th, and Rev. B. P. Birch will deliver the Literary Address on Wednesday following.

The picnic at the Mineral Spings of Tuscokee was a grand success.

The Rev J. B. Hawthorn D. D. will preach the Commencement Sermon at the Agricultural College at Auburn, on the 24th inst.

The Circuit Court of Montgomery county is in session.

A negro woman, named Ellen Shaver, who was buried in the city cemetery twelve days ago, was exhumed yesterday by the coroner, and a post mortem examination was conducted by Dr. J. H. Bloe. It was discovered that her neck had been broken, and a warrant for the arrest of her husband, Allen Shaver, was issued, he being suspected of having committed the deed. *Advertiser.*

Mr. T. J. Sinclair, the claim agent of the Mobile & New Orleans railroad, who for some time past has been living in the last named city, a few days ago very mysteriously disappeared, and, up to this time, all efforts of the police of that place and the officials of the road, with which he was connected, to ascertain his whereabouts, have been unsuccessful. Fears are entertained that he has in some way been foully dealt with.

Mr. Sinclair was formerly, for a number of years, a member of our community, and the many friends here of his family and relations will greatly regret the deep anxiety and terrible suspense they must feel at his mysterious disappearance. *Mobil.*

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications for this paper should be accompanied by the name of the author, not necessary for publication, but as evidence of good faith on the part of the writer. Manuscripts should be written only on one side of the paper. Be particularly careful in regard to your dates, and to having all signatures plain y written.

Our Agricultural Colleges.

The years are not so many since the ancient and honorable occupation of tilling the soil had so fallen into disrepute that it was considered a mark of intellectual weakness to choose to be a farmer. When the farmer's boys were making plans for their own independent life, they sought the college of the country for training in the so-called learned profession, if they had developed any taste for study, and it was the one of them all who cared least for study, and had the least ambition of any kind, to whom it fell to stay on the farm. So there came about separation in families, and a weaning of hearts from the old homestead, and the gulf widened as years advanced; while one or two generations sufficed to cause in the minds of the branches of the family who has sought city life, the utter oblivion of the rural relatives who had grown up uncultured and unmannerly, without the advantages of education, and with whom these cultivated people had absolutely nothing in common.

It is impossible to decide whether the need for a change in this regard was first recognized by the farmers themselves, or by wise political economists who saw in the future vision of our splendid farms given up to foreigners, and the American population flocking to the cities, and crowding every avenue to respectable employment in the attempt to gain the other side of the chasm which was growing between husbandry and professional life.

In one way or the other it has come to be a recognized fact that thorough education is needed for the farmer as well as for lawyer or doctor, and that a man who has carefully trained himself for agricultural pursuits is eligible to good society. Simultaneously with this development of respect for the farmer came the demand for agricultural colleges, which should not only train young men in the science and art of farming, but also give them the means of the larger culture which should place an educated farmer on a par with any other educated man. It is now acknowledged that special training is needed for the farmer—that manual labor must be combined with the instruction, or the instruction will fail of its object—that throughout his course of study the youth in training must be taught to observe conditions—to predict results—must come into actual daily relation with the elements and the implements from which he is to win his livelihood and his standing among men. He must have a thorough knowledge of every branch of his profession in order to labor with skill and effect, and be able to adapt himself successfully to varying circumstances. If he wishes to raise grain he must be able to select the land adapted to his purpose; he must know how to drain his land wisely, to select his fertilizers and to test their purity; he must have sufficient knowledge of mechanics to select his implements according to their adaption to his needs. But this is not all—for it failures come, as they do come often in practical life, his training must have been such as to enable him to detect the cause of loss, and to plan wisely against its recurrence.

In order to raise stock successfully he must have been taught the various ways in which those skilled in the business know a good animal at sight—he must have learned the principles of breeding, that his stock may steadily improve under his care; and enough of veterinary surgery should be introduced into his course of study to meet the ordinary demands for medical attendance on a stock farm.

For successful fruit culture he must learn how to adapt his orchard or vineyard to his location; and must be familiar by precept and practice with the work of pruning, grafting; and propagating. This is a very meagre outline of the special training which must be done in an agricultural college; but an institution which should give this special training in the fullest measure and fail to impart general culture, and a through knowledge of mathematics and natural science, would be altogether inadequate to its work—the work of training not only farmers, but men.

All this work has been undertaken by the agricultural colleges of the country, either alone or in connection with the state universities, but so far they have labored under great disadvantages. Dependent upon the popular will for the means to accomplish their work, the prejudice and lack of appreciation which they contended with are not only disheartening but actually crushing, and it is a matter of surprise that in the face of such rebuffs, crippled by scanty supplies and annoyed by prejudicial complaints, these colleges are doing so much to raise the standard of successful husbandry. But the good work is advancing. Year by year there is an appreciable gain in the line of valuable experiments and important deductions, and a better and more thoughtful class of students are yearly going out from these colleges to the honest toil which their long association with cultivated and intelligent instructors in agriculture has taught them to honor.

Complaints are often made that agricultural colleges do not train farmers—that their graduates seek other employment instead of that for which the tate has educated them. The same may be said of the other professions; graduates of the law schools, medical colleges, and less frequently of theological seminaries, are found at the teacher's desk, in the public office, in the editor's chair.

A large majority of agricultural students intend to follow their profession, but lacking the requisite capital for purchase of farm, stock and implements, which is much greater than that required for a start in any other profession, they frequently spend a few years in some other employment in order to gain enough to make a creditable beginning on a farm. The records of many agricultural colleges will show that the students come, after a few years of other labor, to be registered as "farmer" in the catalogue. —*Ohio Farmer.*

A Paradise for Squirrel Hunters.

Yearly the squirrels are becoming more numerous and a greater pest. They are so thick in places as to prove very destructive to crops. All sorts of devices are employed to kill them, but they appear to increase in number.

The legislature could authorize the county to offer a bounty for squirrel skins. By so doing profitable employment would be furnished for a number of idle boys. Or better still, the legislature might empower the road supervisors of each district to order out all the boys between the ages of twelve and seventeen to kill squirrels. This is a plan adopted in Kansas to kill grasshoppers. Something has to be done or in some portions of the valley the squirrels will take possession. —*Marysville (Cal.) Appeal.*

It is better than having a university education to have the privilege of holding converse on the subject of the European war with the Burlington young man who speaks of the "Kah-deev" "Scol-tong," and the "toot on sembel" of the Roozhian corps de reserve.—*Hawkeye.*

The population of Maine has decreased 16,000 since the census of 1870. The falling off is largely due to emigration to the west.

The bell-punch is going out of use on the Philadelphia street-car lines.

Cross Husbands and Scolding Wives.

"Domestic infelicity," which newspaper reporters nowadays credit with playing such an important part in life's drama, is often the result of lingering or chronic disease. What husband or wife can be cheerful, smiling, or pleasant, when constantly suffering from the torturers of some dread disease? Perhaps the husband's liver becomes torpid, and he experiences bitter, disagreeable taste or nausea, has chilly sensations, alternating with great heat and dryness of the surface of his body, pain in his sides, shoulders or back, eyes and skin are tinged with yellow, feels dull, indisposed and dizzy. Through his suffering he becomes gloomy, despondent and exceedingly irritable in temper. Instead of resorting to so reliable a remedy as a few small doses of Dr. Pierce's Purgative Pellets, and following up their action with the use of Golden Medical Discovery, to work the biliary poison out of the system and purify the blood, if he play the part of a "penny wise and pound foolish" man he will attempt to economize by saving the cost of these medicines. Continuing to suffer, his nervous system becomes impaired, and he is fretful and peevish—a fit subject to become embroiled in "domestic infelicity." Or the beauties, wonders and realities of Paris as shown by science. So plain, clear and easily understood that all read it with delight. Strongest commendations. Send for circular, Terms and Sample Illustrations. Address, J. C. McCURDY & CO., Philadelphia.

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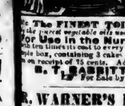

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Her Own Words.

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MR. H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir—Since several years I have got a sore and very painful foot. I had some physicians, but they couldn't cure me. Now, I have heard of your VEGETINE from a lady who was sick for a long time, and became all well from your VEGETINE, and I went and bought me one bottle of VEGETINE and after I had used one bottle, the pains left me, and it began to heal, and then I bought me other bottle, and so I take it yet. I thank God for this remedy and yourself; and wishing every suffe er may pay attention to it. HERA ble sing t health.

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Safe and Sure.

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In 1872 your VEGETINE was recommended to me, and, yielding to the persuasions of a friend, I commenced to try it. At the time, I was suffering from general debility and nervous prostration, superinduced by over work and irregular habits. Its wonderful strengthening and curative properties seemed to affect my debilitated system from the first dose; and, under its persistent use, I rapidly recovered, gaining more than usual health and good feeling. Since then I have not hesitated to give VEGETINE my most unqualified indorsement, as being a safe, sure and powerful agent in promoting health and restoring the wasted system to new life and energy. VEGETINE is the only medicine I use; and as long as I live, I never expect to find a better.

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The Best Spring Medicine.

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VEGETINE.

What is needed.

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All Have Obtained Relief.

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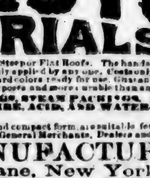

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ROOFING, with White Fire-Proof coating for Steep or Flat Roofs. The handsomest, coolest, most durable, and only reliable portable Roofing made. Easily applied by any one. Commonly laid as smooth as tin.

PAINTS.—Twelve new shades and all standard colors ready for use. Guaranteed in every respect equal to the best produced in this country for general purposes and more durable than any other for outside work

STEAM PIPE AND BOILER COVERINGS, STEAM PACKINGS, ASBESTOS BOARD ROOF PAINT, FIRE-PROOF PAINTS, FIRE, ACID, AND WATER-PROOF CEMENTS, FELTS, ETC.

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CAUTION.—The public are cautioned against purchasing or using any materials for the above or similar purposes purporting to contain ASBESTOS, unless they bear our name and dates of patents.

Chilton County Convier.

BY BROOKS AND MARTIN.

SOME WORDS ABOUT WATCHES.

"Watch" is from a Saxon word signifying to wake. At first the watch was as large as a saucer; it had weights, and was used as a "pocket clock." The earliest known use of the modern name occurs in a record of 1552, which mentions that Edward VI. had "one larum or watch of iron, the case being likewise of iron gilt, with two plummets of lead." The first great improvement, the substitution of the spring for weights, was in 1550. The earliest springs were not coiled, but only straight pieces of steel. Early watches had only one hand, and required winding twice a day. The dials were of silver or brass; the cases had no crystals, but opened at the back and front, and were four or five inches in diameter. A plain watch cost the equivalent of $1,600 in our currency, and after one was ordered it took a year to make it. There is a watch in a Swiss museum only three sixteenths of an inch in diameter, inserted in the top of a pencil case. Its little dial indicates not only hours, minutes and seconds, but also days of the month. It is a relic of old times, when watches were inserted in saddles, snuff boxes shirt studs, breast pins, bracelets and finger rings. Some were fantastic—oval, octangular, cruciform, or in the shape of pearl, melons, tulips or coffins.

To quell the Pride, even of the greatest, we should reflect how much we owe to others, and how little to ourselves. Philip having made himself master of Potidœa, received three Messengers in one day: the first brought him an account of a great Victory, gained over the Illyrians, by his General Parmenio; the second told him, that he was proclaimed Victor at the Olympic games; and the third informed him of the birth of Alexander. But there was nothing in all these events that ought to have fed the Vanity, or that would have justified the Pride of Philip, since, as an elegant writer remarks, "for the first he was indebted to his General; for the second, to his Horse; and his Wife is shrewdly suspected of having helped him to the third."

The first of the drink-registering apparatuses, which a new law says must be used in all Virginia barrooms, has been put in operation in Richmond. It is a wooden box, about a cubit foot in size. On one side is a crank, and on another dials like those of a gas meter. The barkeeper turns the crank once around at every sale of a drink, a bell strikes, and the dial registers one. The object of the device is to determine the amount of tax to be collected, at the rate of one cent on every drink. Although a heavy fine may be imposed for neglect to use machines properly, or for tampering with them in any way—and there are officers whose duty it is to detect such offences—the belief is that they will not answer the purpose, because drinkers will generally connive at violations of the law.

IN the Intercourse of social Life, it is by little acts of watchful Kindness, if sought for, are for ever starting up,—it is by Words, by Tones, by Gestures, by Looks, that Affection is won and preserved. He who neglects these trifles, yet boasts that, whenever a great sacrifice is called for, he shall be ready to make it, will rarely be loved. The likelihood is, he will not make it: and if he does, it will be much rather for his own sake, than for his Neighbour's.

A BEAUTIFUL SENTIMENT.

SHORTLY before his departure for India, the lamented Heber preached a sermon, which contained this beautiful sentiment;

"Life bears us on like the stream of a mighty river. Our boat glides down the narrow channel—through the playful murmuring of the little brook, and the winding of its grassy borders. The trees shed their blossoms over our young heads, the flowers on the brink seem to offer themselves to our young hands; we are happy in hope, and grasp eagerly at the beauties around us—but the stream hurries on, and still our hands are empty. Our course in youth and manhood is along a wilder flood, amid objects more striking and magnificent. We are animated at the moving pictures of enjoyment and industry passing us, we are excited at home short lived disappointment. The stream bears us on, and our joys and griefs are alike left behind us. We may be shipwrecked, we cannot be delayed; whether rough or smooth, the river hastens to its home, till the roar of the ocean is in our ears, and the tossing of the waves is beneath our feet, and the land lessens from our eyes, and the floods are lifted around us, and we take our leave of earth and its inhabitants until of our further voyage there is no witness, save the Infinite and Eternal."

ELECTRIC ENGRAVING—THE LATEST APPLICATION OF ELECTRICITY:—The applications of electricity seem to be endless, and now, after much experimenting, perfection is said to have been reached in a machine for electric engraving. The article to be engraved is placed under one pole of the battery. The plate to be engraved is placed under the other pole of the battery, on a bed movable by a crank. This pole is provided with an engraving tool. The battery having been put into action, an ivory button moves horizontally over the article to be engraved.—When it touches the metal type or the line of the engraving—which must, of course, be a conducting substance—the current is closed and the engraving tool at the other pole clicks upon the plate underneath it, and reproduces the point. The tracer goes over the pattern horizontally again and again, and in a marvelous way a glorified copy of the common original grows beneath the second pole. This is cutting out the engraving. If the engraving is to be raised the process is reversed; that is, the horizontal lines are cut by keeping the current closed during the tracing of them, and the points are left by breaking the currents at these points. By the application of the same principle, wood engravings may be obtained of unusual finish.

A man died in Zurich who for thirty years made a remarkably big fool of himself. When young he fell in love, and then became jealous.—While in this condition he offended his sweetheart, who, to punish him, made him swear that he would no speak for twelve months. He swore But she died before the twelve months elapsed, and the lover concluded to remain dumb until he rejoined her in the next world. He kept his word, and for thirty years was never heard to speak.

L. A. THORNTON AND CO.,

"OLD FOGY" So-Called.

ARE Just in receipt of a large and well selected MIXED STOCK OF NEW GOODS. Come all who have not violated the Five Commandments, and all who have and renew your faith, and ho! every one that will, let him come with money and partake freely of our pure CATAUBA WINE for a price. And as ye would have men do unto you, do ye even so to us.

GOOD NEWS!

OLDTIMES RENEWED!

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STREET, MONTGOMERY ALABAMA.
DEALERS IN

HARDWARE, IRON, STEEL, CUTLERY, &c.

ARE SELLING GOODS CHEAPER THAN HAS EVER BEEN SOLD BEFORE.

Read for yourself, and when you come to MONTGOMERY call and see for yourself. We are selling a first-class Grangers Axe warranted for 90 cents that any man may well be proud of.

BAR IRON	3 cents per pound.
PLOW STEEL	6½ " " "
TRACE CHAINS	60 cents per pair
WELL BUCKETS	40 " each
GRINDSTONES	40 &505" "
SPADES AND SHOVELS	85 " "
A FIRST-CALSS HEAVY CAST COOK STOVE	17.00

☞ Complete with all furniture for use.

Hubs Spokes and Rims cheaper than were ever sold in this market.

☞ To country merchants. We offer special inducements, and they will find it to their interest to call and examine our stock before buying elsewhere. Don't forget the number. 98 Commerce St., Montgomery Ala.

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POLLAK AND COMPANY'S

On Saturday MARCH 24th, we will open

Our new and extensive STORE with an immense and attractive stock

For the Spring Season of 1877

ALL our Departments have been enlarged and stocked with the choicest Goods now out for the Season, and every Novelty in our line will be added to our Stock as soon as any appear in the Northern Markets. We have a resident buyer in New York who pays special attention to the wants of this trade. We invite the attention of the public to our **Complete Millinery Department** and both for the Wholesale and Retail Trade.

OUR Wholesale Department on the SECOND FLOOR of our new Building will contain large and more complete lines of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

Millinery and Fancy Goods,

Shoes Clothing,

Gents' Furnishing Goods

Straw and Fur Hats,

Than ever before. Our prices will compete with those of any New York Jobbers. And Merchants can save both time and money by selecting from this Stock nearer home. ☞ Samples sent by Mail and orders promptly attended to.

POLLAK & Co. Montgomery Alabama

BARBER SHOP.
MONTGOMERY ALA.

Having opened a nice and neat shop opposite the Market House, on Monroe street, a few doors below J. A. DIAZ & Co.'s Ice House, I am prepared to wait upon all with dispatch and neatness. I have four first-class barbers and warrant satisfaction.

JACK ABERCROMBRIE. 1yr

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DEALERRS IN

WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS AND

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Clanton, Ala.

MISSING ISSUE

Chilton County Courier

New Series CLANTON, ALA. FRIDAY. JUNE 22 1877 Vol-1 No 48

How I Began To Be A Man.

When I was twelve or thirteen years old, my father, who was quite ill, called me to his bedside one day and said to me. "William my son, I have been for several days thinking of a matter of bussiness that has given me some trouble. I owe Col. Jordan, who lives about forty-five miles from here, some money. He has my note, and the money must be paid in three days. You see I am unable to go, and I know of no one else that I can get to carry the money. Then, turning his eyes squarely upon my face, he said. "I have concluded to send you to pay that note for me, and I wish you to get ready to start by day light in the morning." I replied, "yes sir," and went up stairs to my room to see that my clothes were in proper order. I overheard my mother, who was sitting near my father s bed, say, "Are you not afraid to send our little boy so far with so much money?' "No," said he, "nobody will know that he has the money, and besides, this will be a good way to make a man of him." I believe, he continued, "in letting children be children, while they are such but he is now old enough to learn to be a man, and we must give him this opportunity to learn a good lesson in that direction. He'll take care of himself, and the money too,—you may be sure of that." I listened, heard every word, straightened up before the glass, and actually felt myself a foot taller.

Before night my saddle and bridle were looked after, my father's saddle horse was curried off nicely, my Sunday shoes (few boys wore boots away back then,) were blacked, and I was eager for morning to come so I could set out on my journey. I went to bed early, but did not sleep for a long time, pernaps eleven or twelve o'clock. I was thinking about the fact that I was no longer to be a boy, but was to learn to be a man, I felt manly already. Next morning I was up an hour before day-break. My mother took my pants, put my father's pocket book in the right hand pocket, and sewed it in there by running a strong thread across the pocket. This was done to keep me from loosing the money.—After a while I was ready. The horse was at the gate, I went to my father, and he said, "Now my son tell no one your business, or that you have any money about you, ride moderately, go no night to your Uncle Kendrick's, ask him to direct you to Col. Jordan's, pay him the money, take my note, be sure you tear my name off as soon as you get hold of it, and come back home by the end of the fourth day. You are old enough, and large enough, to begin to be a man—and I want you to remember all the way your father puts confidence in you.

The last words were spoken with such emphasis I have not forgotton them to this day. I gave him my hand, kissed my mother, bade the rest good-bye, mounted, and rode off into the wide, wide world. Uncle Kendrick was surprised to see me, and said it was a fine compliment to me to be sent so far on important business. His speech did me good.

Next day I found Col. Jordan's without any difficulty, just before I arrived there, however, I took my knife and cut out the thread that held the money safely in my pocket, I did not wish Col. Jordan, or any one else, to know that my pocket was sewed up. No—I was too much of a man for that.

I came to Col. Jordan's big gate. I could not open it, what shall I do. No one was about, so I hitched my horse, climbed over the high plank fence, and went to the Colonel's elegant mansion. After knocking at the door, a servant came. "Is Col. Jordan in?" No sir, he's gone to town. Is Mrs. J. at home? Yes sir, Please tell her that young Mr. T. would be pleased to see her. I was carried into the elegant parlor. Presently a large fine looking and elegantly dressed lady walked in. I was greatly awed, but I did not let her know it. I had set out to learn to be a man, and I was determined, if possible, to succeed. I arose from my rocking chair, bowed and asked if she was Mrs. Jordan. She replied in the affirmative. I gave her my name, and then asked if she could get my father's note which was in Col. Jordan's possession. She told me that her son was at the lot, he would soon be in, and he could get it. She then began to talk to me very pleasantly, and sensibly too, about the weather, the country I had travelled through, &c., as if I was a man already.

Young Mr. Jordan soon came. found the note, received the money. I tore off the name of my father immediately, and bowed myself out.—The gate would not open—and I assure you I felt very much like a boy climbing over that fence. Away I went, though, towards Uncle's,—spent a day with him, then returned home, found my father better, and all the rest well and glad to see me. Think I must have grown two or three inches in the four days and nights. I've been a man since.

MORAL.

Fathers, mothers trust your children.

Plantation.

A SOUTHERN HEROINE.

We were the witness of a tender and beautiful scene in 1861. It was early in May, and a fair young Louisana girl was bidding her soldier lover good-bye. Her head was bowed upon his breast, and she was weeping bitterly. But he besought her to dry her tears and display a brave heart, she lifted her head and looking him proudly in the face, said: "I am weeping because you are going where there is danger and probably death, but," and the blood mantled to her white cheeks, "if you were not going, you would see me blush and bow my head in shame." Once again we saw that girl. A division of federal troops were attacking a body of confederate cavalry near where she was taking refuge, in full view of her house, and the shell and round-shot hissed over the village and ploughed through its streets, and there she stood gazing eagerly at the battle, heedless of shot and shell, as though they had been rose-leaves scattered around her by an autumnal wind; her hands were clenched; her cheeks were whiter than lilies; her whole form seemed to heave with excitement; but there was a battle-fire in her blue eyes. By heavens! we believe that, had it been possible, she would have dashed into the thickest of the fight; her very soul seemed to glory in the blaze and thunder of the battle. That girl had the heart of Richard Cœur de Lion. But she faded away with the strength of the confederacy, and then they dressed her in white robes, folded her hands on her bosom and laid her away, and when the last ragged confederates had surrendered their guns her soul had vanished from the earth. *New Orleans Democrat.*

A Curious Bird Story. L. Page and son have been cutting wood on Albright's place in the foothills near San Jose. They had noticed for several days that a number of birds remained constantly upon a tree near them, some going and coming from time to time. Upon cutting down the tree they discovered a limb with a hollow cavity, some two feet in length and three or four inches in diameter, in which were two full-grown birds of some goodly-sized species. There was a small aperture through which the birds were supplied with food from their mates. The limb was cut and the birds liberated. They were neither of them able to fly, having evidently never been out of their imprisonment.—How they came inside is a question. It is more than probable that the mother bird was small, and though able to make her nest in the hollow of the tree and rear her young could not extricate them, and they did not gain strength enough to help themselves until the hollow had so closed that escape was impossible. Those who examined the birds think they are about two years old. They have been fed from their birth by their bird follows through the aperture in the limb of the tree. A nobler instance of devotion even the human family never exhibited. *San Jose (Cal.) Mercury.*

How a Man takes Care of a Baby.

First, he must have one to take care of. It isn't every man, you know, that is fortunate enough to have one; and when he does, his wife *is* always wanting to run over to a neighbor's only five minutes, and he has to attend to the baby.—Sometimes she caresses him, and oftener she says, sternly: "John, take good care of that child, until I return." You want to remonstrate, but cannot pluck up the courage, while that awful female's eye is upon you; so you prudently refrain, and merely remark: "Don't stay long my dear." She is hardly out of sight before that luckless baby opens its eyes, and its mouth also, and emits a yell which causes the cat to bounce out of the door as if something had stung it. You timidly lift the cherub, and sing an operatic air; but he does not appreciate it, and only yells the louder. You bribe him with a piece of sugar; not a bit of use, he spits it out, and tries to put his foot in your mouth. You get wrathy, and shake him. He stops a second, and you venture on another; when, good heavens! he sets up such a roar, that the passers-by look up in astonishment. You feel desperate; your hair stands on end; and the perspiration oozes out of every pore, as the agonizing thought comes over you, what if that luckless child should have a fit? You try baby-talk; but "litty—litty lamby" has no effect; for he stretches out as if a red-hot poker was laid on his spine, and still he yells. You are afraid the neighborhood will be alarmed, and give him your gold watch, as a last resort, just in time to save your whiskers; though he throws down a handful of your cherished mustache to take the watch; and you thankfully find an easy-chair to rest your aching limbs, when down comes that costly watch on the floor, and the cause of all the trouble breaks into an ear-splitting roar, and you set your teeth, and prepare to administer personal chastisement when in rushes the happy woman known as your wife, snatches the longsuffering child from your willing arms, and sitting down, stills it by magic. While you gaze mournfully on the remains of your watch and cherished mustache, and, uttering a malediction on womankind in general, and one image of its father in particular, vow never to take care fo a baby again—until the next time.

THE COURIER.

CLANTON. . . ALABAMA.

A SONG OF THE WAR.

High above the ceaseless din
Hear the song of war begin,
Anthem of a people sin:

Anthem of a Cæsar's pride,
Swelling far and swelling wide,
Till the earth is crimson dyed.

Demons in the smoke and flame
Mouthing out a holy name
'Mid the slaughter's brutal shame.

Reeling back to darkest age,
Progress flies when heathen rage,
Making Christ a battle gauge

Born upon the Eastern gale
Shriek and sob of woman's wail;
Cheek of manhood waxes pale.

While the discord night and day,
Fiercer than the bloodhounds' bay,
Marks the wild, infernal fray.

Shameful sight for Christian eyes,
See beneath the holy skies
Foully mangled manhood lies.

Rise, O Lord of Love and Peace!
Give our bondaged souls release,
Bid the awful carnage cease.
—*London Fun.*

THE LAST MAN.

A Cool Calculation of What His Fate May Be.

What will become of the last man? Various theories that have been seriously maintained by scientific men are described in the Scientific American, and we summarize them:

1. The surface of the earth is steadily diminishing, elevated regions are being lowered and seas are filling up. The land will at last be all submerged, and the last man will be starved or drowned. 2. The ice is gradually accumulating at the north pole and melting away at the south pole, the consequence of which will be an awful catastrophe when the earth's center of gravity suddenly changes. The last man will then be drowned by the rush of waters. 3. The earth cannot always escape a collision with a comet, and when the disaster comes there will be a mingling of air and cometary gas, causing an explosion. If the last man is not suffocated he will be blown up. 4. There is a retarding medium in space, causing a gradual loss of velocity in the planets, and the earth, obeying the law of gravitation, will get closer and closer to the sun. The last man will be sunstruck. 5. The amount of water on the earth is slowly diminishing, and simultaneously the air is losing in quantity. Finally, the earth will be an arid waste, like the moon. The last man will be suffocated. 6. Other suns have disappeared, and ours must, sooner or later, blaze up and then disappear. The intense heat of the conflagration will kill every living thing on earth. The last man will be burned up. 7. The sun's fire will gradually burn out, and the temperature will cool. The earth's glacial zones will enlarge, driving our race toward the equator, until the habitable space will lessen to nothing. The last man will be frozen to death. 8. A gradual cooling of the earth will produce enormous fissures, like those seen in the moon. The surface will become extremely unstable, until the remnant of humanity will take refuge in caves. The last man will be crushed in his subterranean retreat. 9. The earth will at last separate into small fragments, leaving the people without any foothold. The last man will have a dreadful fall through space. 10. The tenth theory, proving that there will be no last man at all, is thus expressed: "Evolution does not necessarily imply progress, and possibly the race may have retrograded until the human being possesses the nature of the plant louse; such being the case, this single inhabitant will spontaneously produce posterity of both sexes."

Grand Stride in Telegraphy and Printing.

A patent has just been granted to Loring Pickering, one of the editors and proprietors of the Evening Bulletin and Morning Call, of San Francisco, for a method of rapid telegraphing *fac similes* of stereotype plates. It is claimed by this process that an entire page of a newspaper can be transmitted by telegraph in from fifteen to thirty minutes, delivering the copy directly from the instrument in such a form that it can be handed immediately to the printers. In other words, the copy will be a substantial reproduction of the original, except that it may be given in a larger-sized letter, if so desired. The stereotype requires no preparation for the purpose of telegraphic transmission other than filling its depressions or spaces between the faces of the letter with a non-conducting substance, which may be quickly applied, the faces of the type being left clean by means of an equally simple process. The plate thus prepared is placed upon a cylinder arranged to revolve rapidly, so as to present each successive letter to the fingers attached to a traveling frame. As the cylinder bearing the plate revolves, the frame gradually advances by the operation of a screw, and thus each and every line is successively presented to the fingers or magnetic points mentioned. Necessarily the circuit is open when the points are passing over the non-conducting surface, but as often as the metal type presents itself to said fingers the circuit is closed, and corresponding points or pens at the receiving station make the record there in the same letter as the original in a series of fine lines, either upon chemically prepared or ordinary paper fixed upon a corresponding cylinder at said receiving station.

Blinds or Awnings?

The Journal of Chemistry, in an article relative to blind and awning, says that the custom which prevails with some housekeepers, of closing doors and windows in the early morning of a hot day, in order to secure coolness, is most pernicious. The air thus obtained has the chill and impurity of the cellar, and is not fit for human life. If people must live indoors the nearer their habitations approach the character of greenhouses the better. The old-fashioned roofed piazza is fast giving place, except in houses for summer use only, to the uncovered terrace. This latter can be sheltered by Italian awnings from the rays of the noonday sun, or from the evening dews, or it can be provided with the light wooden frame-work to support a canvass cover that can be easily rolled back, like the awning over a city shop front. On the score of expenses these useless devices are much more economical than the universal blinds. The first cost of the latter, with additional outlays for periodical painting and repairing will far exceed that of their substitutes. It seems rather absurb for a sensible people to spend so much money in making and glazing windows only to spend a great deal more in devices for obstructing them.

The Suez Canal.

The Suez canal cost about $94,000,000, gold. It is 92 miles long, and too narrow to let two large vessels pass without switching and sidings. Yet it has passed vessels of nearly 26 feet draft and 430 feet long. The first year it was opened to general trade, 1870, only 491 vessels went through, representing a tonnage of about 437,000. But in 1875 it passed 1,496 vessels, 75 per cent. of which were British, and the tonnage had risen to nearly 3,000,000. The canal's receipts amounted, in the last year, named, to $5,777,260 gold, and for 1876 were nearer $6,000,000 at the rate of increase. John Bull, regardless of small consistency, no sooner saw the "ditch" a success than he bought in a lump the khedive's own shares, nearly one-half of the whole, or 176,702. Thus the Suez canal earns above 6 per cent. gross, but its earnings in another sense are incalculable. The British empire—that disconnected series of conquests extending through two centuries—is by this "ditch" consolidated and made intelligible, and Asia is reduced to be a British province, Bombay being little more than two weeks by the fastest steamers from London. The Suez canal possesses besides a huge grant of land, and is building up cities on its banks and at its termini and leasing water fronts.

The Common Sense Views of a Wife.

I have for many years been deeply interested in the question of marriage in all its different phases. Possibly, like many others, I have thought much more than I have spoken. I have been five years a wife. As a wife I suppose I have endured an average share of a wife's trials and disappointments. Unquestionably there is in marriage a certain disappointment to nine wives out of ten, possibly 999 out of the 1,000. Because lovers are not husbands, nor husbands lovers. Nor do I believe it possible for the husband to remain the lover. It is not so much the husband's fault, as it is charged by so many wives. It is, in my estimation, but a natural result. The lover has novelty and scarcity to spur him on. The scarcity I refer to is that of his adored's presence. When it is his privilege to see her at any hour of the day without the formality of a visit, that presence must lose a certain charm. The first shad and strawberries in market are rated at a high figure. The appetite is whetted for them by a long fast, but when they become very plentiful they lose value. This same principle extends to every department and working of human nature. It is of no use to shut our eyes to this. Better open them wide, acknowledge the corn, and see if some way cannot be devised to improve matters. It is a mistake to suppose that the husband's comparative indifference implies the actual lack of the husband's love. Only the vigilance and anxiety of love is toned down by a sense of perfect security and possession. The man may never acknowledge this even to himself, but he feels it all the same, and his acts are based on such feeling. Make the man pay some price for the wife's presence, and there would be a change. The fruit which hangs over every wall is not deemed worth the plucking. Wives have themselves much to blame for the husband's indifference. They hold themselves too cheap; and I may say also too exclusive. If these are conundrums, aggrieved wives can spend an hour or two profitably in studying them. —"*Juno*," *in the New York Graphic.*

A Bean Brain.

The brain of the Bostonian is a bean brain. A bean-fed intellect is strong in its way, but its powers appear to be limited to the consideration of only one side of a question. For instance, the Boston Herald supposes that because a dog is reported to have saved the life of a celebrated Dutch commander, the canine nuisance should therefore be permitted to exist in America. Now, admitting that the dog saved the life of the Hollander—though it is more probable that it did nothing of the sort—how is the Herald to prove that Mr. Slouch's bull pup, which chews up an infant in some part of the United States every year, does not nip in the bud a greater and a better man than the Dutchman? It is a pity that some smart agriculturist does not cross the bean with some other pleasing pulse, and thus produce an article of diet that would broaden the Bostonian mind —*Courier-Journal.*

Of all the paths that lead to a woman's love, pity is the straightest.—*Beaumont and Fletcher.*

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

MAN may dismiss compassion from his heart, but God will never.—*Cowper.*

PITY is the virtue of the law, and none but tyrants use it cruelly.—*Shakespeare.*

WE have not only multiplied diseases, but we have made them more fatal.—*Rush.*

PLEASURE never comes sincere to man; but lent by heaven upon hard usury.—*Dryden.*

THERE is nothing truer than physiognomy, taken in connection with manner.—*Dickens.*

GUY PATIN recommends the patient to have no doctor but a horse, and apothecary but an ass!—*Chesterfield.*

HORSE-THIEVES infest the neighborhood of the Indian agencies, and are very efficient in seconding the policy of dismounting the savages. Under the efforts of these rascals the few ponies left among the surrendered Sioux are rapidly disappearing. The business of hunting down the thieves has been instrusted to the Indian soldiers at Camp Robinson, and there is good ground for the belief that it will be prosecuted with great vigor and enthusiasm. If the red troopers once get on the trail of their game, with full permission from Uncle Sam to run it down, there will be little rest and no chance of escape from it. The average plains Indian will beat a bloodhound in business of that sort.

CAPTAIN MACDONALD of the army advises secretary Schurz that the most profitable method of utilizing the Indians is to incorporate them in the army as the French and English do with their African and Indian subjects. MacDonald offers to train the Indians himself and form them into regiments as soon as he is authorized to do so. He thinks a corps of twenty thousand troops could thus be added to the army without additional expense, and he offers, at the end of six months, to march his red infantry to Washington to give visible proof that they will make good soldiers. The proposition is not an unreasonable one. The present Indian policy of the government simply supports the Indians in idleness. MacDonald might be permitted to try his plan on a few of the northwestern reservations.

A Punctuation Puzzle.

The following article forcibly illustrates the necessity of punctuation. It can be read in two ways, making it a very bad or good man, the result depending upon the manner in which it is punctuated. It is very well worthy the study of teachers and pupils:

He is an old and experienced man in vice and wickedness he is never found in opposing the works of iniquity he takes delight in the downfall of his neighbors he never rejoices in the prosperity of any of his fellow creatures he is always to assist in destroying the peace of society he takes no pleasure in serving the Lord he is uncommonly dilligent in sowing discord among his friends and acquaintances he takes no pride in laboring to promote the cause of Christianity he has not been negligent in endeavoring to stigmatize all public teachers he makes no effort to subdue his evil passions he strives hard to build up Satan's kingdom he lends no aid to the support of the heathen he contributes largely to the evil adversary he pays great heed to the devil he will never go to heaven he must go where he will receive the just recompense of reward.

GOOD authorities estimated the last cotton crop in the United States at 4,100,000 bales. It turns out to be 4,500,000. The crop in Egypt and India was larger than expected, and there is enough of the raw product to last until the beginning of the new crop year.

ORTON.

The Tichborne Claimant, Looking up Another Link of Evidence in His Case.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 7.—A few days ago the Call published an advertisement asking the captain, officers or crew of the schooner Asprey to communicate with Gray & Haven, attorneys. This morning the Call printed a column article to the effect that the Asprey referred to was the schooner by which Orton, the Tichborne claimant, said he was picked up while he was adrift in a boat in the Atlantic ocean, and that Captain Mitchell Owens was in the city, and responded to the advertisement; also that he had a log-book of the vessel in his possession which was expected to furnish the missing link in the claimant's evidence, but further evidence shows that the story lacks authenticity. Mr. Gray, of the above legal firm, states that some months ago, at the request of the secretary of the Tichborne release association, he employed a man named F. L. Gordon to search for the Asprey and her captain, and after awhile Gordon reported that he had found Captain Mitchell Owens, who had the log-book. Mr. Gray was at that time surveyor of this port, and being pressed with business, and having full confidence in Gordon, he reported the information thus received to the secretary of the association, and in reply received a letter inclosing a check for one hundred dollars, asking him to continue the investigation and if possible obtain possession of the log-book, and induce Captain Owens to go to England to testify. At this point Gordon intimated that the reward was ridiculously small for the service performed, and declined to have anything further to do with the matter. Mr. Gray expresses the opinion that Gordon is holding back for a high bid for his knowledge, and it seems equally probable that Gordon's whole story is a job. No one seems to know the whereabouts of the captain, though it is given out that he has gone to Victoria. As to the Asprey, it is claimed that the log alleged to be in the captain's possession shows that she arrived here in 1853, and sailed early in 1854 for some Atlantic port, thence to Melbourne, during which trip he rescued Tichborne. She is stated by the secretary of the association to have been an American three-masted schooner of four or five hundred tons. The customhouse records of that year have been destroyed by fire, but the records of the merchants' exchange, which are believed to be full and trustworthy, show that the only vessel at all answering to the description trading to this port, was the British three-masted schooner Asprey, Captain Grigg, which was here in the spring of 1854, not returning until 1858. She was a small craft of only one hundred and forty-nine tons. Mr. Gray has never seen Captain Owens, and the advertisement was inserted to remedy the defection of Gordon. Inquiry is still progressing.

FOUR of the miscreants who tried to run the passenger train on the St. Louis & San Francisco road off the track, at Woodend station, have been arrested. It appears that a young man named Oliver, twenty years old, who lives near Richland, was suspected of having something to do with the diabolical deed, and was arrested on Monday, and taken to Richland. Since then he has confessed, and given the name of the parties engaged in the affair. George Gibson, Allen Greenstrup and James Long have been arrested, and are now under a strong guard at Richland. There are four others who were connected with the gang, but they have not been captured yet. Young Oliver says an ex-convict put up the job, and the party's intention was to run the entire train off the track and then under guise of assisting the wounded, rob the train. Detective Egan, of St. Louis, and Deputy Marshal Langston, of Springfield, Mo., are working up the matter and are on the trail of and expect to overhaul the four scoundrels very shortly. All the parties concerned live at, or near Richland, a small town near the scene of their fiendish work.

Enriching the Vatican.

The jubilee of Pius IX brings a throng of dusty pilgrims with staff and crook and bag to Rome, the center of the Roman Catholic world. We who live in the old city recognize new comers by their red guide books and their evidence of being sight-seers. They come from all the nations of the world to lay down offerings at the feet of the sovereign pontiff. Although many have arrived and more are expected until the third of June, which is the fiftieth anniversary of the pope's consecration as a bishop, it is estimated that the number will not equal that of the Spanish pilgrimage last autumn, which was seven thousand.

The various rich and singular gifts that the pilgrims bring to the pope are all to be exhibited in a gallery of the Vatican, which was one of the loggie of Raphael. The exhibition will last one month, from the twenty-first of May to the twenty-first of June. Showers of gold seem to rain upon the Vatican, and all the riches of the world and the glory of them are represented in these gifts, which are humbly offered by the faithful at the feet of Pius IX. There are two hundred English pilgrims from the aristocracy bringing twenty thousand pounds sterling. Americans, headed by Archbishops Wood of Philadelphia, Bailey, of Baltimore, and the representative of Cardinal M'Closkey, of New York, bring in all one hundred and ten thousand dollars. There is a box of unset diamonds from South America, a gold cup from Lyons, two keys (half a yard long, one of silver and the other of gold; symbolds of the pontifical power) from Clermont, a gilt-oak throne, covered with ancient sculptures, and fifty thousand francs from Marseilles, and three purses of gold, one for poor priests, one for the seminaries, and one to repurchase the ecclesiastical properties at Lisle.

One of the gifts is an album richly bound, the leaves of which are bank notes. A society of workingmen sends a silver statue of Jesus as a laborer; and the ex-officers of the pontificial army have sent the pope a sword. The Belgians send thirty altars for poor churches, and the Swiss pilgrims bring no less than fifty silver watches. The clericals of Venice send a magnificent chandelier wrought at the glass factory of Salviate. This is described as an article of wonder. Its diameter is two-seventy meters, and its hight is four meters—a meter being a little more than a yard. It is decorated with appropriate inscriptions, with the papal tiara, and with the lion of St. Mark.—*Cor. New York Evening Post.*

The Remains of Custer's Heroic Band.

The detachment of soldiers under command of Colonel Sheridan, having in charge the bodies of the thirteen officers of the seventh regiment who fell with Custer in the slaughter on the Little Big Horn, will arrive at Fort Leavenworth on the twenty-third—the anniversary of the battle— and the remains will be buried with all due honors, in the national cemetery there. The troops at the fort will turn out, together with the citizens of Leavenworth, to pay the last respects to those who fell on that terrible day. The seventh was stationed at Fort Leavenworth for a long time, and was a great favorite here.

Improvement in Racing Time.

The famous Kentucky four-year-old thoroughbred racer Ten Broeck, on Tuesday, at Louisville, ran a two-mile heat in 3:27½! The time is not merely astonishing, but, compared with the best two-mile time recorded in the American Turf Register but twelve years ago, astounding. In the year 1864, Theodore Winters purchased the renowned colt Norfolk, by Lexington, in New Jersey, at the extraordinary price of $15,000. He was then three years old, and for his age and achievements champion of the American turf. At the Sacramento spring meeting, 1865, Norfolk and Lodi (another crack importation) ran together—one, two miles, and the other three-miles heats. The Lexington won both races, but not so easily as was anticipated. His best heat in the two-mile struggle was made in the then remarkable, and, we believe, till then unprecedented, time of 3:37, or 9½ seconds slower than the two-mile dash of Ten Broeck on Tuesday. That the reader may duly appreciate the value of these 9½ seconds and the improvement in speed denoted, it will be necessary to figure a little. Norfolk's heat in 3:37 was run at the average of 48 feet and 66-100 (48.66) per second; Ten Broeck's dash at the rate of 50 feet and 991-1000 (50.991) per second. Had the two horses been running together, each at the rate just noted, for every second of Ten Broeck's time, he would have gained 2 feet and 231-1,000 (2,-231) on Norfolk. Ten Broeck's time was 207½ seconds; the distance was 10,560 feet. His gain on Norfolk in distance would, therefore, have been 462 feet and 932-1,000 (462.932) or 154 yards, 1 foot and a minute fraction of a foot. That is to say Broeck's time would more than double-distance Norfolk's time. Norfolk's average per mile was 1:48½, and Ten Broeck's 1:-43¾. On the same day and over the same track that Ten Broeck made his dash, the Kentucky colt McWhirter ran two miles in 3:30. Had they run together, Ten Broeck would have crossed the score 144¼ feet ahead of McWhirter, which is equivalent to six strides of a little over 24 feet each—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

A New form of Prayer for the War.

The bishop of Lincoln (England) has circulated a form of prayer in his diocese with reference to the war. Annexed is an extract: "O Lord of hosts and God of battles, who rulest all things in heaven and earth, look down with pity on the nations now striving in war. Take from them all anger and warmth, hatred and revenge; have compassion on our suffering fellow Christians; deliver them from oppression and wrong; restore the churches of the east to primitive purity and truth, and join them together in the bonds of faith and love. Have mercy on all Turks and infidels. Take from all ignorance, hardness of heart, and contempt of Thy word, and so fetch them home blessed Lord to Thy flock, that they may be saved among the remains of the true Israelites, and may all be made one fold, under one shepherd, Jesus Christ our Lord. Continue to us the blessings of peace; let not violence be heard in our gates, nor wasting and destruction in our borders."

IN Italy there are sixty-five elementary schools of agriculture and twelve normal schools. During 1875, there were held among agriculturists 601 conference meetings, or "Institutes," as we term them, with an attendance of 2,500 persons.

ACCORDING to returns to the United States bureau of statistics, six hundred emigrants sailed from this port for Sydney, New South Wales, between February 3 and April 14, 1877. —*N. Y. Paper.*

SOUTH CAROLINA CROPS.

An Unfavorable Report of the Condition of the Cotton Crops.

We have made careful inquiry as to the condition and prospects of the growing crops in the different sections of the state, and find that the planters and farmers, up to this time, have little reason to hope for a successful result. In the eastern counties, the best cotton district in the state, the stand is bad, and what cotton is up looks badly, and is not growing. The plants, where they have come up well, show no improvement in growth. In the upper counties cotton is similarly affected, and, as in the eastern section, the want of rain is seriously felt. In the middle counties, a week ago, there was no stand of cotton on the river lands, and little cotton was up. On the uplands the stand is about the same as in the sections previously mentioned. The lower counties make no better reports. In Orangeburg, for example, the plants make no progress. The growth is so slow as to be imperceptible, and "the leaves hang down like the ears of a hound in the morning." The acreage of corn is greater than in 1876, but the condition of the crop is not as good, on account of the coolness of the spring. In Orangeburg and other counties the farmers say they never saw so poor a promise. The crops of wheat and oats look well and promise a bountiful yield. The use of commercial fertilizers in this state lengthens the season for cotton at least three weeks: and the dryness of the weather has been favorable for work and has kept the cotton crop out of the grass. With everything favorable from this time out, and with a reasonably late frost, a fair crop of cotton may still be made, but under no circumstances can a full crop be expected. The outlook, according to the information we have obtained, is not particularly bright, but we may hope that abundant crops of wheat and oats will largely compensate for all deficiency in corn, and that higher prices for cotton will in a large measure make up for the smallness of the crop.—*Charleston News and Courier, 4th.*

A Heroine Right or Wrong.

We were the witness of a tender and beautiful scene in 1861. It was in May, and a fair Louisiana girl was bidding her soldier lover good-bye. Her head was bowed upon his breast, and she was weeping bitterly. But when he besought her to dry her tears and display a brave heart, she lifted her head, and looking him proudly in the face, said: "I am weeping because you are going where there is danger and probably death, but," and the blood mantled to her white cheeks, "if you were not going, you would see me blush and bow my head in shame." Once again we saw that girl. A division of federal troops were attacking a body of confederate cavalry near where she was taking refuge, in full view of her house, and shells and round shot hissed over the village and plunged through its streets, and there she stood gazing eagerly at the battle, heedless of shot and shell, as though they were rose leaves scattered around her by the autumnal wind; her hands were clenched; her cheeks were whiter than lilies; her whole form seemed to heave with excitement; but there was a battle-fire in her blue eyes. By heavens! we believe that had it been possible she would have dashed into the thickest of the fight; her very soul seemed to glory in the blaze and thunder of the battle. That girl had the heart of Richard Cœur de Lion. But she faded away with the strength of the confederacy, and then they dressed her in white robes, folded her hands on her bosom and laid her away; and when the last ragged confederates had surrendered their guns her soul had vanished from the earth.—*New Orleans Democrat.*

Chilton County Courier.

BY BROOKS AND MARTIN.

TILDEN AND HENDRICKS.

The circumstances attending the reception given to the Democratic standard bearers by the Manhattan Club, are favorably commented upon by the Democratic and Independent press throughout the country. All concede that the speeches made by SAMUEL J. TILDEN and THOMAS A HENDRICKS were in accordance with the popular sentiment, and were of a character worthy of their source. In view of such utterances by men occupying such a position, the Philadelphia *Times* says the Democratic party may well be proud that they had such men to lead them to battle. "Acquiescence does not involve forgiveness, nor does forgiveness always involve oblivion." The *Times* concludes its article on the subject as follows: 'The eyes of the people are opened and will not be closed by any palliating circumstances attending the administration of executive functions by the present incumbent of the office of President. This is the significance of the enthusiastic demonstration that has followed the simultaneous appearance of TILDEN and HENDRICKS in the largest city in the Union. The spirit displayed in their reception was a reflex of the nation. These men were elected, and if right had prevailed would now be holding the highest offices in the people's gift. So far from effacing this belief, time will make it universal conviction, and write that conviction indelibly upon the pages of history." *Advertiser.*

WORTH IMITATING.

There is a small farm of fifty acres near Thomasville, Georgia, that is an example of what thorough scientific cultivation on a small area of ground will accomplish. It belongs to Col. R. H. Hardaway. It is not a plantation, but it is something better—a model Georgia farm. When the present owner came into possession it was poor, yielding only eight bushels of corn per acre; now it yields at the rate of sixty to seventy bushels, its capacity being increased eight fold by the system of cultivation it has been subjected to. Last year ten acres of it put in crops yielded 328 bushels of corn, 327 bushels of oats, and three heavy bales of cotton, all at the cost of nothing more than about 125 bushels of cotton seed per acre, re-inforced with compost made of stable manure, ashes and cotton seed. This year five acres have been planted in corn, five in oats and five in cotton. The corn is planted in rows four feet apart and very close in the row, permitting it to be plowed only one way From present appearances it is estimated that it will turn out sixty-five bushels per acre—which the best Alabama lands might not be ashamed of. The oats and cotton look equally well, and it is probable Col. Hardaway will gather from his little farm three times as much per acre as the average yield of Georgia plantations. The example of a number of such farms scattered throughout the South would be worth more than all the political platforms and essays ever written. *Greenville Advocate.*

CORN. Of all the crops raised, probably none is of such vast importance to farmers as the corn crop, and on no account should it be neglected.

Did you ever know a farmer to fail whose cribs were filled with corn?

Did you ever know a man to emigrate whose cribs were filled with corn?

Did you ever know a man to be sold out by the sheriff whose cribs were filled with corn?

Did you ever know a man who had his houses and fences in good order, and who showed all other prosperity, that had not his cribs filled with corn?

Did you ever know a farmer proud of himself, loved by his neighbors, and happy in his family, whose cribs were not filled with corn?

Did you ever know a man who had fat horses and mules, cattle, hogs, sheep and poultry, whose cribs were not filled with corn?

Did you ever know a man who did not raise it at home, whose cribs were filled with corn?

Raising cotton and neglecting corn locates the smoke houses too far from the base of operations, and limits the quantity used in the household. It produces waste notes, mortgages and several other disasters too numerous to mention, and alas! too frequently recorded in the Probate Courts of the Southern States.

TAX-SALES.

Notice is hereby given that to satisfy the State and County Taxes due the State of Alabama and the county of Chilton for the year 1875 I, A. C. Ward, under and by virtue of the power invested in me as Tax Collector of Chilton county, will on the 4th. Monday of July, it being the 23rd. day thereof, 1877, and from day to day thereafter until the whole is disposed of, proceed to sell, between the legal hours of sale at the court house door in Clanton Alabama, to the best bidder for cash, unless the taxes and costs due thereon are sooner paid, the following described Real Estate to-wit:

Huggins J M
S½ Sec. 14 T 23 R 13
State and County Tax $3.50
Cost $2.50

Jones, J. W.
S ½ of S E ¼ Sec 5 T 21 R 12
State and County Tax $2.62½
Cost $2.50

Kelley, Elizabeth,
E ½ of S E ¼ and S E ¼ of N E ¼ Sec 28 T 24 and R 13
State and County Tax $3.50
Cost $2.50

Scarbrough, J. A.
W ½ of S W ¼ and S E ¼ of S W ¼ Sec 4 T 21 R 15
State and County Tax $2.10
Cost $2.50

Brewer, Betsie
N W ¼ of N W ¼ and S W ¼ of S W ¼ and S E ¼ of N W ¼ Sec 4 T 23 R 15
Tax $1.40
Cost $2.50

Ray, Mrs. H.
S ½ of N E ¼ and N E ¼ of S E ¼ Sec 11 T 21 R 14
Tax $3.34½
Cost $2.50

A. C. WARD,
TAX COLLECTOR. CLANTON, Chilton County, Alabama. July 23rd. 1877.

L. A. THORNTON AND CO.,

"OLD FOGY" So-Called,

ARE Just in receipt of a large and well selected MIXED STOCK OF NEW GOODS. Come all who have not violated the Five Command—ments, and all who have and renew your faith, and ho! every one that will, let him come with money and partake freely of our pure CARAUSA WINE for a price. And as ye would have men do unto you, do ye even so to us.

GOOD NEWS!

OLDTIMES RENEWED!

HALL, EZEKIEL & Co. 98 Commerce

STREET, MONTGOMERY ALABAMA.
DEALERS IN
HARDWARE, IRON, STEEL, CUTLERY, &c.

ARE SELLING GOODS CHEAPER THAN HAS EVER BEEN SOLD BEFORE.

Read for yourself, and when you come to MONTGOMERY call and see for yourself. We are selling a first-class Graingers Axe warranted for 90 cents that any man may well be proud of.

BAR IRON	3 cents per pound.
PLOW STEEL	6½ " "
TRACE CHAINS	60 cents per pair
WELL-BUCKETS	40 " each
GRINDSTONES	40 &50 " "
SPADES AND SHOVELS	80 " "
A FIRST-CALSS HEAVY CAST COOK STOVE	17.00

Complete with all furniture for use.
Hubs Spokes and Rims cheaper than were ever sold in this market.

To country merchants. We offer special inducements, and they will find it to their interest to call and examine our stock before buying elsewhere. Don't forget the number, 98 Commerce St., Montgomery Ala.

Spring Season to be Fully Inaugurated

AT

POLLAK AND COMPANY'S

On Saturday MARCH 24th, we will open

Our new and extensive STORE with an immense and attractive stock

For the Spring Season of 1877

ALL our Departments have been enlarged and stocked with the choicest Goods now out for the Season, and every Novelty in our line will be added to our Stock as soon as any appear in the Northern Markets. We have a resident buyer in New York who pays special attention to the wants of this trade. We invite the attention of the public to our **Complete Millinery Department** and both for the Wholesale and Retail Trade.

OUR Wholesale Department on the SECOND FLOOR of our new Building will contain large and more complete lines of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

Millinery and Fancy Goods,

Shoes Clothing,

Gents' Furnishing Goods

Straw and Fur Hats,

Than ever before. Our prices will compete with those of any New York Jobbers. And Merchants can save both time and money by selecting from this Stock nearer home. Samples sent by Mail and orders promptly attended to.

POLLAK & Co. Montgomery Alabama

BARBER SHOP.
MONTGOMERY ALA.

Having opened a nice and neat shop opposite the Market House, on Monroe street, a few doors below J. A. Diaz & Co.'s Ice House, I am prepared to wait upon all with dispatch and neatness. I have four first-class barbers and warrant satisfaction.

JACK ABERCROMBRIE. 1yr

CAMPBELL and COOK,

DEALERS IN

WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

Clanton, Ala.

Chilton County Courier.

BY BROOKS AND MARTIN.

THIS PAPER IS ON FILE WITH
GEO. P. ROWELL & CO'S NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING BUREAU
Where Advertising Contracts can be made.

LOCAL.

Crops are growing rapidly.

The rain that fell yesterday wet the ground thoroughly.

Justice J. T. Gulleyhorn held his Court last Tuesday.

Attend the meeting of the Good Templars at the Court House to night.

A reinforcement of *Brick Mansion* tobacco has just arrived at Stewart & Co's.

We have been told that Mr. Sharp, of Montgomery, has ripe peaches on his place about a half mile from Clanton.

We call attention to the announcements of Mess. J. O. Smith and F. M. Vines for County Commissioners. Look under the head of announcements.

Mr. Adam Shuster, of Montgomery, was in Clanton last Wednesday. We learn that he has made arrangements for himself and family to spend the Summer at this place.

We were pleased to meet Col. V. S. Murphy, of Montgomery, in Clanton on last Saturday. The Col. was looking well and was as full of life and good humor as usual.

The attention of the voters of Chilton County is called to the announcement of Rev. J. T. Roper for Tax Assessor. See announcement on t is page.

We understand that there will be a protracted meeting held at the Methodist Church of this place, beginning on next Sunday and continuing, day and night, through the week.

We would not be surprised to receive invitations to two or three weddings in a few weeks. We dislike to see the roses gathered by other hands, though the invitations will have a consoling influence upon us.

We take much pleasure in calling attention to the announcement of J. B. Boykin for Tax Assessor. See announcement on this page.

Old Fogy says he is just in receipt of all the medicins adapted to the varied wants of the Candidates in the field.

Dr. J. H. McLean's *Volcanic Oil Liniment* for the successful ones, and his *Sugar Coated Pills* for the friendly voters, and his *wonderful Healing Plasters* for the doubtful, and his *Celebrated Catrrh Snuff* for those with a flea in the ear, and for the poor Candidates on the rugged edge of dispair, his *Worm Candy*, or *Strengthening Cordial* and *Blood Purifier*.

Of Such is the Kingdom of Heaven.

Little Lula, infant daughter of Mr. J. M. and Mrs. J. W. Stanfield, died on last Wednesday evening, June 28th. Little Lula is now "safe in the arms of Jesus." She was called to Heaven during her infant purity, and will never know sin or sorrow. The bereaved parents have the sympathy of a large circle of friends in this, their hour of affliction.

Farmers say that although the crops are at present free from grass and in a good condition, yet their most difficult work is still to be done, as the late dry weather prevented the grass from growing, the rains will cause it to grow very rapidly, though we would think that, as the crops are clean, it will be a comparatively easy matter to keep them thus. Every one agrees that the crops, throughout the county, are unusually promising.

Mr. J. B. Boykin, who has faithfully discharged the duties of Tax Assessor for the past six years, and who thoroughly understands the duties of the office, is hereby announced as a Candidate for a third term, and we ask the people to come to our assistance in electing him.

Many friends of
J. B. Boykin,

We have just received a few packages of the Mammouth Rye, or Diamond wheat, which we will sell.—Call immediately at this office, if you wish to purchase. We keep a package open for inspection, you can therefore judge what you are buying. We hope the best farmers in the county will come forward at once and purchase, before the supply is out. We wish to see this new wheat or rye introduced in this part of the State. We believe it *is* a good thing. See advertisement in fourth column.

The candidates, and those exerting themselves in the interest of Candidates, are requested to come forward at once and give us their orders for tickets.

The many friends of J. T. Roper, announce his name as a Candidate for Tax Assessor of Chilton County, at the August election.

We understand that the second nine of the Clanton Base Ball Club, will play a match game with the first nine of the Cooper Club, at this place on the 4th. of July.

The prophet's banner which the Sultan in person proposes to wave on the Danube is white and yellow colored, and was formerly a window curtain of Mohammed's favoite Sultana, Ayesha.

Emma Smith, } In Chancery,
vs } at Clanton.
J. O. Smith Chilton Co., Ala.

In this cause it is made to appear to the Register, by Affidavits of J. S. Edwards Complainants Solicitor, that the said J. O. Smith is a non-resident of this State, and that he resides in the State of Georgia, his particular place of Residence is unknown to affiant; and further that in the belief of said affiant, the defendant is over twenty-one years of age: It is therefore ordered by the Register, that publication be made in the Chilton County Courier, a news paper published in the Town of Clanton, for four successive weeks, requiring him, the said J. O. Smith, to answer or demur to he bill of Complaint in this cause, by the 30th day of July AD 1877, or in thirty days thereafter a decree pro confesso may be taken against him.

Done at Office, this 22d. day of June A D 1877. W. A. Jones, Special Register.

Some one says that it is now the time for the average Alabama wife to swap her husband's $30 overcoat for 3 quarts of blackberries.

An ingenious girl up on North Hill, who has never a "feller" in the world, goads the other girls in that neighborhood to madness by lighting up the parlor brilliantly and then setting her father's hat where its shadow will be boldly marked against the curtain.

"You can't drink so much brandy with impunity," said a New York physician to a gouty patient. "Perhaps not with impunity, doctor, but with a little peppermint I fancy I can go it," was the serene reply,

An Irishman has defined nothing to be "a footless stocking without legs." A description by another Emeralder is better. "What is nothing?" he was asked. "Shutyour eyes, and you'll see it," said Pat.

Montgomery Advertiser.

A car load of peaches passed through the city yesterday from Chambers county to Chicago. These peaches are shipped in specially built cars.

The U. S. Circuit Court, with Judge Wood presiding, will convene in this city on the 24 of July. Judge Bruce will sail for Europe in a few days, to be absent until fall.

The attendance at the commencement exercises of the Tuskegee Female College this week, was the largest since the war: Tuskegee is rapidly regaining her old position, and one or two crops will fill her schools and colleges with pupils from every quarter of the State.

Macon Mail.

DIED. On last Friday morning, at Tuskegee, Mrs. Sandford DeBardeleben, wife of Mr. Jno. A. DeBardeleben, of Cotton Valley.

DIED at Notasulga Ala, Mrs. B. F. Johnson, wife of Dr. B. F. Johnson.

Mrs. Stafford, step-mother of the late Wm. H. Stafford, who was for many years a highly respected citizen of this county, died last week at the family homestead near Tuskegee, aged 92 years:

For intelligence, patriotism, disinterestedness and general worth, the County Convention which assembled here, yesterday, was superior to any similar body we have ever seen in Tuskegee.

Iron Age.

Mr. Sturgis, an employee at the S. & N. shops in this city, was seriously injured last Friday by the explosion of a torpedo, which he submitted to too close an inspection.

The A. & C. Railroad we, are sorry to learn, is again in trouble. A. ruling of the court in Mobile yesterday caused the withdrawal of Mr Swann from the purchase of the road.

We can have no patience with, and sympathy for the man who is too stingy to subscribe for his county paper, but is anxious and ready at all times to grab the one taken by his more liberal neighbor by the time the paper drops from his hands.

Snakes are certainly out in force this year. At least one would think so, from the quantity of antidote provided by fishing parties leaving this city.

An unfortunate difficulty occurred in this city yesterday morning, between Mr. J. A. Harral and Captain Jones, in which Captain Jones was mortally wounded by a pistol shot through the lung. Both gentlemen stand high in this community, and the unfortunate difficulty is deeply regretted by all classes of our citizens. The affair is undergoing legal investigation, and we therefore avoid giving particulars at this time. *Selma Times* 19th.

Eutaw Whig: "Our planters will always be poor if they continue to pursue the suicidal policy of making their meat houses and corn cribs in the West. Corn, meat, and hay, that could be made at home, are constantly being received here for planters who will persist in raising cotton in their stead."

Alexander Bell, of Pike county, is nine years old and weighs 245 pounds.

A WOMAN'S "NO."

O no! I could not wed you. No;
But I hope you won't forget
I love you as a sister should—
—O please, Will, don't go yet.—

Yes, love you as a sister should,
But marry you? Ah, no!
I'm grieved you should have thought of it—
—Oh, Will! Don't leave me so.—

Come back, sit down, and talk to me,
Don't! Don't frown, when you go;
One cannot love just when she would
Though she's a girl, you know.

And I don't think you love me much,
I don't upon my life;
But if I really thought you did—
Yes, Will; I'll be your wife!

There is a merchant possessing decided ideas where the line of credit should be drawn, who announces by a placard in his show window.—"In God we trust. All echers are expected to pay cash."

The man whose sole ambition is to win the applause of the world, is sure to be disappointed, whether he wins or loses.

The Attention of Farmers is Called to Our AMERICAN MAMMOTH RYE; OR DIAMOND WHEAT,

FOR FALL OR SPRING SOWING.

A New Variety, entirely distinct from the Common Rye or any other Grain ever Introduced.

It was first found growing wild on the Humboldt River, Nevada; since which time it has been successfully cultivated wherever tried. It yields from sixty to eighty bushels to the acre. Mr. L. J. Dufur, United States' Centennial Commissioner from Oregon, asserts that he has known it to yield eighty-seven and a half bushels to the acre. It was awarded the highest and only premium at the United States' Centennial Exposition, and pronounced the finest and only grain of the kind on exhibition.

It has been grown as a Fall and Spring grain with equal success. The Single grains measuring one-half inch in length, and the average close to that.

Price per package 25 cents; Five packages, $1 00; One dozen packages, $2 00. Sent post paid by mail

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE TO INTRODUCE THIS WHEAT.

NOTICE. We are in no way connected with any other SEED HOUSE, in Cleaveland or Chattanooga.

All orders, letters, etc., should be plainly addressed, thus

S. Y. HAINES & CO., Bradley co., Tenn.

Sample sent Free on receipt of a Ten cent Stamp.

The little darling! he didn't strike Mrs. Smith's baby on purpose, did he? It was a mere accident, wasn't it, dear? "Yes, ma; and if he don't behave himself, I'll do it again."

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications for this paper should be accompanied by the name of the author; not necessary for publication, but as evidence of good faith on the part of the writer. Manuscript should be written only on one side of the paper. Be particularly careful in regard to your dates, and to having all signatures plainly written.

FARM AND FIRESIDE.

Potato Bugs and Paris Green.

The appearance of potato bugs in in numerable numbers in many farming sections of this state and throughout Long Island has caused an extraordinary heavy demand for "Paris green" in our local market during the past few weeks, and the price of the article has undergone a very great advance. Every conceivable article has been used for the extermination of the pest, but nothing has proved of as much account as Paris green, and the demand for the same, as before noted, has been immense in consequence, farmers finding it more profitable, generally, to use this article freely, considering the high price of potatoes, than to give up their crop entirely. And the fact that some discouraged farmers have planted other vegetables on lands heretofore given to potatoes makes others more than ever determined to raise a crop under any circumstances; hence their large purchases of Paris green, which are not lessened any by the advanced cost, as even at the present high price it does not cost over ten cents to a bushel of potatoes at the most. The purchases during the past fortnight will not fall much, if anything, below 1,000,000 pounds. These large lots thus going into consumption have pretty well cleaned out the available supply for immediate delivery, two prominent houses remaining about all that have supplies of any account, while some firms sold previously, to arrive, all they will receive for some time to come. The advance since the first of the month has been fully one hundred per cent., the general selling quotation on May 1st having been twenty-three and twenty-four cents per pound, while the latest sales we hear of were made at forty-five cents, with an advance to fifty cents looked for shortly in case the demand continues active. One prominent firm, we are told, were offered forty and forty-two cents for their entire supply, but the concern refused the offer, preferring rather to deal it out in parcels as called for by farmers and other consumers.—*N. Y. Bulletin.*

A Model Piggery.

The correspondent of the London Times at the statistical congress of Buda-Pesth, describes a model piggery he saw in that city. He says: "I saw a vast and singularly well-regulated establishment for the education and cultivation of pigs. In it were 16,000 of these valuable animals, in pens containing from one hundred to two hundred each. They are compelled to be cleanly in their habits and to divide themselves naturally into two groups—those who voluntarily seek the means of purification and those who are cleansed, nilly-villy, with a hose, and submit like philosophers to the inevitable. They are brought from all parts of the country when fifteen months old, and are fed on the refuse of a large brewery near at hand, supplemented by maize and barley roasted and boiled. The supply is unlimited, like pain a discretion, and salt and other condiments are used to stimulate their appetites, the object being to fatten them as quickly as possible. So successfully is this accomplished that some individuals weighed as much as six hundred and fifty pounds. There seem to be several breeds, some resembling our Berkshires, but stronger on their legs, as they walked about with comparative ease in spite of their bulk. The most remarkable were, however, the woolly pigs, with curly bristles, resembling fleece, which is said to be worked into some of the coarse textile fabrics of the country. They are well deserving of the attention of English breeders, for, by careful cultivation, pig's wool might become useful material for yarn. The establishment visited belongs to a stock company and pays a handsome dividend."

Hogs Need Sulphur.

One singular fact stated in the following paragraph, from the Louisiana Home Journal, has been repeatedly corroborated:

Whether hogs require sulphur as an essential to health or whether it is sought by them as a condiment, may not be discovered. But one thing is true, they devour it with greed whenever it is to be found. It is for this purpose probably that they will eat large quantities of soft coal, which contains a large amount of sulphur. Perhaps this is the most economical method of supplying hogs with sulphur during winter, when they require a good deal of carbon. But in summer it is best to feed it to them in substances which contain less carbon, on account of their producing less heat. Mustard is one of the best things for this purpose, and some of it should be sown in every pasture into which hogs are turned. If hogs are not kept in, or are in small yards, it is well to supply them with wild mustard, that grows in the fields or highways, or to cultivate some of the best varieties for them. They will eat its leaves, its flowers, seeds and stalks.

Some years ago we had occasion to buy a large quantity of Hocking Valley (Ohio) coal. It was stored in a lot in rear of a factory, easily entered by the neighbors' hogs, which were permitted to run at large in the town. On several occasions these hogs were observed to be eating the coal, and became such a nuisance that they were excluded. They appeared to select the purest lumps, or those which on the fire would yield the most tar, melting so to speak. These hogs were, many of them, very fat, not seeming to require food.

Planting Strawberries.

J. Decker, in the Southern Agriculturalist, says that in planting strawberries the ground should be rich and well prepared, entirely clear of all trash, grass and weeds. Sod land should never be selected, but the soil should be thoroughly pulverized. Then draw a narrow furrow, about four inches deep, straight cross the plot. The plant is placed against one side of the furrow, holding it with one hand with the crown above the top and the roots spread against the sides, with the other hand the dirt is drawn against the plant, and is pressed very firmly against the roots, so that it will take a considerable pull to take the plant out of the ground. The plants should be placed about one foot apart in the rows, and the rows about three feet apart. The after cultivation consists in keeping the ground clean of weeds, taking care in hoeing never to loosen the ground about the roots of the plants, but with a sharp hoe shave off the weeds. The weeds should be destroyed as they are coming through the ground, and should not be allowed to become large. The spaces between the rows are kept clean by passing the cultivator through as often as necessary. About five hoeings and cultivations are generally sufficient.

A Recipe to Cleanse Wool.

Hunt Bros., of the North Bloomfield Custom Woolen Mills, New York, once gave the following recipe for cleansing wool: To two pailfuls of water add a quart of soft soap and a pint of common salt. Heat from 150 to 180 degrees—or a little warmer than the hand can bear. Put in all the wool that will stir conveniently, and let it remain fifteen minutes, moving it in the kettle occasionally. Then take it out; let it drain, return the drained liquor to the kettle and add all the water needed. Repeat the process and occasionally add a little soap and water, and you will have it white and soft. Never let wool boil in the liquid, as that will fix the gum, render the fibre stiff and gray, and unfit it to make soft flexible yarn. Fine wool needs more time in the kettle than coarse. Taggings may be cleansed in the same manner, by clipping off all the hard matter that cannot readily be compressed between the thumb and finger.

Valuable and Seasonable Recipes.

White Cake.—Whites of twelve eggs, two cups of sugar, one cup of butter, three cups of flour, one cup of corn starch, two cups of sweet milk, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, flavor.

Orange Ice.—Six oranges, the grated rind of three, juices of two lemons, one pint of sugar, dissolved in a pint of cold water; mix and freeze the same as ice-cream.

Broiled Potatoes.—Peel some cold boiled potatoes, cut in thick slices, season with salt and pepper, dip in melted butter, broil nicely, and serve with little melted butter over.

Imperial Cake.—One pound of flour, one of sugar, one of seeded raisins, chopped, one-half pound of blanched almonds pounded fine, quarter of a pound of citron thinly sliced, eight eggs beaten separately, a little mace, and two glasses of brandy or wine. This makes one large loaf, to be baked two hours.

Chickens with Mushrooms.—Cut in pieces two chickens, put in a stew pan, with ¼ pound sliced bacon and 1 quart good stock broth; when nearly done, thicken with flower and add 1 cup mushrooms, 3 small onions chopped fine, and thicken with 4 raw eggs just before serving. The canned mushrooms will do very well if fresh ones are not to be had—they are quite as often used.

A Point on which the Doctors Agree.
Physicians who have tested Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, concur in representing it to be an *eminently safe stimulant*, far preferable to the ordinary liquors of commerce, not only because it is medicated, but because it is infinitely pure. Its alcoholic basis is the finest old rye, and this is tempered and rendered medicinal by the curative ingredients of botanic origin which it holds in solution. It has often been imitated, but never rivalled, and is, to-day, the leading tonic, diuretic and aperient of America. Malarial fevers are prevented and remedied by it, and it is a thoroughly reliable medicine in cases of dyspepsia, constipation, liver complaint, rheumatism, gout, nervousness, urinary and uterine affections. It improves the appetite, increases the bodily stamina, checks premature decay, and as a sustaining and comforting cordial for the aged and infirm is unequalled.

It is said by those who know that Dooley & Brother, the manufacturers of the justly celebrated and well known Yeast Powder which bears their name, have the largest and most complete establishment of the kind in the world. The capacity of their mammoth factory is simply marvelous, reaching the immense quantity of five millions of pounds annually.

—Messrs. D. W. Hatch & Co.: We have been selling your Universal Cough Syrup about eight years, and find it gives the best satisfaction of any preparation for coughs and colds that we have ever sold, and from the time of its first introduction in this market we have sold much larger quantities of it than any other similar preparation.
Yours truly, SAWYER & LYON,
Hornellsville, N. Y.

Information worth thousands to those out of health. Self-help for weak and nervous sufferers. Facts for those who have been dosed, drugged and quacked. The new Health Journal teaches all. Copies *free*. Address, Electric Quarterly, Cincinnati, O.

Some persons are utterly regardless of a cold, and do not recognise until too late the penalty paid for negligence; who, had they but taken that valuable tonic, Home Stomach Bitters, would be living now. Prepared by the Home Bitters Co., St. Louis, Mo.

Pond's Extract for Pain. You seldom see much allusion to it in the public prints, yet its sale has extended to all parts of the world.

"What every body says must be true."

The incontrovertible testimony offered by those who have used Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription induced the doctor to sell it under a positive guarantee. Many ladies have refrained from using it on account of a general feeling of prejudice against advertised medicines. Let me ask a question. Are you prejudiced against sewing machines because you have seen them advertised? or can you doubt the ingenuity and skill required in their invention? Again, would you refuse to insure your house because the company advertised that it had paid millions in losses, and yet had a capital of several millions? Do such advertisements shake our confidence, and create prejudices? Then why refuse to credit the testimony of those who have found the Favorite Prescription to be all that is claimed for it in overcoming those ailments peculiar to your sex? Why submit to the use of harsh, and perhaps caustic treatment, thus aggravating your malady, when relief is guaranteed, and a positive, perfect, and permanent cure has been effected in thousands of cases?

Wabash Station, Ill., Oct. 24th, 1876.
R. V. Pierce, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.:
Dear Sir—Allow me to extend my most sincere thanks to you for the great benefit my wife has received from the use of your Favorite Prescription. She suffered almost intolerably before using your medicine, and I had tried the skill of several physicians but to no purpose. Finally, I thought I would give the Favorite Prescription a trial, and she is now sound and well.
Very gratefully yours, D. A. Hunter.

Wilhoft's Anti-Periodic or Fever and Ague Tonic.—This invaluable and standard family medicine is now a household word and maintains its reputation unimpaired. It is endorsed by the medical profession, and prescribed daily in the Charity Hospital and other Hospitals in New Orleans. Wilhoft's Tonic is thus highly recommended by the leading medical men of the country, and is worthy of such endorsement. G. R. Finlay & Co., Proprietors, New Orleans.
For sale by all Druggists.

After an experience of over twenty-five years, many leading physicians acknowledge that the *Graefenberg Marshall's Uterine Catholicon* is the only known certain remedy for diseases to which women are subject. The *Graefenberg Vegetable Pills*, the most popular remedy of the day for biliousness, headache, liver complaint and diseases of digestion. Sold by all druggists. Send for almanac. Graefenberg Co., New York.

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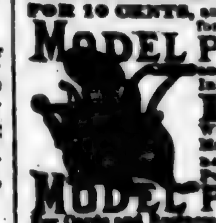
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THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.
GOOD FOR THE CHILDREN.
Boston Home, 14 Tyler Street,
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With respect,
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$777 is not easily earned in these times, but it can be made in three months by any one of either sex, in any part of the country who is willing to work steadily at the employment that we furnish. $66 per week in your own town. You need not be away from home over night. You can give your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. We have agents who are making over $20 per day at the business. All who engage at once can make money fast. At the present time money cannot be made so easily and rapidly at any other business. It costs nothing to try the business. Terms and $5 Outfit free. Address at once, H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine.

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DR. C. W. BENSON'S CELERY AND CHAMOMILE PILLS are prepared expressly to cure SICK HEADACHE, NERVOUS HEADACHE, DYSPEPTIC HEADACHE, NEURALGIA, NERVOUSNESS, SLEEPLESSNESS, and will cure any case. Office 106 N. Eutaw St., Baltimore, Md. Price 50c., postage free. Sold by all druggists and country stores. C. N. CRITTENTON, Seward Bank, Baltimore, Md.

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The superiority of these Extracts consists in their perfect purity and great strength. They are warranted free from the poisonous oils and acids which enter into the composition of many of the factitious fruit flavors now in the market. They are not only true to their names, but are prepared from fruits of the best quality, and are so highly concentrated that a comparatively small quantity only need be used.
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1877. NEW YORK 1877.
The Sun continues to be the strenuous advocate of reform and retrenchment, and of the substitution of statesmanship, wisdom, and integrity for hollow pretence, imbecility, and fraud in the administration of public affairs. It contends for the government of the people by the people and for the people, as opposed to government by frauds in the ballot-box and in the counting of votes, enforced by military violence. It endeavors to supply its readers—a body not far from a million of souls—with the most careful, complete, and trustworthy accounts of current events, and employs for this purpose a numerous and carefully selected staff of reporters and correspondents. Its reports from Washington, especially, are full, accurate, and fearless; and it doubtless continues to deserve and enjoy the hatred of those who thrive by plundering the Treasury or by usurping what the law does not give them, while it endeavors to merit the confidence of the public by defending the rights of the people against the encroachments of unjustified power.
The price of the daily SUN is 55 cents a month, or $6.50 a year, post-paid; or with the Sunday edition $7.70 a year.
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Special Notice.—In order to introduce The Sun more widely to the public, we will send the WEEKLY edition for the remainder of the year, to Jan. 1, 1878, post-paid, for Half a Dollar.
Address, THE SUN, N. Y. City.

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For Sale by all Druggists.

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The attention of Advertisers is called to our List of Weekly Newspapers.
Send for Catalogue.
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No extra charge for cuts, trade marks, unusual display or advertisement inserted across two or more columns; *only twenty six* cuts are required for the whole number of Newspapers. Cuts should not be over two and one-eighth inches in width.
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Advertisements are, in all cases, sent to all of these papers on the day they are received, and appear in the following issues without delay.
CHARACTER OF THE PAPERS.
The newspapers are of the better class; the quality of paper furnished them is of a higher price than that used by other concerns; they are better edited by higher priced men, having greater experience. Their aggregate and average circulation is larger.
AN INTERESTING STATEMENT.
To send an advertising order to 1,100 newspapers would require an investment of $34 50 for postage; stationery would cost nearly as much, the labor of addressing 1,100 envelopes is considerable; to write 1,100 orders would be a great task; to print them would cost something. Our price for a five line advertisement in the whole 1,100 papers, one week, is $43.75, or much less than the cost of postage and stationery.
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To have an advertisement set up in the form of reading matter, and inserted in the news columns of newspapers is a very efficient mode of advertising. These lists of newspapers offer advantages in this respect which no other newspapers or list of newspapers possess. Manufacturers and merchants desiring to publish a description of their wares or establishments will find the plan very serviceable. By publishing a series of brief notices they can soon make the merits of their goods familiar to the people of the regions in which these papers are published.
CIRCULATIONS.
The circulations given are from the American Newspaper Directory for 1875, and in hundreds of cases are too small. For instance, the Chicago *Ledger*, which appears at 4,000 circulation, actually issues 12,000 weekly.
This is the only list of Co-operative Newspapers which has ever exhibited to the advertiser the circulation of the separate papers and on this list the actual character of each paper, whether the best or the only paper in a place, is plainly indicated in every case. Send for Catalogue.
FILES.
Of the papers can be found in the office of Beals & Foster, 41 Park Row, New York. A partial file, together with samples of all, may be found at 150 Worth Street, New York; 114 Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill.; 305 East Water Street, Milwaukee, Wis.; 17 Wabashaw Street, St. Paul, Minn.; 143 Race Street, Cincinnati, O.; 367 Second Street, Memphis, Tenn.
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Is an invaluable remedy for
DANDRUFF.
Boston, Oct. 30.
I have used less than a bottle. The dandruff and the irritation which caused it, have entirely disappeared, and my hair was never before in so good condition. A. A. FULLER.
BALDNESS.
Chicago, May 12, 1871.
Since the recent use of your "Cocoaine," my previously bald head has been covered by a luxuriant growth of hair. I had always esteemed your preparation as a dressing, knowing many persons who regarded it very highly as such, but never before knew how valuable it was as a restorative. J. G. LEWIS.
LOSS OF HAIR.
Bangor, March 3, 1868.
Your "Cocoaine" is the only dressing for the hair used in my family for the last eight years. It not only stopped my wife's hair from coming out, but increased its growth. I am also under obligations to this same "Cocoaine" for saving my own hair, which was very fast coming out previous to using this valuable preparation. J. C. MITCHELL.
IRRITATION OF THE SCALP.
Waterville, Me., Sept. 15.
I purchased a bottle only, for the purpose of a hair dressing; but, to my surprise, it has entirely removed the irritation of so long standing. I have recommended it to several of my friends, who were afflicted in the same way, and it has wholly irradicated the disease. JOSEPH HILL, Jr.
HAIR-DRESSING.
New York, Sept. 22.
For some time past I have been using your Cocoaine, and think it far preferable to anything I have ever used for the hair. FRANK LESLIE.
JOSEPH BURNETT & CO., Boston,
Manufacturers and Proprietors.

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT
Criminal Invalids.—Life and health are God's gifts, and it is a sin to imperil them by neglect. We can, if we choose, promptly relieve the disorders of the stomach, bowels, liver and nerves, which lead to chronic dyspepsia, dysentery, diarrhœa, liver complaint and paralysis, by having recourse to
Tarrant's Effervescent Seltzer Aperient.
It has been a proven fact for thirty years, that this wholesome and agreeable alterative will always prevent the minor ailments of the body from culminating in dangerous maladies, if administered at the proper time. Meet the first symptoms with this inestimable remedy. Self neglect in such cases is a crime. Sold by all druggists.

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine.

REVOLVER 7 shot $2.00, 70 styles. Ill. Cat. free. Western Gun Works, Chicago Ill.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

TRUTH IS MIGHTY!

TORPEDOES AND THINGS.

The Unpublished History of the Heroes in Grey.

The recent gallant exploit of the young Prussian who sunk the Turkish monitor in the Danube recalls incidents of like daring which occurred during our struggle for the rights of the States, and which we cannot too often commemorate. Among these I recall the following:

"The Ironsides was an enormous Federal ironclad—the heaviest and most formidable armed ship ever then built. She was sent to Charleston and lay in the bay a constant menace to that city and her defenses.

"A cigar torpedo boat had been constructed in Charleston for harbor defense. Lieut. Slarrell, of Virginia, volunteered with two sailors of the Confederate navy to take this little boat and go against the Ironsides. It was evident that almost certain death awaited them, whatever might be the consequences to the Ironsides. They carried out their enterprise in the most resolute manner, struck the ship with the torpedo, which was fixed on the end of a spar running from the bow of the little boat, and which exploded with such effect as to forever disable that great ship from further service.—The torpedo-boat was itself wrecked, the two sailors were killed, and Slarrell, badly hurt, was picked up by a boat from the Ironsides, floating on a portion of his own wreck. He was carried aboard ship a prisoner, but his daring courage secured for him the respect and kind treatment of his captors.

"Not long after this event a similar "cigarboat" was built at Selma and brought down by the contractors to Mobile.

"Lieutenant Walker, of South Carolina, applied for permission to take her out, and attack the Mota Comet gunboat, the largest of the fleet blockading the city of Mobile. He selected a dark, rainy night for his exhibition. The Mota Comet lay about five miles from the mouth of Appalachie river. About midnight the officer on watch discovered a curious looking object approaching the ship and hailed, 'Boat ahoy!' Walker replied with intentional indistinctness. 'What boat is that?' quickly again hailed the officer. 'The Confederate States steamer Stinfray!' said Walker, now close aboard. Tossing his arms desparingly in the air, the unhappy officer of the deck cried out, 'Torpedo, by———!' At the same instant the torpedo struck the Mota Comet fairly abaft the wheelhouse, and unfortunately the cap alone exploded.

"In an instant all was confusion on the big ship—the drummers beat to quarters—the officers and men sprung from their berths, the guns were manned, and throughout the ship prevailed the confused rush which must ever attend such a surprise to a man of-war.

To add to Walker's disappointment and chagrin at the snapping of his torpedo, he found that the jar of the collision had thrown some of his own machinery out of gear, and he could not back off. Seeing him lying thus helpless, two young officers sprang over the ship's sides and endeavored to capture the torpedo.—Walker was standing in the little round hatchway with only his head and shoulders above the deck, while the two Federals were cutting at him with their swords—he had neither sword nor pistol—and could only duck and dodge their cuts, until, to his great relief, the boat began to back off, and the boarding party had to catch by the falls of a side boat and haul themselves aboard their ship again.

"Then everything was turned loose upon Walker and his craft. Round shot and grape and musketry all accompanied him as he sped on his way homeward. He was naturally and deeply mortified that an enterprise conceived and executed with so much nautical skill and surpassing courage should have failed through his neglect to have his torpedo and primer in order.

"But of all the boats in all the tide of time, and of all the daring deeds of all mankind in the history of wars, that of Lieutenant Dixon, Twenty-first Alabama Volunteers in the submarine torpedo boat in Charleston harbor, in 1864, stands unparalleled.

"This boat operated under water. She could take the bearing of her enemy more than a mile away, then settle down under the surface of the water, head for the hostile ship and strike her at any depth below the water line. She required a crew of nine men, all told—a captain or pilot, and eight men to propel her.

"She was built in Mobile by Hundley & McClintock, who took her by rail to Beauregard, at Charleston. He called for volunteers from the fleet to man her and use her against the Ironsides. Lieut. Payne, Confederate navy (a Virginian), and eight seamen volunteered to take her out. She was made ready one evening, and lying alongside a steamer. The crew were all at their posts inside the boat, Payne was standing in the round hatchway, just about to stoop down into his place and fasten the hatch down when the wave of a passing steamboat swept over and into her, sinking her instantly.—Payne caught by the guards of the steamer and sprang out; the other eight men went down with the boat and perished.

In a few days she was raised and again made ready. Payne again volunteered, and eight sailors with him. This time they are lying by the wharf of Fort Sumter, Payne standing as before, in the hatch to give his final orders, when the boat careened, filled and sunk, Payne and two men sprang out, the other six went down in her and perished.

In a few days she was again raised, and Hundley and a crew took her into Stono river, where she dived and swam on the water and under it, showing all her powers, until presently she dived and carried her hapless owner and crew with her to the bottom. When they were found a week after, her nozzle was down deep into the mud of the bottom, and the boat was inclined forty-five degrees to the surface. Her ballast had shifted and the crew were unable to relieve her and they all perished.

"Again she was made ready for action, and though they had seen the fate of these three crews, a fourth, led by Lieut. Dixon, of the Twenty-first Alabama Infantry, volunteered to take her out and attack the Housatonic, a new corvette, which had just arrived on the station and was lying outside, a few miles off Charleston harbor.

"Brave Dixon steered his boat with the certainty of fate, struck the Housatonic fairly and blew her whole stern off. The ship sunk in two minutes and a half, and the torpedo boat disappeared forever. Six years afterward men in submarine armor went down to wreck the Housatonic, and they report the Torpedan lying on the bottom one hundred feet from where her great victim lies. Undoubtedly the concussion, produced by the explosion of the torpedo, destroyed instantly the lives of Dixon and his crew.

Letter to the Richmond Whig.

Announcements.

FOR SHERIFF.

We are authorized to announce the name of John T. Cook as a candidate for Sheriff at the August election.

We are authorized to announce the name of James W. Dunlap as a candidate for Sheriff at the August election.

We are authorized to announce the name of Brantly W. Garner, (better known as Dick Garner) as a candidate for Sheriff at the August election.

FOR TAX COLLECTOR.

We are authorized to announce the name of W. L. Campbell as a candidate for Tax Collector at the August election.

We are aurthorized to announce the name of Mr A. C. Ward as a candidate for TaxCollector.

We are authorized to announce the name of Seaborn Jones as a candidate for Tax Collector at the August election.

We are authorized to announce the name of W. A. Gray as a canidate for tax Collector at the August Election.

For Tax Assessor—We are authorized to announce the name of Benjamine A. Barbour as a candidate for Tax-Assessor at the August election.

We are authorized to announce the name of William A. Smith as a candidate for the office of Tax Assessor at the August election.

The Many Friends of W. F. Claughton hereby announce his name as a candidate for re-election to the office of County Treasurer at the August election, to be held on the 6th day of said month.

For County Commissioner.

We are authorized to announce the name of J. O. Smith, for the office of County Commissioner.

We are authorized to announce the name of F. M. Vines, for election to the office of County Commissioner.

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Dry Goods and Groceries,

CLANTON,

CHILTON COUNT, ALABAMA.

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Office in the Court House

Will practice in the various Courts of Chilton and adjacent counties, and in the Supreme court of the State.

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SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY

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New Series | CLANTON, ALA. FRIDAY, JUNE 29 1877 Vol-1 No 48

THE CROSS AND THE CRESCENT.

It is usual, among recent writers, to name "The Cross" and "The Crescent" to distinguish the respective creeds of the Tur-co-Russian war.—In fact these several symbols plainly mark the Christian and the Ottoman faiths. The question when and why the Ottoman adopted the crescent has been much discussed long before now. It was alleged that Mohammed broke the disc of the moon and caught half of it falling from heaven in his sleeve—this is stated in the Koran, and seems to indicate that Mohammed made the young moon a sign of his divine authority. The crescent, or half moon, with the horns turned upward, was a religious symbol, however, long before the Turkish empire began. It was reported that Sultan Othman, founder of that empire, A. D. 1299, dreamed that he saw a crescent moon, which waxed until its splendor illuminated the whole world from east to west; that he then adopted the crescent and emblazoned it on his standard, with the motto, *Donce Repleat Orbem*, or "until it fills the world." But the crescent moon had been a symbol well-known to the ancient worshipers of Diana in the ancient mythology of Greece and Rome. There are old statues of her with the up pointing crescent over her brow. Another account is that Philiy of Macedon, father of Alexander the great, was engaged one dark night in undermining the walls of Byzantium, which he was besieging, and his operations were discovered to those within by a sudden appearance of the young moon, and that in gratitude for this timely light the Byzantins ecommemorated thefrustration of Philip's hostile design by creating a temple to Diana, and by adopting her crescent as the symbol of the state. It has also been alleged that, in 1446, when the Turks took Byzantium, they adopted the crescent standard which they found there, and which the Janizaries had borne for more than a century previous. Undoubtedly, then, the crescent was the emblem of the Greeks previous to the superiority of the Turkish rule. Oddly enough, at the present day the crescent is to be seen on and in churches in Moscow and other parts of old Russia, generally surmounted by the cross, thus unquestionably marking the Byzantine origin of the Russian church. In 1801 the Sultan Selim III., having previously presented Lord Nelson with a crescent richly adorned with diamonds, founded the order of the crescent, which, as Mohammedans are not allowed to carry such marks of distinction, has been conferred on christians alone. The Turkish order of Medjidie, founded by Abdul Medjid in 1852, and liberally conferred upon the French, English, and Italian officers after the Crimean war, bears a crescent and a silver sun of seven triple rays. Assuredly, the crescent dates from the time of Endymion.

IN A TIGHT PLACE.

For 23 years, old Jack Willard has cultivated the soil in Baldwin county, and drawn there from a support for himself and wife; she is childless. Not long ago Jack left his house in search of a missing cow.—His route led him through an old worn out piece of clay land of about six acres in extent, in the center of which was a well—about 25 or 30 feet deep, that at some time probably had furnished the inmates of a dilapidated house near by with water. In passing the spot, an ill wind drifted Jack's hat from his head and maliciously wafted it to the edge of the well, and in it tumbled. Now, Jack had always practiced the virtue of economy, and he immediately set about recovering his hat. He ran to the well, and finding it was dry at the bottom, he uncoiled the rope which he had brought for the purpose of capturing the cow, and after several attemps to catch the hat with the noose, he concluded to save time by going down into the well himself. To accomplish this he made fast one end of the rope to a stump hard by and was soon on his way down the well.

It was a fact of which Jack was less obvious than the reader hereof—that a mischievous fellow named Neal Willis, was in the old building and saw Jack go down into the well, and it so happend that Jack's old blind horse was near by with a bell on his neck. The devil himself, or some other wicked spirit, put it into Neal's head to have a little fun; so he slipped up to the old horse, unbuckled the strap and approached the well with bell in hand, ting-a-sling.—Jack thought the old horse was coming and said in an audible tone, "hang the old blind horse, he's coming this way sure, and he ain't got no more sense than to fall in here on me; wo, Ball.' But the sound of the bell came closer, and Jack was resting on the bottom of the well.—"Great Jerusalem!" said Jack "the old blind fool will be right on top of me in a minit, wo, Ball!" Just then Neal got close to the well and kicked a little dirt on Jack's head. Jack thought Ball was about to come and got close up to the side of the well and began to pray, "Oh! Lord, have mercy on—wo, Ball, a poor sinner, I'm gone now, wo, Ball! Our father who art in—wo, Ball! jee! what'll I do? mama. Now lay me down to sl—jee, Ball! out of your hyers! (just then in fell more dirt) back, Ball, O-h! Lord, if you ever intend to do anything for me back, Ball, wo, ho! thy kingdom come—jee, Ball."

"Oh! Lord, you know I was baptized in Smith's mill dam—WO! Ball, HOLUP!! MURDER! wo—farewell world."

Neal could hold in no longer, and showed himself at the top of the well with a big, horse laugh, which might have been heard two miles. This was more than Jack could bear, and he started up the rope like a monkey. "Blast your picture, I'll give you fits; I'll make your ears ring worse an that bell."

Neal took to his heels and ran like a quarter horse, and the last that was seen of him he was a half-mile from the well with two big dogs grabbing at his coat tail, and Jack was close behind, yelling at the dogs.

A BIG SNAKE IN THE SKY!

On last Saturday quite an unusual sight in the heavens was witnessed near Ashville. It was just after the heavy clouds of floating mist had begun to break away, and about 5 1-2 o'clock in the evening, that a huge snake drew up from the west and stretched itself from west to east, about two miles south of this town. At that distance it appeared to be about a foot and a half thick in the middle, tapering toward the head and tail. Allowing for its serpentine curves, we judge this monster to have been about two miles long. In its movements, a straight line drawn from the tip of its tail would have measured one mile and a half. Several of our citizens veiwed this atmospheric creature with astonished eyes for over half an hour, until curving its head towads the northwest, it seemed to wind over the Coosa river and passed out of sight in the direction of Gadsden or Rome

That no one be misled by this item, we will say that this wonderful thing appeared just as we have described it. Yet it was not a reptile of flesh, bones and blood, but a misty formation—exactly in the shape of a serpent—a thing of mist, which may have been dissipated into invisible infinitesimals long before it reached the beautiful, winding Coosa, and therefore was not related to the monster seen on several occasions on that stream by divers good people living near the same.

Asheville Ejis.

On the 1st of October an expedition of a peculiar character will start from New York around the world. Its objects are scientific investigation and educational improvement. It will sail in a steamer chartered for its use, and will be gone about two years. The enterprise was started in Indiana, where it has the countenance of the Governor and men of learning. In the company will be included a scientific faculty, headed by Prof. Burt G. Wilder, and containing Professors from Harvard and Yale Colleges and the University of Michigan. A regular course of instruction will be given aboard ship, and when the different places where the steamer will anchor are reached, the scientific investigation on the ground will proceed. The students taken will include both men and women. As the fees for the two years' trip are $5,000, we should imagine that the expedition will find it difficult to get students enough to make it successfull. Besides, these long journeys of large parties at sea are not unlikely to end in bickerings and animosities which make everybody rejoice when the journey is over.

A London jeweler has invented a piece of mechanism which is described as follows: It consists of a set of gold studs, in one of which is a miniature watch, which keeps excellent time. The combined weight of the studs and watch, which are all connected together, is one and a half ounces. The face of the watch is the size of a silver three cent piece, and with its surroundings of gold it looks much like a small compass. When the watch and studs are on the shirt front, they are about two inches apart, and by turning the upper one (in the same manner that a stem-winding watch is wound) the time-piece is wound. In setting the hands the lower stud is revolved.—The most remarkable thing about the time-piece is that it is not like ordinary watches, but has a dial resembling that of a clock. The pendulum will move correctly in whatever position the watch is placed, even when it is reversed, and run at the top instead of the bottom.

NATURAL SOAP. The news came from California of the discovery of a mine of mineral soap, which can be used for all purposes to which manufactured soaps are applicable. The discoverer found it when prospecting for coal, and used it in his family for a year before announcing it. It is now, however taken up by a company, and will be brought into general commerce. The mine, which is situated in a somewhat inaccessable part of the coast, is in close vicinty to a stream of water and it was from the fact that the pieces of the stone were observed to melt away that the properties of it became known. The soap is described as marble or parti colored like Castile soap, and the extent of the mine is said to be very great. The soap is in the neighborhood of slate stone, and sand-stone, and near it a mountain of gypsum, which appears to have been turned up on its edge. The whole country around bears evidence of volcanic action, and the mountains near appear to have been once under the sea, as shells and other marine products abound on the highest points.—[Southern Industries.

A young and beautiful damsel, near Frankfort, Kentucky, having two lovers, and not knowing which to prefer, settled the matter by marrying one and eloping with the other.

THE COURIER.

CLANTON. . . ALABAMA.

SELECT MISCELLANY.

WIDDER GREENE'S LAST WORDS.

"I'm goin' to die," says the Widder Greene,
"I'm goin' to quit this sirthly scene:
It ain't no place for me to stay
In such a world as 'tis to-day.
Such works and ways is too much for me,
Nobody can let nobody be.
The girls is flounced from top to toe,
And that's the hull 'o what they know.
The men is mad on bonds an' stocks,
Swearin' an' shootin' and pickin' locks,
I'm real afraid I'll be hanged myself
Ef I ain't laid on my final shelf.
There ain't a creetur but knows to-day
I never was a lunatic any way,
But since crazy folks all go free
I'm dreadful afraid they'll hang up me!
There's another thing that's pesky hard;
I can't go into a neighbor's yard
To say 'How be you?' or borry a pin.
But what the paper'll have it in:
'We're pleased to say the Widder Greene
Took dinner a Tuesday with Mrs. Keene.'
Or, 'Our worthy friend Mrs. Greene's gone
Down to Barkhamstead to see her son.'
Great Jerusalem! can't I stir
Without a raisin' some feller's fur?
There ain't no privacy, so to say,
No more than it this was Judgment Day.
And as for meetin'—I want to swear
Every time I put my head in there;
Why, even 'Old Hundred' is spiled and done
Like everything else under the sun;
It used to be solemn and slow,
'Praise to the Lord from men below,'
Now it goes like a galloping steer,
High diddle, diddle! there and here.
No respect to the Lord above
No more'n ef he was hand and glove
With all the creeturs he ever made,
And all the jigs that ever was played.
Preachin', too—but here I'm dumb—
But I tell you what! I'd like it some
If good old Parson Nathan Strong
Out 'o his grave would come along,
An' give us a stirrin' taste 'o fire—
Judgment and justice is my desire.
'Tain't all love and sickish sweet
That makes this world or t'other complete.
But law! I'm old! I'd better be dead
When the world's a turning over my head;
Sperits talkin' like tarnal fools,
Bibles kicked out 'o deestrict schools,
Crazy creeturs a-murdering round—
Honest folks better be under the ground.
So fare ye-well! this airthly scene
No more'll be peo'ered by Widder Greene."
—*Baltimore Sun.*

An Esquimaux Wedding.

Shortly there entered, in perfect silence a cortege drawing a dog sled, in which was seated the high priest of the tribe, and a more villainous-looking object I never beheld. He was stripped to the waist, and smeared with oil and coloring matter in stripes, which gave him the appearance of a Chinese joss. On his head was a tiara of bears' claws, surmounted by an enormous polar bear's head. On his shoulders were places, erect on end, two large walrus tusks, fancifully decorated with strips of red flannel, which had been obtained from the clothing of a drowned sailor washed ashore. The lower part of his body was covered with other skins, over which were spread a number of young seals, all alive and barking. In the right hand he held a spear, which he waved aloft in a theatrical manner, while with his left he motioned to the bride and groom to approach him. The whole concourse arose and with shouts of gladness capered around the priest's chariot. This he submitted to for a space of ten minutes, and then, imperiously waving his spear, commanded silence. The groom was now commanded to prostrate himself upon the earth on his back, and the bride directed to place her foot upon his throat, which she evidently did with reluctance. While in this position the priest instructed the groom that such was to be his fate, trodden under foot by men, should he ever prove untrue to his plighted troth. He was then permitted to rise, and directed to approach the old chief, who placed a spear at his breast, telling him that would be his doom should he prove untrue. He was then directed to his father, who producing a fishing line, informed him that he would choke to death his offspring should he prove unfaithful. Then, to cap the climax, he was directed to face the entire tribe, who bandishing their spears, yelled at the top of their voices vengeance on him in the event of unfaithfulness. At this juncture the groom, apparently overcome with emotion, dropped on the ground, and bowing his head to the earth, cried, "I will be true," until raised to his feet by the bride.—*San Francisco Mail.*

Odd Epitaphs.

Near San Diego, California, a tombstone inscription thus reads:

"This yere is sakrid to the memory of William Henry Skaraken, who caim to his deth by bein shot by Colt's revolver—one of the old kind, bras mounted, and of sutch is the kingdom of heaven."

A stone cutter once received from a German the following epitaph to be engraved on the tombstone of his deceased wife:

"My vife Susan is dead; if she'd had lif till Friday she'd been dead shust two weeks. As a tree falls so she must stand. All thing is impossible mit God."

From a tombstone in Cornwall, England:

"Father and mother and I
Lie buried here asunder;
Father and mother lied buried here,
And I lie buried off yunder."

A tombstone at Saratoga bears the following:

"Emma, dau'r of Abraham and Matilda C—, and wife of Theodore S—, died Aug. 10, 1868, Æ. 26 yrs., leaves five children, married too young against her father's will. Single women take warning."

In the churchyard at Chilwald, England, is this stanza:

Here lies the body of John Smith,
Buried in the cloisters;
If he don't jump at the last trump,
Call "Oysters."

Another in the same cemetery reads:

"Here lies the remains of Thomas Woodhen,
The most amiable of husbands, and excellent of men."

N. B. His real name was Woodcock, but it wouldn' come in rhyme. His widow.

On a tombstone in South Carolina:

"Here lies the body of Robert Gordin,
Mouth almighty and teeth accordin';
Stranger, tread lightly over this wonder;
If he opens his mouth you're gone, by thunder."

Telegraphic Societies at the South.

On June 2d, in the United States court at Montgomery, Ala., in the suit of the Atlantic and Pacific telegraph company for condemnation of the right of way over the South and North Alabama railroad, contested by the Western Union telegraph company, who claim exclusive right, the jury brought a verdict in favor of the Atlantic and Pacific telegraph company, one dollar damages being awarded to and accepted by the railroad company. The Western Union company made a motion for a new trial, which was heard on the 9th instant, and the motion overruled. The Atlantic and Pacific company also applied to the court at Athens, Ala., for the condemnation of the right of way on the Nashville and Decatur railroad, and the jury yesterday gave a verdict of one cent damages, the Western Union attorney making no effort to delay proceedings or change the verdict as in the Montgomery case. This decision will greatly facilitate the completion of the Atlantic and Pacific lines in the south.

Cause and Cure of Hydrophobia.

A Hartford doctor of a quarter of a century's experience has treated four cases of hydrophobia, three of them successfully, and he supports the old country theory in regard to the disease. An examination of the dog was made in each instance, and a worm or maggot was found at the root of the tongue in three or four of the number, and in the fourth a worm was found near the root of a tooth. The removal of the worm is not only a preventive of the disease, but also a cure, this experiment having been tried on a dog suffering from hydrophobia, and the removal of the worm proving a cure. —*Boston Advertiser.*

The Men who Control the Course of Stocks in Wall Street.

Some men are born to riches, some have riches thrust upon them, and some men are freight agents. The freight agent of the period has a soft thing. Vanderbilt, Garrett and Scott figure in Wall street as railroad magnates in the eyes of the outsiders, but in Wall street the freight agents are regarded as the men who have the power to make and break prices. Bismarck Brown is freight agent of trunk line No. 1. Ignatieff Jones represents No. 2, and Robinson Bey is the party of the third part. Whenever these worthies agree to disagree down go the stocks of the corporations they represent four or five per cent. Covering their shorts at best figures, Bismarck, Ignatieff and the Bey then go long on the market, patch up a truce, and then rake in four or five per cent. on the up track. In this way the market has been milked, brokers bamboozled, and outsiders swindled, ever since the freight agent ring was organized. And so it will be until the ring is broken. Meanwhile the freight agent has about as soft a thing as any unscrupulous and avaricious rascal could desire.—*Wall Street Indicator.*

A Frugal Father.

Mr. McKellar of Sherman county, Nebraska, recently turned an honest(?) penny, by turning his son, who had murdered a man, over to the police authorities. The old gentleman calculated the chances of John being caught, and concluded he would ultimately feel the clutch of outraged justice. So the affectionate father collared the young man, brought him to the sheriff, had him sent up for life, and quietly pocketed the $500 reward, which might otherwise have been obtained by some one outside the family.

Galveston Money.

In Galveston, Texas, they have no change smaller than a dime. In consequence street car tickets pass everywhere as currency, and are used in making change and small purchases. Many citizens, who never ride in the cars, keep tickets as a matter of convenience. The manager of one of the city railways estimates that not less $300 000 worth of these tickets circulate in Galveston and throughout that part of the state, and the companies gain over seven per cent. per annum on the wear, tear and loss of tickets.

Education in Georgia.

The white school population of Georgia last year was 217,733, and the colored school population about 175,000. Of the whites 121, 419 attended the public schools last year, and of the black 57,987. The proportion of white children in attendance is larger than that of the colored children; but there has been a steady improvement of late years in the proportion of colored children in attendance. The aim of the state is to afford ample educational facilities for every child in the state, black and white.

AERIAL TELEGRAPH.—Prof. Loomis, of Washington, who has studied electricity closely, claims to have communicated with an assistant twelve miles away by means of an aerial current. The current was reached by flying kites a certain height at each point, the string used being a copper wire. When both kites had attained the same altitudes in the same current, messages were sent and received at the distance mentioned by an instrument at the ground end of the wire, the only connection being the atmospheric current between the kites.

ODD NOTES.

MY NEIGHBOR.

"Love thou thy neighbor!" I am mute.
He lives across the way,
And plays upon the German flute
Some twenty hours a day.
On him I do not waste my labor,
Nor even try to love my neighbor.

"Love thou thy neighbor!" I am dumb.
She lives next door to me;
A single dame, with years o'ercome:
Her age is forty-three.
Ah! it were surely foolish labor
For me to try to love my neighbor.

"Love thou thy neighbor!" Heaven forfend!
He hath of gold galore,
And at usurious rates doth lend
Me small sums of his store.
Ah! wherefore should I squander labor
Or waste my love on such a neighbor?

"Love thou thy neighbor!" Nay, not so;
This were too much to ask;
My heart with love is all aglow,
But finds a happier task.
Ah! not in vain my heart hath sought her;
You see? I love my neighbor's daughter.

THE agricultural department of Dartmouth college has just sent out thirteen graduates. The standard for admission is constantly being raised. It is proposed in a short time to increase the number of years required to complete the course from three to four.

THE late legislature of North Carolina established two state normal schools, one for white, the other for colored teachers, the same appropriation being made for each school. This is the first attempt ever made by the state of North Carolina to train the teachers of her public schools.

IT NOW comes to light why Hamlet was so melancholy and unwell. A country paper now speaks of "The Grave-digger in Hamlet." If Hamlet was compelled to go around carrying a grave-digger—who may have kicked against it—inside of him, he must have felt melancholy, sad and troubled.

JEREMIAH DODGE PEABODY, who died at Zanesville, Ohio, last week, was the only surviving brother of the late George Peabody, and was associated with the latter in the Baltimore firm of Peabody, Riggs & Co. Jeremiah was born in South Denvers, Mass., seventy-three years ago, and was distinguished for kindness.

WHEN lovely woman stoops to folly in Greece, she has the same inalienable right to perforate her betrayer that she possesses in the United States, and Miss Canavassoglon shot a captain in the Greek army in the streets of Athens. She was promptly acquitted by the court, and conducted home in triumph by the enthusiastic crowd.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., is getting alarmed at the number of its paupers and the money it costs to keep them, and, above all, at the growth of the number of applicants for out-door relief. In 1871 every thirty-fifth person in the population was supported wholly or in part by the city; in 1872, every 27th; in 1873, every 34th; in 1874, every 23d; in 1875, every 17th; in 1876, every 14th; in the year ending April, 1877, every 10th.

STEALING jewelry from the British aristocracy seems to be a safe as well as lucrative occupation. Many years ago the jewel case of the Countess of Ellesmere was taken from the top of a cab; more recently the dressing-bag of the Countess of Dudley was carried off almost from under the feet of her maid at a railway station. The jewels of the Countess of Egmont were taken in broad daylight from Banstead House; the jewels of the Duchess of Cleveland, just before dinner, from Battle Abbey; and now a brilliant burglary has occurred at the seat of the Earl of Kilmorey, at Isleworth. In none of these cases has any clue to the robbers been found, or any considerable part of the property recovered. Yet the British detective has heretofore been pictured as a very sagacious animal.

FARM AND FIRESIDE.

Pratical Farm Notes.

Root crops for cattle many profess not to believe in because of the cost of cultivation, and a sound objection it is. This overcome, and roots for cattle we believe would be held in as high repute among us as by the British farmer. By planting on land containing few weed seeds, and by use of implements in cultivation and harvesting, the question of cost would be largely sett'ed. Mangolds are the best root for milch cows, and should be planted while yet the winter moisture is in the land. Lane's improved sugar beet is the leading sort. Turnips are planted later, as a rule. Mangolds require a rich soil, and should be planted in drills wide enough to admit of horse culture. —*Scientific American.*

No man should be allowed to own an animal who does not show toward it care and kindness. How often do we see men, and even women, beat and abuse milk cows for the most trival thing. As long as a cow is made to stand in dread of her owner,—trembling while being milked, in fear of a sudden severe lash, just so long will that cow fail to give full satisfaction at the pail. How much better also to have your animals gentle, so that you can approach and handle them even in the fields, than that they remain wild and ever ready to run at your coming.—*Kentucky Live Stock Report.*

The quality of food from a well-fed apple tree is altogether superior to that of a half-starved tree of the same variety. Very few farmers think it profitable to bring poorly-fed beef to market, and there ought to be very few who think it profitable to raise poorly feed apples. Let us have fat apples as well as fat beef. Feed the apple tree. Top dress with ashes, muck or barn manure. Apply superphosphates, bone dust, and potash ashes.—*Lewiston Journal.*

President Parcell, of Union county, N. J., Farmers' club, said that cows kept fat and fed high in order to force them to give large quantities of milk prematurely wear out, are subject to attacks of milk fever, abortion, garget, sterility, and sudden death. He had lost four or five in this way within a few years. Mr. Wade said cows, after coming in should have very simple feed for ten days after. Warm wheat bran mashed with good hay.—*Elizabeth Herald*

Good Breeds of Fowls.

The four best breeds of fowls in this country are:

1. Light Brahmas, the finest form, one of the largest, the most beautiful, very peaceable, confined by a fence three feet high, require each only one bushel and three pecks of mixed grain a year, cost of feed one dollar, lay about one hundred eggs annually of very lage size.

2. Plymouth Rocks, produced fifteen years ago by a cross of Dominique fowls on an Asiatic breed, not quite so large as Brahmas, very hardy, consume same quantity of feed as Brahmas, and lay as many eggs as that breed—a fine market fowl.

3. Leghorns, a small fowl various colors, all good, require a high fence to yard them, non-sitters, too small to sell well, dressed, eat 1½ bushels of grain in a year, not very hardy, combs liable to freeze, valuable only for their eggs, lay from 150 to 200 in a year.

4. Hamburgs, several colors, a splendid little fowl, non-sitters, not quite as large as Leghorns, require the same food, noted as splendid layers.

Household Hints.

CURRANT PIE.—Four tablespoonfuls of currants, five of water, four of sugar, and one of flour will make one pie; bake in two crusts.

BAKERS' POUND CAKE.—Two cupfuls sugar, three-fourths cupful butter, three eggs, one cupful milk, salt, three cupfuls flour, nutmeg.

JENNY LIND BREAD.—One quart of flour, two cupfuls milk, one cupful sugar, butter size of an egg, and if you use plain flour, two spoonfuls of baking powder, add salt; if prepared flour, neither.

KISSES.—Beat three fresh eggs to a stiff froth and stir in five spoonfuls of finest powdered sugar; flavor with lemon. Butter a pan and lay in white paper; drop the mixture on it in cakes of a teaspoonful each. Sift sugar over it and bake in a slow oven for thirty minutes.

LAMBS' FEET.—Procure them cleaned; boil them tender in water to which you have added a little salt; when cold cut them in pieces and dip into batter; fry a light brown, or while warm pour over them vinegar to nearly cover them, some salad-oil, a sliced onion, and whole pepper-corns.

BAKED CABBAGE.—Boil a firm white cabbage for 15 minutes, then change water for more that is boiling, and boil until tender; drain and set aside until cold; chop fine and add salt and pepper, one tablespoonful of butter two eggs well beaten, three tablespoonfuls of rich milk or cream; mix well, and bake in a buttered pudding dish in a moderate oven till brown.

TO PRESERVE STRAWBERRIES.—Take equal parts of ripe fruit and granulated sugar; put in an earthern cooking vessel a layer of sugar, then berries, then sugar, etc., until all are used; cover and let stand over night. To every pound of fruit allow one-half pint of red currant juice; place upon the fire where it will boil gently until the syrup is rich, skimming well.

FROZEN FRUIT-CREAM.—One pound of fruit, one quart of good fresh cream, sweeten to taste, rub all through a fine sieve, place in a freezer; as it freezes scrape down from the sides like ice cream; if molded in fancy forms it must be first frozen then packed well in the forms, and repacked in ice and salt, like the beginning; place the forms in warm water for a moment, so as to turn out nicely.

PARSNIP FRITTERS.—Boil tender, mash smooth and fine, picking out woody fibres. For two large parsnips allow two eggs, one cup of sweet milk, one teaspoonful of butter, one teaspoonful of salt, three tablespoonfuls of flour. Beat the eggs light, stir in the mashed parsnips, beating hard; then the butter and salt, next the milk, lastly the flour. Fry as fritters, in plenty of boiling fat. A nice dish for breakfast; or a good side dish for dinner.

Canine Care.

New York City has an admirable law for providing for the apprehension of stray dogs and their painless destruction, but by an oversight no provision has been made for paying the bounty fixed for dog catchers. About $15,000 has been received for licenses, but this goes to the sinking fund, and not a dollar of it can be used for paying any practical distinction between the licensed and unlicensed canine. It was a saying of Lord Brougham's that "there never was an act of parliament framed but a coach-and-four could be driven through it." It is hardly to be wondered at, therefore, that the New Yorkers couldn't frame a law strong enough to keep an army of dogs from being driven through it.

THE ages of some of the leading men in Europe are as follows: Prince Gortschakoff, 79; Lord Beaconsfield, 72; Mr. Gladstone, 68; Prince Bismark, 63; Lord Granville, 61; Marshal MacMahon, 69; M. Thiers, 80; Emperor William, 80; Victor Hugo, 75; Thomas Carlyle, 81; Alfred Tennyson, 67; Bishop Dupanloup, 75; Pius IX., 84; Garibaldi, 70; Earl Russell, 84; Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, 89; and Jules Simon, 62.

Men as Exports and Imports.

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CEYLON newspapers mention the excitement prevailing in that island in March in connection with the resumption of pearl fishing. The pearl oyster produces its best pearls when about four years old, so that the great object kept in view by divers is not to take any that have not reached that period of existence. This has led the authorities to prohibit fishing on the several banks except at intervals of four years, but this system has resulted in other inconveniences, inasmuch as the mollusks are beset with divers dangerous enemies, who, it is contended, make frightful havoc on a bank in one season if it be not fished. The government is now intent upon discovering what is the right time for a bed to lie dormant. The experiences of recent years give ten million oysters as the average crop of a bank, and the average pearls found would amount to two per cent. When one thousand oysters produce $100 worth of pearls it is considered a very remunerative product. A hundred pearls of the size of a pin's head are not worth one as large as a pea. Ten thousand persons are directly or indirectly engaged in this industry. In the last great haul in 1874, a million and a quarter of oysters were taken on one bank, which were sold for $50,000.

More About Blue Glass.

Blue glass, under the ridicule of skeptics and the disappointment of enthusiastic experimenters, has suffered a collapse; and we suppose the market for it, which was highly excited for some weeks, has dropped quite flat. The cures of rheumatism and paralysis and other related diseases, which were reported on every hand, are ascribed to imagination, though some of the fortunate subjects still irrationally express their gratitude to the medium that made their imaginations effective. Putting aside all the instances of its alleged potency as a cure for human ills, however, we must say that the stimulative effect of the sunlight through mazarine-blue glass upon vegetable growth seems well demonstrated. It will be remembered that Gen. Pleasanton's first experiments were in his graperies, with the result of an extraordinary growth of vines and fruit. A lot of year-old cuttings planted in April grew vines forty-five feet long between that month and September; and, being pruned in the winter, the next season they bore 1,200 pounds of grapes; the year after two tons, and have continued to produce great crops each year. Now a Scottish paper, the People's Journal of Cupar, county Fife, tells the story of a gentleman of that neighborhood who read Pleasanton's book, and tried the thing himself this past spring. Two houses, side by side, he treated in a precisely similar manner in all respects, except that one had alternate rows of blue glass and the other had only the usual sort. Both houses were stocked with vines of the same variety and age, and potatoes were planted in each. In one month's time the vines beneath the blue light had grown twenty-eight and a half inches, and those in the white light but thirteen inches; the potatoes planted beneath the blue glass were twenty-five inches high, the others fourteen. A camellia, removed into the blue glass house on account of its sickly habit, grew three inches in two days. The growth of the tubers on these potato vines was equally remarkable with that of the vines. None had developed under the white glass at the end of a month, but at the end of two months six of them weighed five ounces. The same number from the blue-glass house weighed eleven ounces. The Fife gardeners considered this astonishing. We suppose it won't hurt anything to chirk up Gen. Pleasanton a little, even though the Popular Science Monthly does call him a "pestilent ignoramus."—*Springfield Republican.*

The Bank with the Largest Capital.

The Bank of Commerce, of the city of New York, has recently reduced its capital from $10,000,000 to $5,000,000. This action leaves the Bank of Nevada, in San Francisco, the wealthiest banking corporation in the United States. The capital of the Bank of Nevada is now $10,000,000, held by five individuals. Messrs. Flood, O'Brien, Mackey and Fair each own 23,750 of the shares, or $2,375,000 of the stock, and Louis McLane, the president, 5,000 shares, or $500,000 of the stock. The only bank on the continent exceeding it is the Bank of Montreal, whose capital is $12,000,000. The Merchants' Bank, of Montreal, ranks next to the Nevada Bank, with a capital of $9,000 000. The Central Railroad and Banking company, of Savannah, Georgia, has a capital of $7,500,000.

EX-VICE-PRESIDENT FERRY is dangerously ill of congestion of the brain.

THE COURIER.

CLANTON. . . ALABAMA.

SELECT MISCELLANY.

WIDDER GREENE'S LAST WORDS.

"I'm goin' to die," says the Widder Greene,
"I'm goin' to quit this sirthly scene;
It ain't no place for me to stay
In such a world as 'tis to-day.
Such works and ways is too much for me,
Nobody can let nobody be.
The girls is flounced from top to toe,
And that's the hull 'o what they know.
The men is mad on bonds an' stocks,
Swearin' an' shootin' and pickin' locks,
I'm real afraid I'll be hanged myself
Ef I ain't laid on my final shelf.
There ain't a creetur but knows to-day
I never was a lunatic any way,
But since crazy folks all go free
I'm dreadful afraid they'll hang up me!
There's another thing that's pesky hard;
I can't go into a neighbor's yard
To say 'How be you?' or borry a pin.
But what the paper'll have it in:
'We're pleased to say the Widder Greene
Took dinner a Tuesday with Mrs. Keene.'
Or, 'Our worthy friend Mrs. Greene's gone
Down to Barkhamstead to see her son.'
Great Jerusalem! can't I stir
Without a raisin' some feller's fur?
There ain't no privacy, so to say,
No more than if this was Judgment Day.
And as for meetin'—I want to swear
Every time I put my head in there;
Why, even 'Old Hundred' is spiled and done
Like everything else under the sun;
It used to be solemn and slow,
'Praise to the Lord from men below,'
Now it goes like a galloping steer,
High diddle, diddle! there and here.
No respect to the Lord above
No more'n of he was hand and glove
With all the creeturs he ever made,
And all the jigs that ever was played.
Preachin', too—but here I'm dumb—
But I tell you what! I'd like it some
If good old Parson Nathan Strong
Out 'o his grave would come along,
An' give us a stirrin' taste 'o fire—
Judgment and justice is my desire.
Takin' all love and sickish sweet
That makes this world or t'other complete.
But law! I'm old! I'd better be dead
When the world's a turning over my head;
Sperits talkin' like tarnal fools,
Bibles kicked out 'o desirict schools,
Crazy creeturs a-murdering round—
Honest folks better be under the ground.
So fare ye-well! this airthly scene
No more'll be pestered by Widder Greene."
—*Baltimore Sun.*

An Esquimaux Wedding.

Shortly there entered, in perfect silence a cortege drawing a dog sled, in which was seated the high priest of the tribe, and a mere villainous-looking object I never beheld. He was stripped to the waist, and smeared with oil and coloring matter in stripes, which gave him the appearance of a Chinese josse. On his head was a tiara of bears' claws, surmounted by an enormous polar bear's head. On his shoulders were places, erect on end, two large walrus tusks, fancifully decorated with strips of red flannel, which had been obtained from the clothing of a drowned sailor washed ashore. The lower part of his body was covered with other skins, over which were spread a number of young seals, all alive and barking. In the right hand he held a spear, which he waved aloft in a theatrical manner, while with his left he motioned to the bride and groom to approach him. The whole concourse arose and with shouts of gladness capered around the priest's chariot. This he submitted to for a space of ten minutes, and then, imperiously waving his spear, commanded silence. The groom was now commanded to prostrate himself upon the earth on his back, and the bride directed to place her foot upon his throat, which she evidently did with reluctance. While in this position the priest instructed the groom that such was to be his fate, trodden under foot by men, should he ever prove untrue to his plighted troth. He was then permitted to rise, and directed to approach the old chief, who placed a spear at his breast, telling him that would be his doom should he prove untrue. He was then directed to his father, who producing a fishing line, informed him that he would choke to death his offspring should he prove unfaithful. Then, to cap the climax, he was directed to face the entire tribe, who bandishing their spears, yelled at the top of their voices vengeance on him in the event of unfaithfulness. At this juncture the groom, apparently overcome with emotion, dropped on the ground, and bowing his head to the earth, cried, "I will be true," until raised to his feet by the bride.—*San Francisco Mail.*

Odd Epitaphs.

Near San Diego, California, a tombstone inscription thus reads:

"This yere is sakrid to the memory of William Henry Skaraken, who caim to his deth by bein shot by Colt's revolver—one of the old kind, bras mounted, and of sutch is the kingdom of heaven."

A stone cutter once received from a German the following epitaph to be engraved on the tombstone of his deceased wife:

"My vife Susan is dead; if she'd had lif till Friday she'd been dead shust two weeks. As a tree falls so she must stand. All thing is impossible mit God."

From a tombstone in Cornwall, England:

"Father and mother and I
Lie buried here asunder;
Father and mother lied buried here,
And I lie buried off yunder."

A tombstone at Saratoga bears the following:

"Emma, dau'r of Abraham and Matilda C—, and wife of Theodore S—, died Aug. 10, 1868, Æ. 26 yrs., leaves five children, married too young against her father's will. Single women take warning."

In the churchyard at Chilwald, England, is this stanza:

Here lies the body of John Smith,
Buried in the cloisters;
If he don't jump at the last trump,
Call "Oysters."

Another in the same cemetery reads:

"Here lies the remains of Thomas Woodhen,
The most amiable of husbands, and excellent of men."

N. B. His real name was Woodcock, but it wouldn't come in rhyme. His widow.

On a tombstone in South Carolina:

"Here lies the body of Robert Gordin,
Mouth almighty and teeth accordin';
Stranger, tread lightly over this wonder;
If he opens his mouth you're gone, by thunder."

Telegraphic Societies at the South.

On June 2d, in the United States court at Montgomery, Ala., in the suit of the Atlantic and Pacific telegraph company for condemnation of the right of way over the South and North Alabama railroad, contested by the Western Union telegraph company, who claim exclusive right, the jury brought a verdict in favor of the Atlantic and Pacific telegraph company, one dollar damages being awarded to and accepted by the railroad company. The Western Union company made a motion for a new trial, which was heard on the 9th instant, and the motion overruled. The Atlantic and Pacific company also applied to the court at Athens, Ala., for the condemnation of the right of way on the Nashville and Decatur railroad, and the jury yesterday gave a verdict of one cent damages, the Western Union attorney making no effort to delay proceedings or change the verdict as in the Montgomery case. This decision will greatly facilitate the completion of the Atlantic and Pacific lines in the south.

Cause and Cure of Hydrophobia.

A Hartford doctor of a quarter of a century's experience has treated four cases of hydrophobia, three of them successfully, and he supports the old country theory in regard to the disease. An examination of the dog was made in each instance, and a worm or maggot was found at the root of the tongue in three or four of the number, and in the fourth a worm was found near the root of a tooth. The removal of the worm is not only a preventive of the disease, but also a cure, this experiment having been tried on a dog suffering from hydrophobia, and the removal of the worm proving a cure. —*Boston Advertiser.*

The Men who Control the Course of Stocks in Wall Street.

Some men are born to riches, some have riches thrust upon them, and some men are freight agents. The freight agent of the period has a soft thing. Vanderbilt, Garrett and Scott figure in Wall street as railroad magnates in the eyes of the outsiders, but in Wall street the freight agents are regarded as the men who have the power to make and break prices. Bismarck Brown is freight agent of trunk line No. 1. Ignatieff Jones represents No. 2, and Robinson Bey is the party of the third part. Whenever these worthies agree to disagree down go the stocks of the corporations they represent four or five per cent. Covering their shorts at best figures, Bismarck, Ignatieff and the Bey then go long on the market, patch up a truce, and then rake in four or five per cent. on the up track. In this way the market has been milked, brokers bamboozled, and outsiders swindled, ever since the freight agent ring was organized. And so it will be until the ring is broken. Meanwhile the freight agent has about as soft a thing as any unscrupulous and avaricious rascal could desire.—*Wall Street Indicator.*

A Frugal Father.

Mr. McKellar of Sherman county, Nebraska, recently turned an honest(?) penny, by turning his son, who had murdered a man, over to the police authorities. The old gentleman calculated the chances of John being caught, and concluded he would ultimately feel the clutch of outraged justice. So the affectionate father collared the young man, brought him to the sheriff, had him sent up for life, and quietly pocketed the $500 reward, which might otherwise have been obtained by some one outside the family.

Galveston Money.

In Galveston, Texas, they have no change smaller than a dime. In consequence street car tickets pass everywhere as currency, and are used in making change and small purchases. Many citizens, who never ride in the cars, keep tickets as a matter of convenience. The manager of one of the city railways estimates that not less $300.000 worth of these tickets circulate in Galveston and throughout that part of the state, and the companies gain over seven per cent. per annum on the wear, tear and loss of tickets.

Education in Georgia.

The white school population of Georgia last year was 217,733, and the colored school population about 175,000. Of the whites 121, 419 attended the public schools last year, and of the black 57,987. The proportion of white children in attendance is larger than that of the colored children; but there has been a steady improvement of late years in the proportion of colored children in attendance. The aim of the state is to afford ample educational facilities for every child in the state, black and white.

AERIAL TELEGRAPH.—Prof. Loomis, of Washington, who has studied electricity closely, claims to have communicated with an assistant twelve miles away by means of an aerial current. The current was reached by flying kites a certain height at each point, the string used being a copper wire. When both kites had attained the same altitudes in the same current, messages were sent and received at the distance mentioned by an instrument at the ground end of the wire, the only connection being the atmospheric current between the kites.

ODD NOTES.

MY NEIGHBOR.

"Love thou thy neighbor!" I am mute.
He lives across the way,
And plays upon the German flute
Some twenty hours a day.
On him I do not waste my labor,
Nor even try to love my neighbor.

"Love thou thy neighbor!" I am dumb.
She lives next door to me;
A single dame, with years o'ercome;
Her age is forty-three.
Ah! it were surely foolish labor
For me to try to love my neighbor.

"Love thou thy neighbor!" Heaven forfend!
He hath of gold galore,
And at usurious rates doth lend
Me small sums of his store.
Ah! wherefore should I squander labor
Or waste my love on such a neighbor?

"Love thou thy neighbor!" Nay, not so;
This were too much to ask;
My heart with love is all aglow,
But finds a happier task.
Ah! not in vain my heart hath sought her;
You see? I love my neighbor's daughter.

THE agricultural department of Dartmouth college has just sent out thirteen graduates. The standard for admission is constantly being raised. It is proposed in a short time to increase the number of years required to complete the course from three to four.

THE late legislature of North Carolina established two state normal schools, one for white, the other for colored teachers, the same appropriation being made for each school. This is the first attempt ever made by the state of North Carolina to train the teachers of her public schools.

IT NOW comes to light why Hamlet was so melancholy and unwell. A country paper now speaks of "The Grave-digger in Hamlet." If Hamlet was compelled to go around carrying a grave-digger—who may have kicked against it—inside of him, he must have felt melancholy, sad and troubled.

JEREMIAH DODGE PEABODY, who died at Zanesville, Ohio, last week, was the only surviving brother of the late George Peabody, and was associated with the latter in the Baltimore firm of Peabody, Riggs & Co. Jeremiah was born in South Denvers, Mass., seventy-three years ago, and was distinguished for kindness.

WHEN lovely woman stoops to folly in Greece, she has the same inalienable right to perforate her betrayer that she possesses in the United States, and Miss Canavassoglon shot a captain in the Greek army in the streets of Athens. She was promptly acquitted by the court, and conducted home in triumph by the enthusiastic crowd.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., is getting alarmed at the number of its paupers and the money it costs to keep them, and, above all, at the growth of the number of applicants for out-door relief. In 1871 every thirty-fifth person in the population was supported wholly or in part by the city; in 1872, every 27th; in 1873, every 34th; in 1874, every 23d; in 1875, every 17th; in 1876, every 14th; in the year ending April, 1877, every 10th.

STEALING jewelry from the British aristocracy seems to be a safe as well as lucrative occupation. Many years ago the jewel case of the Countess of Ellesmere was taken from the top of a cab; more recently the dressing-bag of the Countess of Dudley was carried off almost from under the feet of her maid at a railway station. The jewels of the Countess of Egmont were taken in broad daylight from Banstead House; the jewels of the Duchess of Cleveland, just before dinner, from Battle Abbey; and now a brilliant burglary has occurred at the seat of the Earl of Kilmorey, at Isleworth. In none of these cases has any clue to the robbers been found, or any considerable part of the property recovered. Yet the British detective has heretofore been pictured as a very sagacious animal.

FARM AND FIRESIDE.

Pratical Farm Notes.

Root crops for cattle many profess not to believe in because of the cost of cultivation, and a sound objection it is. This overcome, and roots for cattle we believe would be held in as high repute among us as by the British farmer. By planting on land containing few weed seeds, and by use of implements in cultivation and harvesting, the question of cost would be largely settled. Mangolds are the best root for milch cows, and should be planted while yet the winter moisture is in the land. Lane's improved sugar beet is the leading sort. Turnips are planted later, as a rule. Mangolds require a rich soil, and should be planted in drills wide enough to admit of horse culture. —*Scientific American.*

No man should be allowed to own an animal who does not show toward it care and kindness. How often do we see men, and even women, beat and abuse milk cows for the most trival thing. As long as a cow is made to stand in dread of her owner,—trembling while being milked, in fear of a sudden severe lash, just so long will that cow fail to give full satisfaction at the pail. How much better also to have your animals gentle, so that you can approach and handle them even in the fields, than that they remain wild and ever ready to run at your coming.—*Kentucky Live Stock Report.*

The quality of food from a well-fed apple tree is altogether superior to that of a half-starved tree of the same variety. Very few farmers think it profitable to bring poorly-fed beef to market, and there ought to be very few who think it profitable to raise poorly feed apples. Let us have fat apples as well as fat beef. Feed the apple tree. Top dress with ashes, muck or barn manure. Apply superphosphates, bone dust, and potash ashes.—*Lewiston Journal.*

President Parcell, of Union county, N. J., Farmers' club, said that cows kept fat and fed high in order to force them to give large quantities of milk prematurely wear out, are subject to attacks of milk fever, abortion, garget, sterility, and sudden death. He had lost four or five in this way within a few years. Mr. Wade said cows, after coming in should have very simple feed for ten days after. Warm wheat bran mashed with good hay.—*Elizabeth Herald*

Good Breeds of Fowls.

The four best breeds of fowls in this country are:

1. Light Brahmas, the finest form, one of the largest, the most beautiful, very peaceable, confined by a fence three feet high, require each only one bushel and three pecks of mixed grain a year, cost of feed one dollar, lay about one hundred eggs annually of very lage size.

2. Plymouth Rocks, produced fifteen years ago by a cross of Dominique fowls on an Asiatic breed, not quite so large as Brahmas, very hardy, consume same quantity of feed as Brahmas, and lay as many eggs as that breed—a fine market-fowl.

3. Leghorns, a small fowl various colors, all good, require a high fence to yard them, non-sitters, too small to sell well, dressed, eat 1½ bushels of grain in a year, not very hardy, combs liable to freeze, valuable only for their eggs, lay from 150 to 200 in a year.

4. Hamburgs, several colors, a splendid little fowl, non-sitters, not quite as large as Leghorns, require the same food, noted as splendid layers.

Household Hints.

CURRANT PIE.—Four tablespoonfuls of currants, five of water, four of sugar, and one of flour will make one pie; bake in two crusts.

BAKERS' POUND CAKE.—Two cupfuls sugar, three-fourths cupful butter, three eggs, one cupful milk, salt, three cupfuls flour, nutmeg.

JENNY LIND BREAD.—One quart of flour, two cupfuls milk, one cupful sugar, butter size of an egg, and if you use plain flour, two spoonfuls of baking powder, add salt; if prepared flour, neither.

KISSES.—Beat three fresh eggs to a stiff froth and stir in five spoonfuls of finest powdered sugar; flavor with lemon. Butter a pan and lay in white paper; drop the mixture on it in cakes of a teaspoonful each. Sift sugar over it and bake in a slow oven for thirty minutes.

LAMBS' FEET.—Procure them cleaned; boil them tender in water to which you have added a little salt; when cold cut them in pieces and dip into batter; fry a light brown, or while warm pour over them vinegar to nearly cover them, some salad-oil, a sliced onion, and whole pepper-corns.

BAKED CABBAGE.—Boil a firm white cabbage for 15 minutes, then change water for more that is boiling, and boil until tender; drain and set aside until cold; chop fine and add salt and pepper, one tablespoonful of butter two eggs well beaten, three tablespoonfuls of rich milk or cream; mix well, and bake in a buttered pudding dish in a moderate oven till brown.

TO PRESERVE STRAWBERRIES.—Take equal parts of ripe fruit and granulated sugar; put in an earthern cooking vessel a layer of sugar, then berries, then sugar, etc., until all are used; cover and let stand over night. To every pound of fruit allow one-half pint of red currant juice; place upon the fire where it will boil gently until the syrup is rich, skimming well.

FROZEN FRUIT-CREAM.—One pound of fruit, one quart of good fresh cream, sweeten to taste, rub all through a fine sieve, place in a freezer; as it freezes scrape down from the sides like ice cream; if molded in fancy forms it must be first frozen then packed well in the forms, and repacked in ice and salt, like the beginning; place the forms in warm water for a moment, so as to turn out nicely.

PARSNIP FRITTERS.—Boil tender, mash smooth and fine, picking out woody fibres. For two large parsnips allow two eggs, one cup of sweet milk, one teaspoonful of butter, one teaspoonful of salt, three tablespoonfuls of flour. Beat the eggs light, stir in the mashed parsnips, beating hard; then the butter and salt, next the milk, lastly the flour. Fry as fritters, in plenty of boiling fat. A nice dish for breakfast; or a good side dish for dinner.

Canine Care.

New York City has an admirable law for providing for the apprehension of stray dogs and their painless destruction, but by an oversight no provision has been made for paying the bounty fixed for dog catchers. About $15,000 has been received for licenses, but this goes to the sinking fund, and not a dollar of it can be used for paying any practical distinction between the licensed and unlicensed canine. It was a saying of Lord Brougham's that "there never was an act of parliament framed but a coach-and-four could be driven through it." It is hardly to be wondered at, therefore, that the New Yorkers couldn't frame a law strong enough to keep an army of dogs from being driven through it.

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CEYLON newspapers mention the excitement prevailing in that island in March in connection with the resumption of pearl fishing. The pearl oyster produces its best pearls when about four years old, so that the great object kept in view by divers is not to take any that have not reached that period of existence. This has led the authorities to prohibit fishing on the several banks except at intervals of four years, but this system has resulted in other inconveniences, inasmuch as the mollusks are beset with divers dangerous enemies, who, it is contended, make frightful havoc on a bank in one season if it be not fished. The government is now intent upon discovering what is the right time for a bed to lie dormant. The experiences of recent years give ten million oysters as the average crop of a bank, and the average pearls found would amount to two per cent. When one thousand oysters produce $100 worth of pearls it is considered a very remunerative product. A hundred pearls of the size of a pin's head are not worth one as large as a pea. Ten thousand persons are directly or indirectly engaged in this industry. In the last great haul in 1874, a million and a quarter of oysters were taken on one bank, which were sold for $50,000.

More About Blue Glass.

Blue glass, under the ridicule of skeptics and the disappointment of enthusiastic experimenters, has suffered a collapse; and we suppose the market for it, which was highly excited for some weeks, has dropped quite flat. The cures of rheumatism and paralysis and other related diseases, which were reported on every hand, are ascribed to imagination, though some of the fortunate subjects still irrationally express their gratitude to the medium that made their imaginations effective. Putting aside all the instances of its alleged potency as a cure for human ills, however, we must say that the stimulative effect of the sunlight through mazarine-blue glass upon vegetable growth seems well demonstrated. It will be remembered that Gen. Pleasanton's first experiments were in his graperies, with the result of an extraordinary growth of vines and fruit. A lot of year-old cuttings planted in April grew vines forty-five feet long between that month and September; and, being pruned in the winter, the next season they bore 1,200 pounds of grapes; the year after two tons, and have continued to produce great crops each year. Now a Scottish paper, the People's Journal of Cupar, county Fife, tells the story of a gentleman of that neighborhood who read Pleasanton's book, and tried the thing himself this past spring. Two houses, side by side, he treated in a precisely similar manner in all respects, except that one had alternate rows of blue glass and the other had only the usual sort. Both houses were stocked with vines of the same variety and age, and potatoes were planted in each. In one mouth's time the vines beneath the blue light had grown twenty-eight and a half inches, and those in the white light but thirteen inches; the potatoes planted beneath the blue glass were twenty-five inches high, the others fourteen. A camellia, removed into the blue glass house on account of its sickly habit, grew three inches in two days. The growth of the tubers on these potato vines was equally remarkable with that of the vines. None had developed under the white glass at the end of a month, but at the end of two months six of them weighed five ounces. The same number from the blue-glass house weighed eleven ounces. The Fife gardeners considered this astonishing. We suppose it won't hurt anything to chirk up Gen. Pleasanton a little, even though the Popular Science Monthly does call him a "pestilent ignoramus."—*Springfield Republican.*

The Bank with the Largest Capital.

The Bank of Commerce, of the city of New York, has recently reduced its capital from $10,000,000 to $5,000,000. This action leaves the Bank of Nevada, in San Francisco, the wealthiest banking corporation in the United States. The capital of the Bank of Nevada is now $10,000,000, held by five individuals. Messrs. Flood, O'Brien, Mackey and Fair each own 23,750 of the shares, or $2,375,000 of the stock, and Louis McLane, the president, 5,000 shares, or $500,000 of the stock. The only bank on the continent exceeding it is the Bank of Montreal, whose capital is $12,000,000. The Merchants' Bank, of Montreal, ranks next to the Nevada Bank, with a capital of $9,000 000. The Central Railroad and Banking company, of Savannah, Georgia, has a capital of $7,500,000.

EX-VICE-PRESIDENT FERRY is dangerously ill of congestion of the brain.

TAKEN FOR GRANTED.

One of the surest ways of producing confusion and annoyance is to allow one's self to form the habit of taking things for granted. The habit is very easily acquired, and is such a natural result of the lack of thoughtfulness that many, while suffering from its consequences, are unconscious of the habit. There are several reasons why it should be overcome. It is self-evident that one who supposes the case, nine times out of ten cannot be relied upon in any enterprise of importance, and thus becomes so inefficient as to be unable to fulfil his obligations acceptably to others or with credit to himself, being constant sources of annoyance to others and inconvenience to himself. A fair share of enemies are made by slights of misinterpretation of careless remarks, which, if carefully considered, would save much disquietude and ill-will. Not only in social life, but business, is this habit damaging, causing the ruin and downfall of otherwise promising enterprises.

Even to everyday life this habit intrudes itself. A lack of energy, and too great a reliance on others forethought, causes many scenes of domestic confusion and petty vexations, not only to the delinquents, but to the whole household. Is it surprising that this habit, formed at home, should be found amid the scenes of active life? Opinions being formed from conjecture and surmises instead of being founded on rational inference, is it surprising that energies are misdirected, and so many life-failures are seen? See the evidences of disaster strewn along the path of the thoughtless, seeming not unlike the track of a retreating and vanquished army! Surmises and suppositions cannot fill the place of opinions formed by penetration and discernment.

A man of penetration is as slow to decide as he is quick to apprehend, calmly and deliberately weighing every opposite reason that is offered, and tracing it with a most judicious penetration. All these one must possess to have the judgment of Plutarch, to discriminate between right and wrong; while to have the clear perception of Goethe, one must be willing to breathe a foreign atmosphere, and, freed from prejudice, feel the inspiration of other scenes and conditions. If, in fact, we wish our life structure to be perfect, we must give it our personal care, lest, while we sit with folded hands and placid minds, the tottering structure over us falls with crushing violence to the earth, burying us amid the ruins. *Ex.*

A French velocipedist of note, M. Emile Houbordon, has won a considerable wager by making the trip from Luneville to Strasbourg and back, 244 kilometres, say, 15 ¼ miles, within twenty-four hours, including stoppages. He won by about an hour.

The lawyers employed by the city of New York to prosecute the Tweed ring have received as fees $230,000 out of the $700,000 cash recovered from the thieves.

The *New York Sun* is again in its natural element. It quarreled over the Presidential muss until Judge Hilton lanched it into another channel, by excluding Mr. Seligman from the Grand Union Hotel. Its columns now teem with the Hilton—Seligman affair. We feel satisfied that Judge Hilton, like the *Sun*, will manage his business as he sees proper. We should think that the *Sun* has done the Grand Union Hotel much good by bringing it more into notoriety. As Judge Hilton has several million dollars, it matters very little to him what the Sun, or any other papers, say about *him* in this affair.

ILLINOIS AHEAD—THREE MOTHERS AND TEN BABIES.

From the Chicago Tribune.

MARAO, Ill., June 13. "Aside from the important question as to whether or we are to have good crops in this section the present season, the most interesting topic of conversation on the tapis just now is the fact that within a week Mrs. Romm, living about fifteen miles east of town, has given birth to four boys: Mrs. Guthrie, residing near Mrs. Romm, to three girls, and Mrs. Kressler, living only a few miles from the latter, to two girls and a boy. The three mothers and ten babies are all doing well."

Truly misfortunes never comes singly. The above is a more forcible proof of this fact than any we have ever know.

LOOSING FRIENDS. Never cast aside your friends, if by any possibility you can retain them. We are the weakest of spendthrifts if we let one friend drop off through inattention, or let one push away another, or if we hold aloof from one for petty jealousy or heedless slight or roughness. Would you throw away a diamond because it pricked you? One good friend is not to be weighed against the jewels of all the earth. If there is coolness or unkindness between us, let us come face to face and have it out quick, before the love grows cold! Life is too short to quarrel in, or carry black thoughts of friends. It is easy to lose a friend, but a new one will not come for calling, nor make up for the old one.

HON. JOHN H. CALDWELL.

We most cordially endorse the following remarks of the Gadsden *Times*, and wish Col. CALDWELL the highest measure of success in his canvass for Clerk of the House of Representatives:

We see from our Washington dispatches that this distinguished Alabamian will more than probably be elected Clerk of the next House of Representatives. This honor could not be conferred on a more worthy and competent gentleman. Col. C. represented his State in the 44th and 45th Congresses with marked ability and to the entire satisfaction of his constituents. He is a representative man of the South, and in his election this noble section of our country will be honored. We hope he will be elected. *Advertiser.*

Alexander H. Stephens writes to an acquaintance that his obituaries aid him materially in preparing his auto biography, as they recal many incidents of his life long since forgotten, and bring out facts and traits of character of which, hitherto he has been ignorant.

Discussing the question of negro participation in politics, the Vicksburg Herald says:

"While we are in favor of giving the negro every right secured him by the amendments of the Constitution, we can't see that it is our business to take him up and ram politics down his throat."

That is a brief and accurate way of stating the Republican method of developing the colored man as a useful citizen.—[*Ex.*

FRETTING. One fretter can destroy the peace of a family, can disturb the harmony of a neighborhood, can unsettle the councils of cities and hinder the legislation of nations.—He who frets is never the one who mends, who heals, who repairs evils; more, he discourages, enfeebles, and too often disables those around him, who but for the gloom and depression of his company, would do good work to keep up brave cheer. The effect upon a sensitive person in the mere neighborhood of a fretter is indescribable. It is to the soul, what a cold icy mist is to the body—more chilling than the bitterest storm.—And when the fretter is one who is beloved, then the misery of it becomes indeed insupportable.—[Ex.

Announcements.

FOR SHERIFF.

We are authorized to announce the name of John T Cook as a candidate for Sheriff at the August election.

We are authorized to announce the name of James W. Dunlap as a candidate for Sheriff at the August election.

We are authorized to announce the name of Brandy W. Garner, (better known as Jack Garner) as a candidate for Sheriff at the August election.

FOR TAX COLLECTOR.

We are authorized to announce the name of W L. Campbell as a candidate for TAX Collector at the August election.

We are authorized to announce the name of Mr A. C. Ward as a candidate for Tax Collector.

We are authorized to announce the name of Soaborn Jones as a candidate for Tax Collector at the August election.

We are authorized to announce the name of W. A. Gray as a canidate for tax Collector at the August Election.

FOR TAX ASSESSOR.—We are authorized to announce the name of Benjamine A. Barbour as a candidate for Tax-Assessor at the August election.

We are authorized to announce the name of William A. Smith as a candidate for the office of Tax Assessor at the August election.

The Many Friends of W. F. Claughton hereby announce his name as a candidate for re-election to the office of County Treasurer at the August election, to be held on the 6th day of said month.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

We are authorized to announce the name of J. O. Smith, for the office of County Commissioner.

We are authorized to announce the name of F. M. Vines, for election to the office of County Commissioner.

The many friends of J. T. Roper, announce his name as a Candidate for TAX Assessor of Chilton County, at the August election.

We are authorized to announce the name of K. Wells as a candidate for County Commissioner of Chilton County.

John Syme, Deceased, } Probate Court
Estate of. } of Chilton Co.,
Alabama.

Letters testamentary under the last will and testament of said decedent, having been granted to the undersigned on the 22nd day of June 1877, by the Honorable H. J. Callen, Judge of the Probate Court of Chilton County, notice is hereby given, that all persons having claims against said estate, will be required to present the same within the time allowed by law, or that the same will be barred.

Rasa Maness,
Executor.

STEWART AND CO.

STEWART AND CO. Dry Goods and Groceries, CLANTON, CHILTON COUNT, ALABAMA. STEWART AND CO.

William A. Collier,

ATTORNEY AT LAW

Clanton Alabama.

OFFICE IN THE COURT HOUSE

Will practice in the various Courts of Chilton and adjacent counties, and in the Supreme court of the State.

RUBY SALOON!

pon Day and Night,

No. 4 Court Sq. West Side.

MONTGOMERY Alabama.

J. S. EDWARDS, J. B. JONES

EDWARDS & JONES,

Attorneys at Law,

AND

SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY

CLANTON, ALA.,

Will be assisted in all cases of importance in the Circuit and Chancery Courts by Col., R. W. Cobb, of Helena, Ala.,

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Chilton County Courier.

BY BROOKS AND MARTIN.

THIS PAPER IS ON FILE WITH

Where Advertising Contracts can be made.

LOCAL.

Mr. Nat. Thornton, of Birmingham, is in town on a visit to his relatives and friends.

The Southern Favorites, a comic operatic combination, gave a concert at the Court House Thursday night.

It was rumored that a man residing near Bisgor tried to hang himself last week.

Mr. J. M. Dawson tells us that he gathered three ripe watermelons from his patch about a week since. He left us under the impression that we would receive one at an early day. Well, *let it come*, we are prepared for it.

While the Masons were eating dinner at Jemison last Wednesday, a man very feelingly remarked that "Masons eat longer, and more than men do."

Forty-eight men were hung in the United States between the 1st. of January and the 21st. of June 1877.

There will be a dance at the Court House on the night of the 4th. of July. The Verbena String Band has been engaged for the occasion.

Mr. Tommie Thornton, son of our townsman Mr. L. A. Thonton, arrived home on Thursday from Auburn where he has been attending College.

Many thanks to Mr. J. B. Boykin for the fine peaches he presented us to day. They are among the first we have seen this year, and are highly appreciated.

The well that was bored on the Court House square a few days since is a decided convenience and comfort.

Col. O. Kyle, of Wetumpka, Henry Wilson Esq., of Montevallo, and Col Randolph, of Montgomery, were in town this week on business.

The second nine of the Clanton B. B. C. has agreed to play the match game with the Cooper Club at the grounds of the latter, at Cooper's Station, on July 4th. Application has been made for excursion rates on the rail-road.

A truthful man of this place says that he shot a snake that was coiled, with a pistol. The ball went in at the head and came out at the tail of the snake. What puzzles us, is why the ball did not go through the snake instead of following its curves.

Stewart & Co. are Manufacturing good times at their store in Clanton. Every one who has bad times on hand are advised to throw them away and invest in good times. There is nothing like it gentlemen. Call and see for yourselves.

We are frequently asked who wish to be County Commissioners. We know of only three men who are running for this position: If there are others it is time for them to announce. They will certainly not be elected unless they let the people know they are running.

Congressman R. F. Ligon appointed Heward Hunter, of Tuskegee, to the West Point Military Academy, and that young gentleman left several days ago for West Point to undergo an examination. Success to you Howard.

There was a Masonic celebration at Jemison on last Wednesday. We did not attend, though understand that there were about three hundred people present. The dinner is said to have been sumptuous. J. S. Edwards Esq. delivered the Masonic address which added another leaf to the crown of Laurel he wears as an orator.

We call the attention of the Public to the announcement of Kinion Wells as a Canidate for the Office of County Commissioner. All who know him are confident that he is in every respect competent to discharge the duties of the office in an able manner, having served in the capacity of Commissioner in Autaga County for a number of years, with credit to himself and constituents. If elected we have no hesitancy in saying that he will be the right man in the right place.

Many friends.

Mr. J. B. Boykin, who has faithfully discharged the duties of Tax Assessor for the past six years, and who thoroughly understands the duties of the office, is hereby announced as a Candidate for a third term, and we ask the people to come to our assistance in electing him.

Many friends of
J. B. Boykin.

Shelby Guide.

Helena is growing more rapidly than any other town in this part of the State. On every side can be heard the sound of the hammer.—The vast coal deposits are being developed and every thing looks lively.

We understand that Capt. Winfield, of Helena, had $600 in money stolen from him a few nights ago. The money was in a blank note book near a window. A negro raised the window and slipped out the book with the money. At last accounts he had not been arrested, however we hope he has by this time.

Advertiser.

If the number of lumber mills in process of construction along the line of the South & North road is anything to judge by, there will soon be enough lumber for all the world and the balance of mankind.

The renomination by the Conservatives of such efficient tax collectors as J. B. BONNETT of Conecuh, W. H. HURT, of Macon, W. H. WILDS of Tuskaloosa, J. M. RUSSELL of Limestone, and A. M. BLACK, of Butler, is a real benefit to the revenue service of the state, and reflects credit on the judgment of the people. *Macon Mail.*

Persons who heard the sermon of Dr. Hawthorne, at Auburn last Sunday, speak of it as the finest display of pulpit eloquence ever heard in those parts.

The twin infants of Mr. P. R. McKenzie, died, one of them last Friday, the other on Monday. Both were buried in the same grave, close by the side of their sainted mother who had proceeded them but a few days.

The yield of wheat, in this section, is larger in proportion to the area sown than was ever before known. A great many farmers have on hand a plentiful supply for their own wants and in some instances a considerable quantity to spare.

Selma Argus.

The City Court grand jury of Mobile county investigated 160 cases, examined 306 witnesses, and returned 121 bills of indictment.

The Good Templars of the south are transferring their organizations to the Templars of Temperance, which has the same objects, but admits only whites to membership.

Clippings.

THE PUZZLED DUTCHMAN.

BY CHARLES F. ADAMS.

I'm a broken-hearted Deutschor,
Vot's killed mit grief und shame,
I dells you vot der drouble is—
I dosent know my name.

You dinks it ferry vunny, oh?
Von you the story hear,
You will not vonder den so mooch,
It was so shtrange und queer.

Mein mudder had two liddle dwins
Dey vas me and mein bradder;
Ve lookt so very mooch alike,
No von knew vich from toder.

Von ov der poys was Yawoup,
Und Hans der oder's name;
But don it made no different—
Ve both got called der same.

Vell, von ov us got tead—
Yaw, Moinherr, dat is so;
But vodder Hans or Yawoup,
Mein mudder she don't know.

Und so I am in droubles;
I gant git droo mein hed
Vedder I am Hans vot's living—
Or Yawoup vot ish tead.

Over one and a half million dozen eggs were shipped from Nashville during the month of February.

Tax is paid in Great Britain on a million and a quarter of dogs, being a licensed dog to every twoney-five inhabitants.

"EPHRAIM, said Simon, "what does a young fellow look like when gallanting his sweetheart through a shower?" "Why," replied Ephraim, he has very much the appearance of a rain beau."

A home ruler—A man's wife.

Somebody advertises for a servant girl who would not be above placing herself on an equality with the rest of the family.

A young lady who had a new hood, and was asked to lend it frequently, said she was getting tired of keeping a neighbor-hood.

Gordon, who married the negro woman at Galveston, Texas, fifteen days ago, could not face his former acquaintances. He left the city in disgrace and disguise. Gordon is quite wealthy, and had previously stood well in society.

Orange-wine, of very good quality is made in St. Augustine, Florida.

CRUSTY says that the list of marriages in the newspapes ought to be put under the head of "Ring Frauds."

ANOTHER ASTONISHER.

From the Pottsville Chronicle.

Mrs. John Bohler of Jalapa, wife of the Borough Superviser, was breaking eggs into a crock, and when she opened one she found a small, perfect egg, almost as large as a robin's egg, and with a speckled shell, embedded in the yolk. This little egg contained a partially developed, perfectly formed snake.

"JONES, if buglars should get into *your* house, what would you do? "I'd do whatever they required of me. I've never had my own way in that house yet, and it's too late to begin now—yes, too late, too late!"

A Paris showman, whose daughter, was recently married, presented to his son-in-law, as her fortune, an elephant that danced a fandango, a camel that went down on its knees with its head to the east at sunset, a dog that reckoned up accounts, and two canaries that played cards.

Emma Smith, } In Chancery
vs } at Clanton
J. O. Smith } Call on C. Ala.

In this cause it is made to appear to the Register, by Affidavit of J. S. Edwards Complainants Solicitor, that the said J. O. Smith is a non-resident of the State, and that he resides in the State of Georgia, his particular place of Residence is unknown to affiant; and further that in the belief of said affiant, the defendant is over twenty-one years of age: It is therefore ordered by the Register, that publication be made in the Chilton County Courier, a news paper published in the Town of Clanton, for four successive weeks, requiring him, the said J. O. Smith, to answer or demur to the bill of Complaint in this cause, by the 30th day of July AD1877, or in thirty days thereafter a decree pro confesso may be taken against him.

Done at Office, this 22nd. day of June A D 1877, W. A. JONES, Special Register.

TAX-SALES.

Notice is hereby given that to satisfy the State and County Taxes due the State of Alabama and the county of Chilton for the year 1875 I, A. C. Ward, under and by virtue of the power invested in me as Tax Collector of Chilton county, will on the 4th. Monday of July, it being the 23rd. day thereof, 1877, and from day to day thereafter until the whole is disposed of, proceed to sell, between the legal hours of sale at the court house door in Clanton Alabama, to the best bidder for cash, unless the taxes and costs due thereon are sooner paid, the following described Real Estate to-wit:

Huggins J M
8½ Sec. 14 T 23 R 13
State and County Tax $8,50
Cost $2,50

Jones, J. W.
S ½ of S E ¼ Sec 5 T 21 R 13
State and County Tax $2,62½
Cost $2,50

Kelley, Elizabeth,
E ½ of S E ¼ and S E ¼ of N E ¼ Sec 28 T 24 and R 13
State and County Tax $3,50
Cost $2,50

Scarbrough, J. A.
W ½ of S W ¼ and S E ¼ of S W ¼ Sec 4 T 21 R 15
State and County Tax $2,10
Cost $2,50

Brewer, Betsie
N W ¼ of N W ¼ and S W ¼ of S W ¼ and S E ¼ of N W ¼ Sec 4 T 20 R 15
Tax $1,40
Cost $2,50

Ray, Mrs. H.
S ½ of N E ¼ and N E ¼ of S E ¼ S e 11 T 21 R 14
Tax $3,34½
Cost $2,50

A. C. WARD,
TAX COLLECTOR. CLANTON,
Chilton County, Alabama. July 23rd. 1877.

The Course of True Love.

The Rome Sentinel illustrates the adage about "true love," etc., by the following lively story:

She came tripping from the church door, her face flushed with emotions awakened by the just uttered discourse, and her eyes bright with loving expectation. He shivered on the curbstone, where for an hour he had waited impatiently with a burning heart fairly palpitating in his throat, and frozen fingers in his pockets. They linked arms and started for the residence of her parents.

After a few moments' hesitating silence, he said, "Jane, we have known each other long. You must know just how I feel. You must see that clear down at the bottom—*Oh Moses!*"

He had slipped down on the ice with so much force that his spine was driven up into his hat, and his hat was tipped over his nose. But she was a tender hearted girl; she did not laugh, but she carefully helped him to his feet, and said:

"You were saying, John, when you slipped, that the foundation—*Oh, goodness!*"

She slipped herself that time, and saw little stars come down to dance before her eyes, but he pulled her up in haste and went on.

"Yes, just as I said, clear down to the bottom of my heart is a fervent love, on which I build my hopes. That love has helped me stand face—*Thunder!*"

He was down again, but scrambled up before she could stoop to help him, and she said breathlessly:

"Yes, yes, John. You remember you just said a love which helped you stand and face thunder. And that you founded your hopes on—*This pesky ice!*"

There she sat. John grasped the loose part of her sacque, between the shoulders, with one hand, and raised her to her feet, as one would lift a kitten from a pail of water by the back of the neck. Then he said with increased earnestness:

"Of course, darling, and I have longed for an opportunity to tell my love, and to hear those sweet lips whisper—*whoop!*"

Somehow John's feet had slipped from under him, and he had come down like a capital V with his head and feet pointing skyward. She twined her taper fingers in his curling locks, and raised him to the stature of a man, set his hat firmly over his eyes with both hands and cried in breathless haste:

"I understand, and let me assure you, John, that if it is in my power to lighten your cares and make brighter your journey through life to—*Jerusalem!*

John stood alone and said with breathless vehemence:

"Oh, my precious, and thus it shall be my life-long pleasure to lift you from the rude assaults of earth, and surround you with the loving atmosphere of—*Texas!*"

And there they both sat together. They had nearly reached the gate, and with hearts overflowing with bliss of young loves first confession, they crept along on their knees up the front steps and were soon forgetful of their bumps on the softest cushion of the parlor—*Sam Slick.*

A Thrifty Emigrant.

There is one of the newly arrived emigrants to Manitoba whose success can be safely warranted. Arriving at Crookston, Minnesota, on his way to Manitoba, he learned that lumber was very much cheaper than at St. Norbert, where he was going. He therefore purchased at once all the lumber he needed for house and out-buildings, made it into a raft and embarked thereon with his wife and family and belongings, saving thereby not only the difference in price on the lumber, but a considerable sum in fare and freight. At last accounts he had reached his destination, pre-empted his farm and begun building. He is a French Canadian.

Old Fashioned Shoes Revived.

Many of the shoes of centuries ago are being revived, and a successful imitation of those of the Queen Anne period has the toe pointed and a strap across the instep, tied with a bow over a very deep toe piece. Shoes are made of silk to match any dress, with or without embroidery, the shape being pointed at the toes, short on the instep, and moderately low as regards the heel. Many are embroiderad in simple designs, such as green spray in the form of a bow, or a star in satin stitch of gold-colored silk. The patterns are not large enough to give an appearance of size to the foot, but are simply ornamental, and do away with the necessity of large bows, which are now replaced by double loops of ribbon on the binding at the instep. Kid shoes, both black and white, are also embroidered to match the dresses in silk, as also in black, steel or gold beads.

SOME interesting statistics are furnished by the European press respecting the draining of the Zuyder Zee. A dam forty kilometers (twenty-four and three-quarter miles) long, fifty meters broad at its base and one and one-half meters above the usual level of high water, is to be carried across the gulf. Upon this will be erected pumping engines capable of discharging 1,716,000,000 gallons a day. Estimating the average depth of the gulf at about four and one-half meters, it will take steady pumping for sixteen years to empty the inclosure. The cost of reclaiming the 500,000 acres now under water is estimated at about $67,000,000. It is confidently expected that about 430,000 acres will be suitable for agriculture, and can be sold at an average price of $800 an acre.

Disease is an Antagonist

That should be attacked the instant he shows himself. Don't wait. At him before his nails are grown, and wipe him out. The great alterative and invigorant of the age, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, will speedily infuse such healthful tone into your organism that it will be enabled to successfully resist future attacks. The Bitters prevent and remedy chills and fever and billious remittents, and eradicate dyspepsia, constipation, liver complaint, rheumatic ailments, urinary and uterine difficulties. It is particularly beneficial when the system has been drained of its vitality, or is inherently deficient in strength. The nerves gather from it both vigor and tranquility. But while it imparts strength and gives a wholesome stimulus to the animal economy, it does not unduly excite it like the cheap exhilarants sometimes resorted to under the erroneous impression that they can invigorate.

AFTER an experience of over twenty-five years, may leading physicians acknowledge that the *Graefenberg Marshall's* Uterine *Catholicon* is the only known certain remedy for diseases to which women are subject. The *Graefenberg Vegetable Pills*, the most popular remedy of the day for biliousness, headache, liver complaint and diseases of digestion. Sold by all druggists. Send for almanac. Graefenberg Co., New York.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.—The attention of heads of families is invited to the superior quality of BURNETT'S FLAVORING EXTRACTS. They are highly concentrated, have all the freshness and delicacy of the fruits from which they are prepared, and are less expensive.

The History of Civilization

might be written in the gradual processes of improvement wrought out in articles of food. Every progressive step is a public blessing. To no one article is more due than to DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER. This with proper care insures the most delicious and digestible bread, biscuits, pastry, etc.

INFORMATION worth thousands to those out of health. Self-help for weak and nervous sufferers. Facts for those who have been dosed, drugged and quacked. The new Health Journal teaches all. Copies *free*. Address, Electric Quarterly, Cincinnati, O.

POND'S EXTRACT. Its sale extends to every portion of the country. There is only one genuine *Pond's Extract* for Pains and Inflammations.

"Canker in the Blood."

You watch its development with expectant solicitude—the choice, exquisitely-moulded bud which promises to unfold with the perfect flower. You perhaps think how it will adorn the drawing-room vase, and anticipate the pleasure of showing it to your flower-loving friends. But some morning you find its head drooping, its fragrance fled, and an ugly purple spot on one of the delicately-tinted petals. It is the poet's "canker in the bud." How often the loathsome canker blights the cherished "infant blossoms" in our household gardens—those human buds which give earnest of a brilliant future. The noisome canker, so long concealed—scrofula—at length reveals its dreaded presence and to our bright hopes succeeds the most agonizing fear, for we know the fatal sequel it portends—pulmonary consumption. It is estimated by eminent medical authorities that at least one-fifth of mankind are afflicted with this insidious maladay. But its ravages are so secret, that even the victims are unaware of its presence until it suddenly discloses itself in some of its myriad and oftimes fatal forms. A slight cutaneous eruption is often the only indicator of its presence. The only means of exterminating this disease from the system is by a thorough course of constitutional treatment. This treatment must fulfill three indications, namely, promote nutrition, alter or purify the blood, and arrest disorganization of the tissues and the formation of tubercles. No more efficient alterative can be employed for these purposes tone Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. While imparting strength and tone to the digestive organs it cleanses the blood and heals the diseased tissues. Test its virtues ere the deadly canker has blighted the life you prize.

Loss of appetite, headache, constipation, disquiet, nervousness, etc., is frequently caused by impaired digestion, and those who thus suffer are strongly advised to use the HOME STOMACH BITTERS. Prepared by the Home Bitters Co., St. Louis, Mo.

COSTIVENESS

This prevalent affliction is generally looked upon as a trivial matter. *It does great mischief.* Excretion is checked while absorption continues. All impurities are left in the bowels to be absorbed in the blood and poison the system, producing dyspepsia, headache, piles, disordered action of the heart, liver and kidneys, boils, fever, rheumatism, &c.

DR TUTT'S PILLS

Permanently cure chronic constipation and all the ills that result from a want of proper stools. They possess tonic, alterative and cathartic properties and will regulate the bowels when all other medicines fail, produce appetite and cause the body to gain, in solid flesh. Sold everywhere. Price 25c. Office 35 Murray St., New York.

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THE RISING SUN STOVE POLISH

$1.00   *$1.00*

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The choicest household ornaments. Price One Dollar each. Send for catalogue.

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The Finest Toned and Most Durable Made.
New Styles. New Solo Stops.
Warranted Five Years. Send for Price Lists.
Whitney & Holmes Organ Co., Quincy, Ill.

-Maize Flour Toilet Soap!-
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A great discovery:—a new soap compound! It soothes & softens and whitens the skin, has wonderful healing and superior washing properties, and is equally suited for the bath, nursery and general toilet. It is delightfully perfumed, and sold everywhere at a moderate price. Registered in patent-office, 1876, by the manufacturers, McKEONE, VAN HAAGEN & CO., Phila.

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GREATLY IMPROVED AND REDUCED IN PRICE.
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THIS NEW **ELASTIC TRUSS**

Has a Pad differing from all others, is cup-shape, with Self Adjusting Ball in center, adapts itself to all positions of the body, while the ball in the cup presses back the intestines just as a person would with the finger. With light pressure the Hernia is held securely day and night, and a radical cure certain. It is easy, durable and cheap. Sent by mail. Circulars free.
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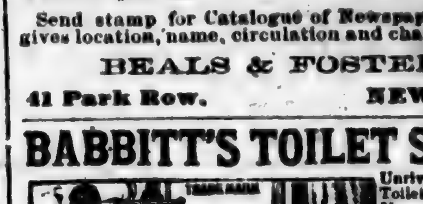

Unrivalled for the Toilet and the Bath. No artificial and deceptive odors to cover common and deleterious ingredients. After years of scientific experiment the manufacturer of *B. T. Babbitt's Best Soap* has perfected and now offers to the public The FINEST TOILET SOAP in the World. *Only the purest vegetable oils used in its manufacture.* For Use in the Nursery it has No Equal. Worth ten times its cost to every mother and family in Christendom. Sample box, containing 3 cakes of 6 ozs. each, sent free to any address on receipt of 75 cents. Address
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For Sale by all Druggists.

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At the last Cincinnati Industrial Exposition. Send for Circular giving details of the famous trial.

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Anti-Periodic,
—OR—
FEVER AND AGUE TONIC.

For all Diseases Caused by Malarial Poisoning of the Blood,

A Warranted Cure!
G. R. FINLAY & CO.,
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FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

KEEP'S SHIRTS—only one quality—The Best. Keep's Patent Partly-made Dress Shirts. Can be finished as easy as hemming a Handkerchief. The very best, six for $7.00. Keep's Custom Shirts—made to measure, The very best, six for $9.00. An elegant set of genine Gold-plate Collar and Sleeve Buttons given with each half doz. Keep's Shirts. Keep's shirts are deliverd FREE on receipt of price In any part of the Union—no express charges to pay. Samples with full directions for self-measurement Sent free to any address. No stamp required. Deal directly with the Manufacturer and get Bottom Prices. Keep Manufacturing Co., 165 Mercer St., N. Y

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Prices Reasonable. Terms Easy.

DR. WARNER'S HEALTH CORSET.

With Skirt Supporter and Self-Adjusting Pads.

Secures HEALTH and COMFORT of Body, with GRACE and BEAUTY of Form. Three Garments in one. Approved by all physicians. AGENTS WANTED. Samples by mail, in Coutil, $2; Satteen, $1 75. To Agents at 25 cents less. Order size two inches smaller than waist measure over the dress.
Warner Bros. 763 Broadway, N. Y.

NATURE'S REMEDY. **VEGETINE** THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

Rev. J. P. LUDLOW WRITES:

178 BALTIC STREET, BROOKLYN, N. Y., Nov. 14, 1874.

H. R. STEVENS, ESQ.:

Dear Sir—From personal benefit received by its use, as well as from personal knowledge of those whose cures thereby have seemed almost miraculous, I can most heartily and sincerely recommend the VEGETINE for the complaints which it is claimed to cure.

JAMES P. LUDLOW,
Late Pastor Calvary Baptist Church, Sacramento, Cal.

NATURE'S REMEDY. **VEGETINE** THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

SHE RESTS WELL.

SOUTH POLAND, ME., Oct. 11, 1876.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir—I have been sick two years with the Liver complaint, and during that time have taken a great many different medicines, but none of them did me any good. I was restless nights, and had no appetite. Since taking the VEGETINE I rest well and relish my food. Can recommend the VEGETINE for what it has done for me. Yours respectfully,
MRS. ALBERT RICKER.

Witness of the above:
MR. GEORGE M. VAUGHAN, Medford, Mass.

NATURE'S REMEDY. **VEGETINE** THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

Rev. O. T. WALKER SAYS:

PROVIDENCE, R. I., 164 TRANSIT STREET.

H. R. STEVENS, ESQ.:

I feel bound to express with my signature the high value I place upon your VEGETINE. My family have used it for the last two years. In nervous debility it is invaluable, and I recommend it to all who may need an invigorating renovating tonic.

O. T. WALKER,
Formerly Pastor Bowdoin-square Church, Boston.

NATURE'S REMEDY. **VEGETINE** THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

NOTHING EQUAL TO IT.

SOUTH SALEM, MASS., Nov. 14, 1876.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir—I have been troubled with Scrofula, Canker, and Liver complaint for three years. Nothing ever did me any good until I commenced using the VEGETINE. I am now getting along first-rate, and still using the VEGETINE. I consider there is nothing equal to it for such complaints. Can heartily recommend it to everybody.

Yours truly, MRS. LIZZIE M. PACKARD,
No. 16 Lagrange St., South Salem, Mass.

NATURE'S REMEDY. **VEGETINE** THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

GOOD FOR THE CHILDREN

BOSTON HOME, 14 TYLER STREET, BOSTON, April, 1876.

H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir—We feel that the children in our home have been greatly benefited by the VEGETINE you have so kindly given us from time to time, especially those troubled with the Scrofula.

With respect,
MRS. N. WORMELL, Matron.

VEGETINE
Prepared by
H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.

A GREAT OFFER! We will during these Hard Times dispose of 100 PIANOS & ORGANS new and second-hand of first-class makers including WATERS' at lower prices for cash or installments or to let until paid for than ever before offered. WATERS' GRAND SQUARE and UPRIGHT PIANOS and ORGANS (including their NEW SOUVENIR and BOUDOIR) are the BEST MADE. 7 Octave Pianos $150. 7 1/3 do $160 not used a year. "2" Stop Organs $50. 4 Stops $58. 7 Stops $68. 8 Stops $75. 10 Stops $88. 12 Stops $100 cash, not used a year, in perfect order and warranted. Local and Traveling Agents Wanted. Illustrated Catalogues Mailed. A liberal discount to Teachers, Ministers, Churches, etc. Sheet music at half price. HORACE WATERS & SONS, Manufacturers, 40 East 14th Street, New York.

$777 is not easily earned in these times, but it can be made in three months by any one of either sex, in any part of the country who is willing to work steadily at the employment that we furnish. $66 per week in your own town. You need not be away from home over night. You can give your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. We have agents who are making over $20 per day at the business. All who engage at once can make money fast. At the present time money cannot be made so easily and rapidly at any other business. It costs nothing to try the business. Terms and $5 Outfit free. Address at once.
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Full Nickel Silver Plated 7 Shot Revolvers as Premiums.

A MONTH'S AMMUNITION FREE

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Our NEW Model LONG RANGE Revolver.
"TRAMPS' TERROR."
Price $3 Including 100 CARTRIDGES!
Every Revolver Warranted Full Nickel Silver Plated and Best English Steel, Rifled Barrel; deadly accuracy and long range combined; automatic action. Cylinder revolves when Hammer is RAISED. BEST Low-priced Revolver Science can produce.
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Specially adapted for the ... Weight, 7 ounces.
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5,000 Testimonials.
With 100 Cartridges, only $3.
Self Defense is the First Law of Nature.
Address WESTERN GUN WORKS, 69 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

CUT OUT THIS CERTIFICATE AND RETURN WITH THREE DOLLARS.

WESTERN GUN WORKS PREMIUM CERTIFICATE.
A BOX OF EXTRA FINE TARGET CARTRIDGES FREE!

THE WESTERN GUN WORKS hereby agrees, on receipt of this CERTIFICATE and THREE DOLLARS, to send one Elegantly-Mounted Full Nickel Silver Plated SEVEN SHOT New Model Long Range TRAMP'S TERROR REVOLVER, including a box of 100 Cartridges, and an EXTRA BOX OF SUPERFINE TARGET CARTRIDGES, loaded with extra strong Rifle Powder, and made especially for long range. These costly Cartridges are only presented to holders of this Premium Certificate, and are not sold in any other way. Also, Shell Ejector and Cleaning Tools complete, all in elegant case. This offer only holds good for THIRTY DAYS from the date stamped hereon. Fill out address below in full and inclose it with $3.00 to WESTERN GUN WORKS, 69 Dearborn St., CHICAGO, and you will receive promptly the Revolver, EXTRA Long Range Cartridges and entire outfit. Remit by P. O. Order, Registered Letter, Draft, or Express, at our risk. This Certificate only entitles to the Extra Long Range Cartridges when accompanied by the Cash. Not good on C. O. D. Orders. This Revolver and Outfit costs over $6.00 at retail. Extra fine engraved $4.00.

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P. O. ....
Co. ....
State ....

$3

WESTERN GUN WORKS, JUNE 18, 1877. CHICAGO, ILL.

Give Name of Nearest Ex. Office.

THE GOOD OLD STAND-BY.

MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT

FOR MAN AND BEAST.

Established 35 Years. Always cures. Always ready. Always handy. Has never yet failed. *Thirty millions have tested it.* The whole world approves the glorious old Mustang—the Best and Cheapest Liniment in existence. 25 cents a bottle. The Mustang Liniment cures when nothing else will.

SOLD BY ALL MEDICINE VENDERS.

THE SUN.

1877. NEW YORK 1877.

THE SUN continues to be the strenuous advocate of reform and retrenchment, and of the substitution of statesmanship, wisdom, and integrity for hollow pretence, imbecility, and fraud in the administration of public affairs. It contends for the government of the people by the people and for the people, as opposed to government by frauds in the ballot-box and in the counting of votes, enforced by military violence. It endeavors to supply its readers—a body not far from a million of souls—with the most careful, complete, and trustworthy accounts of current events, and employs for this purpose a numerous and carefully selected staff of reporters and correspondents. Its reports from Washington, especially, are full, accurate, and fearless; and it doubtless continues to deserve and enjoy the hatred of those who thrive by plundering the Treasury or by usurping what the law does not give them, while it endeavors to merit the confidence of the public by defending the rights of the people against the encroachments of unjustified power.

The price of the daily SUN is 55 cents a month, or $6.50 a year, post-paid; or with the Sunday edition $7.70 a year.

The Sunday edition alone, eight pages, $1.20 a year, post-paid.

THE WEEKLY SUN, eight pages of 56 broad columns, is furnished at $1 a year, post-paid.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—In order to introduce THE SUN more widely to the public, we will send the WEEKLY edition for the remainder of the year, to Jan. 1, 1878, post-paid, for Half a Dollar.

Address, THE SUN, N. Y. City.

SANDAL-WOOD

Possesses a much greater power in restoring to a healthy state the mucus membrane of the urethra than either Cubebs or Copaiba. It never produces sickness, is certain and speedy in its action. It is fast superseding every other remedy. Sixty capsules cures in six or eight days. No other medicine can do this.

Owing to its great success, many substitutes have been advertised, such as Pastes, Mixtures, Pills, Balsams, etc., all of which have been abandoned.

Dundas, Dick & Co.'s Soft Capsules containing Oil of Sandalwood, sold at all drug stores. Ask for circular, or send for one to 35 and 37 Wooster street, New York.

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT

Criminal Invalids—Life and health are God's gifts, and it is a sin to imperil them by neglect. We can, if we choose, promptly relieve the disorders of the stomach, bowels, liver and nerves, which lead to chronic dyspepsia, dyentery, diarrhœa, liver complaint and paralysis, by having recourse to

Tarrant's Effervescent Seltzer Aperient.

It has been a proven fact for thirty years, that this wholesome and agreeable alterative will always prevent the minor ailments of the body from culminating in dangerous maladies, if administered at the proper time. Meet the first symptoms with this inestimable remedy. Self neglect in such cases is a crime. Sold by all druggists.

Pittsburgh Manufactures at Wholesale Prices.

Box containing Cream Jug, Covered Sugar Bowl, Spoon Holder, Covered Butter Dish, 12 Goblets, 2 eight inch Oval Dishes Water Pitcher, Seeven inch High Fruit Dishes, 12 Individual Sauce Dishes, 1 Cake Salver, all of good quality glass, for the box....$3.00
Box containing 2 dozen half pint Table and 4 dozen Tin Covered Jelly Tumblers....$2 50
Box containing 2 dozen Table and 4 dozen Uncovered Jelly Tumblers....$2.00

WINDOW GLASS, Box 50 ft	Best.	Second.	Third
8 by 8 to 10 by 15	$2 75	$2 50	$2 25
11 by 14 to 16 by 24	3 25	3 00	2 75
18 by 22 to 20 by 30	4 00	3 75	3 50
15 by 36 to 24 by 30	4 50	4 00	3 75
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Nails, Keg of 100 lbs	$2 75	$3 00	$3 25	$3 50

We will furnish any of above articles at prices stated, delivered on board cars or steamboats here. The money must, in all cases, accompany the order. Send P. O. Order, Banker's Draft or Registered Letter. Reference, 5th Nat. Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa. Address, HENRY H. VANCE, P. O. Box 368, Pittsburgh.

The Erie Sewing Machine IS THE BEST & CHEAPEST. Agents wanted. W. T. Bush & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Old Bounty Land Warrants bought. Highest cash price paid by GILMORE & Co., Washington, D. C.

REVOLVER $7 7 shot $3.00, 70 styles. *Ill. Cat. free.* WESTERN GUN WORKS, Chicago, Ill.

$25 A DAY to Agents. Sample free. 32-page Catalogue. L. FLETCHER, 138 Dey St., N. Y.

$20 a Day. HOW TO MAKE IT. Something new & salable. COE, YONGE & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

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$40 A WEEK. Catalogue and Samples FREE. FELTON & CO., 119 Nassau St., New York.

$12 a day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

AGENTS.—Household necessities for summer season. CHILD & PRATT, Cincinnati, O.

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine.

$3 WATCHES. A Great Sensation. Sample Watch and Outfit free to Agents. Better than Gold. Address A. COULTER & CO., Chicago.

$2500 a year to Agents. Outfit and a $25 Shot Gun free. For terms address, J. Worth & Co., St. Louis, Mo.

Wanted Men to travel and take orders of Merchants. Salary $1200 a year and all traveling expenses paid. Address GEM Man'f'g Co., St. Louis, Mo.

$5937 Made by 17 Agents in Jan. 77 with my 13 new articles. Samples free. Address C. M. Linington, Chicago.

O OH! Agents. Oh!! everybody. The Mountain Protector, only 25 cts. Circulars free as air. C. H. Barrows, Willimantic, Ct. O

$350 A MONTH—AGENTS WANTED—36 best selling articles in the world; one sample free. Address JAY BRONSON, Detroit, Mich.

YOUNG MAN send for circular of West Jersey Academy. Deductions for good conduct and hard study. Board during summer. J. P. SHERMAN, A. M., Bridgeton, N. J.

IF YOU will agree to distribute some of our circulars, we will send you a CHROMO IN GILT FRAME, and a 16-page, 64-column illus. paper Free for 3 mos. Inclose 10 cts. to pay postage. Agents wanted. KENDAL & CO., Boston, Mass.

A KEY THAT will wind any watch And Not Wear Out. Sold by Watchmakers. By mail, 30c. Circular free. S. BIRCH & CO., 38 Dey Street, New York.

$10 to $25 A DAY SURE made by Agents selling our Chromos, Crayons, Picture and Chromo Cards. 125 samples worth $5, sent, post-paid, for 85 Cents. Illustrated Catalogue free. J. H. BUFFORD'S SONS, Boston. [Established 1830.]

OPIUM MORPHINE HABIT speedily cured by Dr. Beck's only known and sure Remedy, NO CHARGE for treatment until cured. Call on or address DR. J. Q. BECK, 112 John Street, CINCINNATI, Ohio.

BILLIARD TABLES—best in Use. Balls, Cloth, Cues and everything appertaining to Billiards, at Lowest Prices having the largest stock and finest facilities for manufacturing orders can be promptly filled. Good second hand tables cheap. THE BILLIARD CUE, an illustrated newspaper, sent free on application.
H. W. COLLENDER, 738 Broadway, N. Y.

The Farquhar Separator (Warranted) Penna. Agricultural Works, York, Pa.

Send for Illustrated Catalogue. Address A. B. Farquhar, York, Pa.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. STINSON & Co., Portland Maine

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the advertisement in this paper. S. N. U. 25.

BURNETT'S STANDARD COLOGNE FLAVORING EXTRACTS.

We have been expressly permitted to use the names of a host of the best Grocers and Hotels in the country. We give a few below:

BOSTON.
Parker House. | S. S. Pierce.
Revere House. | McDowell & Adams.
NEW YORK.
Fifth Avenue Hotel. | Acker, Merrall & Condit.
Westminster Hotel. | Park & Tilford.
PHILADELPHIA.
Continental Hotel. | Thompson, Black & Son.
WASHINGTON.
Willard's Hotel. | Hall & Hume.
BALTIMORE.
Eutaw House. | C. H. Reese & Bro.
CINCINNATI.
Burnet House. | B. Cavagna & Son. Jos. S. Peebles.
ST. LOUIS.
Southern Hotel. | David Nicholson.
CHICAGO.
Sherman House. | Stanton & Co.
DETROIT.
Russell House. | G. & R. McMillan.
SAN FRANCISCO.
Gr. Pacific & Occidental Hotels. | Cutting & Co.
MONTREAL.
Ottawa House. | David Crawford.
NEW ORLEANS.
Smith Bros. & Co. | Clark & Meader.

Clinton County Courier.

BY BROOKS AND MARTIN.

A FATHERS LOVE.

A FAMILY who had lived happily together for many years, became disturbed by the conduct of the eldest son, who had become dissipated, and frequently brought the family into disgrace by his conduct.

Prodigal as he was, he wandered from his father's home, but always the loving parent forgave him and brought him back. At last he became so bad that the other children told their father that the next time their brother disgraced them he would have to leave the house for good, or they would. It was not long before the weak brother again gave way to temptation, and plunged deeper into vice than ever.

The father was restrained by his family from going after his unfortunate boy, but at last the prodigal came to himself, and longing to once more enter the happy home he had left, he sent to his kind father a letter full of penitence and self-reproach, pleading for the forgiveness which he felt he did not merit.

The father's heart went out to his boy. He longed to welcome the wanderer back; but his other children would not listen to him.

"Now!" they said, "choose between us. If our brother comes back, we will leave you. He has been pardoned repeatedly, but forgiveness to him has only been encouragement to do worse. We will not live in the same house with him."

In vain the father pleaded for his first-born. In vain he read his letter to them, and beginning with the youngest, implored them individually to forgive their brother once more.

They each answered:

"No!"

When he came to the oldest girl he appealed to her sympathy, saying:

"Remember he was your playmate in childhood, your companion in youth—will you not allow him to come back?"

But she answered:

"No!"

The father could stand it no longer. He saw there was nothing left for him but to make a choice between them. He loved all his children, he could not bear to part with them, but then he thought of his poor, prodigal son, away from the protection of his home, exposed to the temptations he could so hardly resist, and as the last answer was given to his earnest appeal determination was formed.

"He shall come home," he said; "I love him more than you all. I will bring him back, and as long as I have a home, he shall share it with me."

The prodigal was brought back; and, won by a father's love, he changed his course, and became, in time, an honored member of society. Thus it is ever—love will conquer when everything else fails.

DON'T BE DISCOURAGED.

DON'T be discouraged if in the outset of life things do not seem to go on smoothly. It seldom happens that the hopes we cherish of the future are realized. The path of life in the prospect appears smooth and level enough, but when we begin to travel it we find it all up hill and generally rough enough.

The journey is a laborious one, and whether poor or wealthy, high or low, we shall find it so to our disappointment, if we have built on any other calculation. To endure what is to be endured with as much cheerfulness as possible, and to elbow our way as easily as we can through the great crowd, hoping for little, yet striving for much, is, perhaps, the true plan.

Don't be discouraged, though occasionally you slip down by the way and your neighbors tread over you a little; accidents will happen, miscalculations will sometimes be made, things will turn out differently from our expectations, and we may be sufferers.

It is worth while to remember that prospects are like the skies in April, though clear, soon over clouded. As it would be folly to despair of again seeing the sun because to-day is stormy, so it is unwise to sink into despondency when fortune frowns, since, in the common course of things she may be surely expected to shine again.

Don't be discouraged under any circumstances. Go steadily forward; rather consult your own conscience than the opinions of men, though the last are not to be disregarded.

YOUR FUTURE HUSBAND. If you desire to know what your future husband will look like, go to your looking-glass and look at yourself.—If you see reflected there a short, plump person, he will probably be tall and thin. If the eyes that meet yours are blue, his will very probably be black or brown. If your mouth is small, his will be large. If you have a pretty *nez retrousse* (free translation, "a turned-up nose",) his will be of the Roman order.

If you have light hair, you may hope for raven tresses and jetty mustache for him. If you are one of the pale and colorless folk, your "future" may be a veritable Rufus, sanguine of lock and whisker. And if from the mirror there peeps at you a brunette, then expect to meet, one day, another half to your soul whose locks are of the palest yellow, and whose eyes are blue.

You can tell your fortune as to this without the aid of any sorcerer.

The man whom fate has set apart for you is, probably, one who is, physically, at least, a complete contrast to yourself, and if you do not marry him, it will be because there is a mistake somewhere.

WHI-KEY AND WATER. In a country town a Mr. Julius Waters, aged sixteen, married a Mrs. Rosina Whiskey, aged eighty-four; a very exhilarating union; "for," observes an editor, "there is nothing agrees better than fresh water and old whiskey."

L.A.THORNTON AND CO.,

"OLD FOGY" So-Called

ARE Just in receipt of a large and well selected MIXED STOCK OF NEW GOODS. Come all who have not violated the Five Commandments, and all who have and renew your faith, and ho! every one that will, let him come with money and partake freely of our pure CATAUBA WINE for a price. And as ye would have man do unto you, do ye even so to us.

GOOD NEWS!

OLDTIMES RENEWED!

HALL, EZEKIEL & Co. 98 Commerce

STREET, MONTGOMERY ALABAMA.

DEALERS IN

HARDWARE, IRON, STEEL, CUTLERY, &c.

ARE SELLING GOODS CHEAPER THAN HAS EVER BEEN SOLD BEFORE

Read for yourself, and when you come to MONTGOMERY call and see for ourself. We are selling a first-class Grangers Axe warranted for 90 cents that any man may well be proud of.

BAR IRON	3 cents perpound.
PLOW STEEL	6½ " "
TRACE CHAINS	60 cents per pair
WELL BUCKETS	40 " each
GRINDSTONES	40 &50 " "
SPADES AND SHOVELS	8$ "
A FIRST CLASS HEAVY CAST COOK STOVE	17.00

Complete with all furniture for use.

Hubs Spokes and Rims cheaper than were ever sold in this market.

☞To country merchants. We offer special inducements, and they will find it to their interest to call and examine our stock before buying elsewhere. Don't forget the number. 98 Commerce St., Montgomery Ala.

Spring Season to be Fully Inaugerated

AT

POLLAK AND COMPANY'S

On Saturday MARCH 24th, we will open

Our new and extensive STORE with an immense and attractive stock

For the Spring Season of 1877

ALL our Departments have been enlarged and stocked with the choicest Goods now out for the Season, and every Novelty in our line will be added to our Stock as soon as may appear in the Northern Markets. We have a resident buyer in New York who pays special attention to the wants of this trade. We invite the attention of the public to our **Complete Millinery Department** and both for the Wholesale and Retail Trade.

OUR Wholesale Department on the SECOND FLOOR of our new Building will contain large and more complete lines of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

Millinery and Fancy Goods,

Shoes Clothing,

Gents' Furnishing Goods

Straw and Fur Hats,

Than ever before. Our prices will compete with those of any New York Jobbers. And Merchants can save both time and money by selecting from this Stock nearer home. ☞Samples sent by Mail and orders promptly attended to.

POLLAK & Co. Montgomery Alabama

BARBER SHOP.

MONTGOMERY ALA.

Having opened a nice and neat shop opposite the Market House, on Monroe street, a few doors below J. A. DIAZ & Co.'s Ice House, I am prepared to wait upon all with dispatch and neatness. I have four first-class barbers and warrant satisfaction.

JACK ABERCROMBRIE. 1yr

CAMPBELL and COOK,

DEALERRS IN

WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

Clanton, Ala.

County Courier Chilton

New Series CLANTON, ALA. FRIDAY. JULY 6 1877 Vol-1 No

A TALE OF THE DARK AGES.

In the year 1430 Henry VI was king of England, and Charles VI was king of France. The battles of Crecy, of Poictiers, and of Agincourt had been lost to the French, and the Duke of Bedford with his victorious army was yet on French soil, seeking to pursue further the glory of those fields. His purpose was undisguised. He contemplated not alone the overthrow or defeat of opposing armed forces, but the complete and final subjection of France to the British dominion. Already was the French capital fallen, the French king in exile, and his nobility, in the accidents of many wars and in bankruptcy, had been all but annihilated. Nor was the distress of that unhappy land confined to the defeat of its arms, and the misfortunes of its monarch and nobles.—The people were distracted by fears and poverty and the exercions of friends and the oppressions of foes. At length, the popular heart was aroused; the national pride of the people came to the rescue of treacherous fate.

At this time, in a small town on the border of the province of Lorraine, lived a maiden of humble origin, yet of handsome face and stately bearing. She was a servant, in good standing, at an inn where her duties were partly those of her sex, partly those of the other. She served in the kitchen and in the stable, and mounted and rode, without saddle, with consummate ease and grace.

In common with her countrymen, she imbibed the wounded spirit of subjugation. Inspired by a dream, she declared herself to be the chosen instrument of Heaven for the liberation of her country and the restoration of its dethroned king. She boldly announced her inspiration to many in high office, and at once began the career, in all the zeal of religious faith, so strange, romantic, and successful, which will forever preserve to fame the name of Joan d'Arc.

The English under immediate command of their leader, were now besieging the city of Orleans. King Charles, concealed in a remote province of his possessions, sought from the generosity of his humblest subjects, the subsistence of life.

The maid repaired to her king, and presenting herself before him in the confident demeanor of an enthusiasm inspired by her zeal and faith, offered to raise the seige of Orleans, and that having been achieved, to crown him at Rheims.

Charles affected to disdain her pretensions, but, himself not unpossessed with the superstitions of the times, was, in fact deeply impressed, and secretly resolved to bring all the countenance and aid in his power to her encouragement. He commanded her appearance before a learned council of theologians, who quickly pronounced her to be the agent of an invisible power inspired for a great work! The French parliament was persuaded to consider her promises, and that body became convinced of her divine mission, and lent its blessing to its prosecution. To promote the romance of her character, popular rumor was taught to announce her age to be 17 summers, whereas the parish register allowed it to be ten years more.

Preparatory to the commencement of her work, the maid wrought a banner with her own hands, on whose folds was to be seen the image of the Deity, grasping the globe, and surrounded by flower *de luce*. She demanded as an addition to her outfit, a certain venerated sword, preserved in an ancient cathedral. Superbly mounted, and thus equipped, she speedily repaired to the camp of the French commander, Dunvis. It was the duty of this general to transport supplies of food to his comrades within the besieged walls of Orleans. When he arrived at the environs of the city he discovered the difficulty of the blockade of the usual entrance, but the maid assured him the besiegers would offer no resistance, should he attempt to march along it to within the walls.

Dunvis was skeptical of advice so manifestly in conflict with military practice and rules, and resolved to attempt an entrance at another point, where he had discovered the greater weakness of the enemy. This effort was successfull. He entered the city, and relieved the wants of the brave garrison. His next aim was to drive off the besieging English. The maid mingled freely with the troops and citizens, declaring the certain success of the pending rally. It was soon made. She fought in the thickest of the fray, managing her steed with dexterous skill, and displaying her banner from point to point along the line of the troops.

The English were discomfitted and driven away, and thus she saw fulfilled the first of her prophecies.

Her next duty was to crown Charles at his city, Rheims. Before the relief of Orleans this seemed impossible. But the fame of the inspired deliverer had brought dismay to the hearts of her enemies, as well as joy and enthusiasm to her countrymen. Charles left his hiding place and set forward with his benefactress to receive her promised reward, and all the cities along the line of advance opened wide their gates of welcome. Rheims sent out a deputation to meet the royal cortege, with the keys of the gates.

Both promises and prophecies of the maid now being accomplished she expressed a modest resolve to retire again to private life.

But the English had not yet been banished from France. They held a small town within its limits, but of great importance. Against them Dunvis was commanded to march. Joan was persuaded to lend her magical presence to the enterprise. Soon after the French arrived before the walls, she headed an attack against the quarters of an English officer and nobleman. Her followers were repulsed and she felt a prisoner.

The English ordered public rejoicings at this event. The *te deum* was chanted in their churches, and the great estimate was displayed in which they held the influence and power of the humble maid. Suspicions were entertained that even her own countrymen, having grown jealous of her fame, betrayed her.

Fortune is said to favor the brave, but how often do we see that courage and good repute are allowed only to the favorites of fortune. The fickle goddess smiled now no longer on our heroine. The etiquette of war even was denied in captivity to one of the bravest of soldiers. She was vindictively held and persecuted as a fanatic and sorcerer. A learned bishop arraigned her before an ecclesiastical court as a witch and spirit ridden impostor. She bore at first a courageous demeanor, avowing to her accusers her purpose to expel from her country its enemies.—Brow beaten, and finally overcome, she purchased her life by recantation. Life was allowed to her, but she was condemned to perpetual confinement in darkness and solitude.—She was divested of her warlike attire, and her food was bread and water.

Upon this doom she silently entered; destined to fulfill it but a brief period.

Some servants, whose part it was to attend her simple wants, exhibited, stealthily, the habiliments in which she fought. She joyfully grasped them, and attired herself in them. Thus arrayed, her keeper discovered her.

No recantation could now appease the rage of the judges, or satiate their revenge. The tortures of the faget put an end to the life of Joan d'Arc!

Out of fifty-five samples of so-called wine sent from Hamburg to England, twenty-four proved to be no wine at all.

Immodest words admit of no decency. For want of decency is a want of sense.

ODDS AND ENDS.

Long Beards. The longest beard on record is that of John Mayo, a celebrated German painter, surnamed "John the Bearded," who used to fasten it up in his girdle.—Though a very tall man, it reached the ground when loose, so that he could step on it. The Emperor Charles V. used to divert himself by making John stand in the open air among his courtiers, that he might watch the wind make it fly in the faces of the lords. Of Sir Thomas More it is said that he saved his beard by a joke. The executioner had already lifted the axe to strike, when his victim, looking up for a moment, exclaimed. "At least let me put aside my beard; that has committed no treason, and it would be an injustice to punish it."

Origin of the Berkshire Hog.

A correspondent asks, "Where did the Berkshire originate?" In Berkshire, (Berks county) in England.—Many years ago there was a native breed of red, or sandy-colored hogs, highly esteemed for their good form and tendency to fatten. On to this native breed crosses were made from various importations from China and other Eastern countries. These importations were all black. The produce was so satisfactory that the cross was pressed, and in time, by breeding to points, the present type of Berkshire was established. There is now little or no trace of the old red hog.

Mrs. Partington says: "For my part I can't deceive what on airth eddication is comin' to. When I was young, if a gal only understood the rules of distraction, provision, multiplying, replenishing, and the common denominator, and knew all about the rivers and their obituaries, the covenants and their dormitories, the providences and umpires, they had eddication enough. But now they have to study bottomy, algerbay, and to demonstate suppositions about the sycopuants of parrallelograms, to say nothing of oxhides, asheads, cowsticks, and abstruse triangles." And here the old lady was so confused with technical names she broke down.

ROUGH ON THE VOCALIST.

"Ain't you the policeman who is on night duty in my ward?"

The policeman replied that he was.

"Well," continued the irate taxpayer. "what I want to know is why you let that druken wretch howl, and shriek, and fling tin pans about half the night, so I can't get a wink of sleep?"

"Right opposite where you live, Colonel?"

"Yes. He begins at 8 o'clock, and he goes on loud enough to wake even a policeman up."

The policeman smiled grimly and replied:

"I did hear that row, Colonel, and I got a pair of handcuffs, and some ropes, and a dray, but when I got inside of the house I found it was only a young lady singing at a piano."

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications for this paper should be accompanied by the name of the author; not necessary for publication, but as evidence of good faith on the part of the writer. Manuscripts should be written only on one side of the paper. Be particularly careful in regard to your dates, and to having all signatures plainly written.

Rapid Sailing.

It's one thing to have an object in life, it is quite another thing to know when we are aiming at it. Many begin well, but after a time get off the course; then their life is more likely to grow wrong than right. The following incident has its moral for all who are aiming to do right:

During a beautiful summer's night, on one of our great lakes, the master of a boat thought he might take a few hours' rest, and intrusted the rudder to the hands of his boy, a somewhat simple-minded lad. "Do you see that star straight before us?" he said to him, pointing to the Polar star.

"Yes."

"Well, you have nothing to do but keep the boat in that direction."

"I understand."

The captain fell asleep. The boy did the same. The wind changed; the boat turned out of its course more and more, till at last it made a semi-circle. The boy awoke; he was astonished to see behind his back the star which had just now been straight before him, but he did not the less continue, with a firm hand, to steer the boat towards the south, from whence it first came.

Two hours after the master in his turn awoke. He cast one glance upon the sky and another upon the boy.

"Well, stupid! what are you doing?"

"I am still keeping always straight before me, as you told me."

"Ah, indeed? and the Polar star?"

"Oh, the Polar star! Why, we passed that long ago!"—*Worcester Press.*

The War Correspondence, and Why it is Unreliable.

The reason why the intelligence from the seat of war in the east has hitherto been scanty and contradictory, simplyis that the czar and sultan, with many important points of difference, agree in thoroughly objecting to the presence of inquisitive "special correspondents" in their various camps. They do more—without actually sending them away, which would save a great deal of trouble and annoyance, their military commanders steadily decline giving them, or allowing them to obtain, accurate information. On the same principle of non-accommodation, the telegraph officials either delay messages that appear to be intended for newspapers, or still receiving payment for the same, wholly omit or forget to send them forward. Odds and ends of information are picked up and sent on in some way, but, for the most part, there is a military supervision which would dictate not merely the tone of all news sent from camp, but even modify the facts. In St. Petersburg and in Moscow such war dispatches as have passed through inspection and revision in camp, are permitted to be published in the newspapers, and precisely the same course is pursued in Constantinople. Very different, indeed, is this reticency from the liberal manner in which, during the rebellion in this country, in 1861-65, war correspondents had the fullest facilities given them for obtaining and transmitting news.—*Philadelphia Press.*

THERE are about sixteen miles of underground railway in London. Each mile cost on an average three-quarters of a million sterling. Their converging lines produce an enormous concentration on the business parts of London. They have materially lightened the traffic of the streets. They have abbreviated the daily travel and general process of business.

The Gypsies Moving On.

Edward King writes to the the Boston Journal of the consternation which has arisen among the inhabitants of Roumania at the expectation that the Turks will cross the Danube and commit the same outrages that blackened their arms in Servia last year. People are fleeing in all directions away from the banks of the river. They are not content with a short distance, but feel safe only when they have crossed the frontier. Thousands of them are now pouring in Austria. The poor, he says, may be seen tramping along the muddy roads—a whole family together, sometimes perched in a shabby cart, drawn by a melancholy horse, and sometimes begging passage for a few miles of some slowly-moving wagon train. The gypsies, of whom there are as many as 200,000 in Roumania, are moving also. Some of these gypsy trains are exceedingly comical. The women, with their matted black hair, their dark, yellow faces, their queenly stride, and their scant and tattered garments, marching ahead and singing shrill songs in their own jargon, which even Roumanian natives cannot understand, are strange figures. The father of the family follows next, and is usually a dirty, offensive looking rascal, often bareheaded, but sometimes capped with white Wallachian head-gear; his torn girdle is supplied with a knife, and sometimes with a long pistol; he wears the opauke or cowhide sandal, bound on the foot with innumerable thongs, which is so universally used in Turkey-in-Europe; for the rest he is a bundle of rags. Behind the father the children follow, riding in a cart drawn by a donkey, an old horse, or a large dog whose temper has been soured and whose hair has all been rubbed off by continual hardship and exposure. The gypsies hate the Turks, and it will not be an easy task to get them out of Austria.

The Church of England

A disinterested examination has been made of the property and revenues of the English church establishment, and it is found that its official revenue, as distinguished from voluntary contributions, which are always large, is £7,250,000. The fixed yearly income of the Arch-bishop of Canterbury is now £15,000; those of the Archbishop of York and the Bishop of London, £10,000 each; Durham, £8,000; Winchester, £7,000; and all the rest are from £5,000 down to £4,200. Of the new sees created in 1875 and 1876, St. Albans is to have £4,500, and Truro £4,200; but, as part of this income is in each case contributed by existing sees, the new arrangements add £6,900 a year to the revenues enjoyed by the Episcopal bench, which now amount to an aggregate of £161,100 a year. But this sum does not include the over-endowments in lands for the value of the Episcopal residences, and therefore does not fully represent the annual revenues of the bishops of the Church of England. The church possesses altogether 16,000 religious edifices, 10,000 glebe-houses, and 31 palatial residences for the bishops; 1,000,000 acres of fertile land, and a total yearly income as mentioned. The number of the clergy is estimated at 23,738. The membership of the church has not kept pace with the increase in population.

A FRENCHMAN, having heard the word press made use of to signify persuasion, as "Press that gentleman to take something to eat," took occasion at a party to use a term which he thought synonomous, and begged a friend to squeeze a young lady to sing.

General Custer and His Officers.

It has been definitely determined to remove the remains of the officers slain with Custer in the fight on the Rosebud, and with the exception of the bodies of General G. A. Custer and Lieutenant Crittenden, all will be removed to Fort Leavenworth, and deposited in the national cemetery. General T. A. Crittenden, of Kentucky, has requested that his son's remains be left on the field where he fell, and General Custer will be buried in the national cemetery, at West Point. It was General Custer's wish, repeatedly expressed during his campaigns against the Indians, that he be buried at West Point if he should be killed in the service.

"The Conflict of Ages."

Men differ on nearly every issue. There have always been opposite parties in politics and religion, though the measures fought over one day may be universally adopted at another, and these sacrificed regarded as heroes and martyrs. Medicine has also been subject to revolutionary disturbances. When Dr. Harvey and Jenner announced their discoveries, they were held in contempt and ridicule by an incredulous and ignorant public, yet to-day they are received and honored by all as benefactors. When Dr. Pierce announced his *Discovery*, many seemed to doubt, and were skeptical concerning all medicines and doctors, but proof of merit has dispelled all doubt, and to-day the Golden Medical Discovery is the standard remedy in curing the most obstinate diseases of the liver and blood, having almost entirely superseded the old-time sarsaparillas by reason of its superior merits.

NORWICH, Chenango Co., N.Y. Nov. 3, 1876.
R. V. PIERCE, M. D.:
I was afflicted with a scrofulous affection on one of my legs. It was very troublesome for over two years, so much so, that I could not wear a boot, and I had to keep my leg bandaged. It resulted in a raw sore. It got so bad that it became a general talk that I would have to undergo amputation of the limb. One physician told me he never saw such a sore cured. I commenced taking your Golden Medical Discovery together with your Pellets as directed on the bottles, and when I had consumed six bottles of Discovery, my leg was entirely well, and has remained so ever since—a period of over two years—and I would not swap it for fifty wooden legs. Your truly,
JOHN SHATTUCK.

WILHOFT'S FEVER AND AGUE TONIC.—This medicine is used by construction companies for the benefit of their employes, when engaged in malarial districts. The highest testimonials have been given by contractors and by the presidents of some of the leading railroads in the South and West. When men are congregated together in large numbers in the neighborhood of swamps and rivers, Wilhoft's Tonic will prove a valuable addition to the stock of medicines, and will amply reward the company in the saving of time, labor and money. We recommend it to all. G. R. FINLAY & CO., Proprietors, New Orleans.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

AFTER an experience of over twenty-five years, many leading physicians acknowledge that the *Graefenberg Marshall's* Uterine *Catholicon* is the only known certain remedy for diseases to which women are subject. The *Graefenberg Vegetable Pills*, the most popular remedy of the day for biliousness, headache, liver complaint and diseases of digestion. Sold by all druggists. Send for almanacs. Graefenberg Co., New York.

Good Material is always Requisite

to good results. You may have the best flour, eggs, milk shortening, however, and still have poor bread, cake, pastry, etc. Why? You didn't use DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER. With this last magic element to give order, harmony, and union to the rest, the result is a mathematical certainty. Try it, and be convinced.

RHEUMATISM QUICKLY CURED. "Durang's Rheumatic Remedy," the great *Internal* Medicine, will positively cure any case of rheumatism on the face of the earth. Price $1 a bottle; six bottles, $5. Sold by all druggists. Send for circular to Helpenstine & Bentley, druggists, Washington, D. C.

INFORMATION worth thousands to those out of health. Self-help for weak and nervous sufferers. Facts for those who have been dosed, drugged and quacked. The new Health Journal teaches all. Copies *free*. Address, Electric Quarterly, Cincinnati, O.

To those who are suffering from general weakness we would recommend the HOME STOMACH BITTERS, as they possess those properties so necessary to regain health and strength. Prepared by the Home Bitters Co., St. Louis, Mo.

THE POND'S EXTRACT CO., 98 Maiden Lane, N. Y., publish a small book free, telling what the people use Pond's Extract for, besides being good for pain.

A Medicine of Many Uses.

A medicine which regulates dyspepsia, liver complaint, constipation, debility, intermittent and remittent fevers, kidney, urinary and uterine troubles, depurates the blood, counteracts a tendency to rheumatism and gout, and relieves nervousness, may be truly said to have many uses. Such an article is Hostetter's Bitters, one of the most reliable alteratives of a disorderly to a well ordered state of the system ever prepared or sold. It has been ever a quarter of a century before the public, is endorsed by many eminent professors of the healing art, and its merits have received repeated recognitions in the columns of leading American and foreign journals. It is highly esteemed in every part of this country, and is extensively used in South America, Mexico, the British possessions and the West Indies. If its increase in public favor in the past is to be regarded as a reliable criterion of its gain in popularity in coming years, it has indeed a splendid future before it.

A CLEAR HEAD:

Elastic limbs; good digestion; sound sleep; buoyant spirits; a fine appetite; and a ripe old age are some the results of the use of Dr. TUTT'S Pills. They require no change of diet nor interfere with regular business.

WEEKLY MARKET REVIEW.

MEMPHIS.

Flour	$7	@	10 50
Wheat	1 70	@	
Corn	62	@	65
Oats	58	@	65
Lard	10	@	11
Bacon—Clear Sides	8¼	@	8½
Hay—Best	17 00	@	20 00
Whisky—Common	85	@	4 00
Robertson County	1 75	@	3 00
Bourbon	5 00	@	5 50
Lincoln County	1 75	@	3 00
Highwines	1 13	@	1 15
Cotton—Ordinary		@	9
Good Ordinary		@	10½
Low Middling		@	10¾

LIVE STOCK.

Cattle—Good to extra	4	a	4½
Medium butchers	3½	a	4½
Common	2	a	2½
Hogs—Selected	5¼	a	5½
Fair to good	3	a	3½
Sheep—Good to choice	4 00	a	4 50
Common to fair	2 00	a	3 00

LOUISVILLE.

Flour	$7 00	@	7 25
Wheat—Red and Amb'r	1 75	@	1 90
Corn—Sacked	53	@	54
Oats	44	@	46
Hay—Timothy	9 00	@	12 00
Pork—Mess	13 50	@	
Lard	10½	@	11
Bacon—Clear Sides	7⅞	@	8

NEW ORLEANS.

Flour	$ 5 25	@	8 00
Corn	62	@	63
Oats	48	@	50
Hay	16 00	@	20 00
Pork	14 50	@	14 75
Sugar	7	@	11
Molasses	45	@	60
Whisky	1 02	@	1 08
Cotton		@	11½

ST. LOUIS

Flour	$ 7 85	a	$ 9 75
Wheat	1 70	a	
Corn	43½	a	
Oats	36½	a	
Mess Pork	13 25	a	
Lard	8¼	a	9
Whisky	1 67	a	
Cotton—Middling	11¼	a	

DIOGENES was anxious to find an honest man. If there is one such in Sodus or vicinity, and he will take the trouble to call at our store, he shall have a bottle of Hatch's Universal "cough syrup, to use on its MERITS; that is, no cure, no pay! We have sold this remedy for five years, and are satisfied, from what our customers say of it, that it is a valuable medicine of its kind. We have also used it ourselves, and find it never failing in the cure of coughs and colds, also a sure relief to asthma. Try it, and if no relief comes of it the money will be cheerfully refunded.
PARSONS & CO., Sodus, Wayne Co., N. Y.

BABBITT'S TOILET SOAP.

Unrivaled for the Toilet and the Bath. No artificial or deceptive odors to cover noxious or deleterious ingredients. After years of scientific experiment the manufacturer, E. T. Babbitt, M. D., Chemist, has perfected and now offers to the public The FINEST TOILET SOAP in the World. Only the choicest vegetable oils used in its manufacture. If you have it in the Nursery it has No Equal. Worth ten times its cost to every smoker and lady in the land. Sample box, containing 3 cakes of 4 oz. each, and free to any address on receipt of 75 cents. Address
E. T. BABBITT, New York City.
For Sale by all Druggists. 23

HUNT'S REMEDY
THE GREAT
KIDNEY MEDICINE

A positive remedy for Dropsy and all diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder and Urinary Organs. Hunt's Remedy is purely vegetable and prepared expressly for the above diseases. It has cured thousands. Every bottle warranted. Send to W. H. Clarke, Providence, R. I., for illustrated pamphlet. If your druggist don't have it, he will order it for you.

CLEOPATRA'S NEEDLE.

And Its Proposed Voyage to London.

The "needle" is 69 feet long and 8 feet square—not uniformly, but at the base. It weighs about 220 tons, and lies in the sand 15 feet above high-water line. To get this mass safely into the sea and across the sea, it is intended to build up round it on shore a cylindrical iron case or ship, and then to roll the entire mass, nearly 300 tons, into the Mediterranean, and when the necessary ballasting and additions have been made to the ship in dry dock, to have her towed to England. The iron vessel is now being made at the Thames iron works, and when ready will be sent out here in pieces, to be built round the obelisk, under the superintendence of Wayman Dixon, brother to John Dixon, the enterprising designer and contractor. The vessel must be considerably longer than the obelisk, because of the shape of the stone. It will be 92 feet long and 15 feet in diameter, with plates ⅜ inch thick. It will be divided into 9 water-tight compartments by 8 bulkheads, total weight of iron 75 tons. To lift the ends of the obelisk, jacks of immense power will have to be sent from England, and after the cylinder is built tremendous tackle will be required to roll it into the sea. It will float in 9 feet water, and to reach this depth it must be rolled 400 feet. Once afloat and in dock, it will be fitted with bilge keels, rudder, and steering gear. It will be cutter-rigged, with one mast and two sails, and will have a deck-house for Mr. Carter, who will have charge of it on the voyage, for, although it will be in tow of a steamer, it will be in every respect a ship, and able to take care of itself for a time in case of accident, or breaking away from the tow lines, which are to be of steel wire. There will be four or five men on board to make sail, pump bilge water, trim lights, and make signals in case of need. In the opinion of eminent engineers the plan proposed is admirably adapted for the work to be done, and Mr. Dixon's confidence is shown in the fact that should he fail to complete his task he will receive nothing for his outlay and trouble. If, however, the undertaking is a success, the entire expense will be borne by Mr. Erasmus Wilson, the eminent surgeon. Immense care and nicety will have to be exercised in obtaining the necessary strength and rigidity; the obelisk must be so packed, forming with the iron cylinder one solid mass, as to avoid any strain from the rolling into the water, or from the heavy working of the ship afterward. I presume the most anxious part of the work will be to get the vessel and her precious cargo into the sea. Once afloat, other difficulties will be mastered. Three thousand five hundred years ago this obelisk formed one of the pillars in front of the great temple of Tum (the setting sun at Heliopolis near Cairo), and was brought to Alexandria during the reign of Cleopatra. No accounts exist of the appliances used, but if this and larger monuments could be safely moved about, some 1600 B. C., it is not possible to doubt our ability to do likewise in the 19th century A. D.—*London News.*

High Prices in Potatoes.

Old potatoes are selling in Hartford for $1.50 a bushel—an unheard-of prices—and the quality is not of the very best, either. Nor is this the worst of it. Owing to the ravage of the Colorado potato-bugs, who are not only here, but have apparently come to stay, the chances seem to be that prices will be no better next winter and spring. It is said some of the farmers have ploughed up their potato fields and put it in corn. At the state prison, where we suppose they use two thousand bushels of potatoes a year, the warden has cut down his purchases of that vegetable more than half, since the price rose to $1.50. He is cultivating tomatoes for the prisoners, as a substitute, and gives them rice in place of potatoes.—*Hartford Times.*

A New Patent Coin.

Letters patent were issued this week to a Philadelphian for an invention called galloid, which is an alloy of gold, silver and copper in the proportion of one part gold to twenty-four of silver and two and three-quarters of copper, and is supposed to be especially adapted for coin dollars and fractions of a dollar. The mean density of the metals is 10.685, and the alloy shows an increase in weight of about .117 by a computation at the mint bureau. The dollar made of this alloy would be 258 grains, being equivglent to the old silver dollar of 412.8 grains, and to the gold dollar of 25.8 grains, both as to standard and fineness. It is claimed for galloid, among its many advantages for coin over the present silver dollars and lesser coins, that it is not liable to destruction by abrasion and cannot be destroyed for gold leaf or the manufacture of jewelry; that it is smaller than silver coin and more convenient in size for commercial purposes; that its density cannot be counterfeited by base metals; that it utilizes the silver production of the United States and increases our own production of precious metals; that it is not corrosive, and is capable of a fine and enduring impression. Dr. Linderman says its intrinsic value for assay purposes is such that it could command a premium of about three-fourths per centum above par in the London market.—*Philadelphia Times.*

Scientific Expedition.

The Woodruff scientific expedition around the world, to be absent from the United States for two years, will, it is announced, leave in October, 1877, and return in October, 1879. A large and competent faculty is organized, including every branch of science and history. The total expense of each passenger for the voyage will be $2,500, to be paid before starting. The route will be southward, around Cape Horn, or, rather, through the luxuriant Straits of Magellan, Valparaiso, Society islands (Otaheite), Fiji islands, Australia, Caroline islands, Japan, China, up the Yangtze Kiang, Manila, Zebu islands, Phillipine and Spice groups, Borneo, Singapore, Siam, Calcutta, Bombay, Bagdad, Babylon, Nineveh, Arabia, Red sea, Suez canal and Cairo, up the Nile, Palestine, Greece, Italy and around the coast to Paris and London, from England to the Azores, and home. The expedition had an Indiana origin, and James O. Woodruff, of Indianapolis, Indiana, is the director. There will be several hundred in the expedition, of whom some scores, it is contemplated, will be ladies.

Time.

In all the actions which a man performs, some part of his life passes. We die while doing that for which alone our sliding life was granted. Nay, though we do nothing, time keeps his constant pace, and flies as fast in idleness as in employment. Whether we play, or labor, or sleep, or dance, or study, the sun posts on, and the sand runs. An hour of vice is as long as an hour of virtue. But the difference between good and bad actions is infinite. Good actions, though they diminish our time here as well as bad actions, yet they lay up for us a happiness in eternity, and will recompense what they have taken away by a plentiful return at last. When we trade with virtue, we do but buy pleasure at the expense of time. So it is not so much a consuming of time as an exchange. As a man sows his corn, he is content to wait awhile, that he may, at the harvest, receive with advantage.—*Owen Feltham*, 1636.

Women and the French Army.

The French government has just conferred the military medal upon a young woman employed in the telegraph office at Pithiviers during the war of 1870. Upon the arrival of the German forces in that town during the month of November, they at once, as was their wont, took possession of the telegraph office and relegated Mlle. Dodu, the young woman in charge, to a room on the first floor. The wires passed through this room, and Mlle. Dodu managed to tap them and convey the information to the sub-prefect. One day a telegram arrived from the Prussian staff at Orleans, addressed to Prince Frederick Charles, informing him of the march of a French corps upon Gien, and suggesting the movements to be made in order to surround it. This telegram she took to the sub-prefect, who made three copies of it for the commander of the French corps, sending each by a different messenger. Two of the messengers were killed, but the third arrived, and the information enabled the French commander to make a timely retreat. The Prussians did not ascertain what had taken place until just before the armistice, but for which Mlle. Dodu might have fared badly. As it was, Prince Frederick Charles, who was at Pithiviers just after the armistice, congratulated Mlle. Dodu upon her courage, and offered her a place in the Prussian telegraph service. This she naturally refused, and, after having been placed in the orders of the day by the minister of war, was appointed directrice of the telegraph office at Enghien.

Dyspepsia at the South.

Dr. H. V. Redfield, who has been traveling through the south, says: "A physician in north Alabama, having a large practice in the rural districts, and of necessity stopping among his patients, tells me that nineteen out of the twenty meals he sits down to are of fried meat and hot bread. Yet dyspepsia does not follow to the extent one would suppose. He thinks they escape the disease which such a diet would seem to invite by the out-door life they lead. The physician says dypepsia would be an unknown disease in the southern states it it were not for hot bread and the frying-pan. Army life during the late war cured more dyspeptics that bullets killed. I asked the physician why it was that eastern states, where hot bread as a steady diet is almost unknown, dyspepsia was even more prevalent than in the southern states. He said that it was pie and cake which played mischief in that quarter. Pie and cake worked the same injury to the stomachs of eastern people that hot bread and the frying-pan did for the southerners. If any thing, it was worse. He thought he would rather risk his digestion upon southern biscuits than New England pie. The pie was the greater curse, and annually killed more people by slowly breaking down their digestive powers."

Humanity of the Hindoos.

A striking illustration of that humanity for which Hindoos are proverbial is afforded by the account given in the Indian newspapers of their conduct during a terrible conflagration which occurred at Ahmedabad, Bombay, on the 24th of last month. The fire broke out on the evening of that day, and was not extinguished until noon on the following day. It destroyed 150 houses and an immense amount of valuable property. There was no water at hand available for putting the fire out, and the municipal water carts and "Puckally bullocks" had to bring it from a distance. Everybody was rushing hither and thither; the soldiers of the thirteenth regiment of native infantry, assisted by their officers and the European officials, were doing their utmost to save life and property, and the whole city, as might be expected, was in a hubbub. The Hindoos, however, stood and gazed at the spectacle, quite indifferent to the terrible consequences, and although many of them howled, screamed, and cried, they rendered no further assistance toward extinguishing the flames. Most of their houses were furnished with tanks, but they refused for a considerable time to allow water to be taken from these receptacles, "for fear of the animalcule being killed."

A Rattlesnake Killed by a Toad.

A party of trout fishers, camping near Lyon's Dam, a few days since, witnessed a very novel incident. A huge rattlesnake was attempting to swallow a somewhat diminutive horned toad, and seemed likely to succeed if given sufficient time. The hind legs of the toad protruded from the saliva flecked jaws of the snake, and were occasionally agitated with a convulsive movement, as if the little animal was impatient of the delay in going down the reptile's throat. Just as the legs were disappearing, the body of the snake just behind its villainous looking head began to swell. Its eyes began to bulge and its spirit seemed troubled. The parties watching the process of mastication then became aware that the plucky little toad had tired of fooling around in a rattlesnake's jaws, and wanted to get out. The swelling continued and the snake squirmed until the four little horns which form the crest of the toad's back burst through the scales of the snake. The snake floundered and wriggled in agony until it was dead, when the toad withdrew from his jaws and quietly hopped away.—*Tuolumne (Mo.) Democrat.*

Charleston and Cincinnati.

The Charleston, South Carolina, Courier says: Charleston may well feel that the dream of half a century is about to be fulfilled when, on one and the same day, the president of the Spartanburg and Asheville railroad is able to announce that, with slight help, he will a year hence, bring the freight and passenger business of Cincinnati directly across the Blue Ridge to Charleston; and the president of the South Carolina and Greenville and Columbia railroads announces that the former company has acquired the Blue Ridge railroad, with all its original property and franchises, and that it is not extravagant to hope that at no distant day the city will realize, in the accomplishment of its connection with the Cincinnati Southern railroad, full recompense for the labor and treasure expended upon it. This is cheering tidings; for, as sure as the blue sky is above us, the establishment of direct independent communication with the west will make Charleston rich beyond the expectation of those who have most confidence in her fortunes.

What's the News?

A South Carolina resident came down one of the mountains one day lately, and asked of the first man he met: "What's the news from the war?" "Oh, it's booming right along!" said the stranger. "Richmond keeps holdin' her own, then?" quizzed the mountain man. "Richmond!" yelled the stranger; "there is no war in Richmond—it's on the Danube and around Batoum and Erserroum, and pointing on toward Constantinople." "Oh, yaas," observed the mountain man, hesitatingly, "it's drifted 'round to them 'ere places, has it?" And as he passed on around a cliff, the amazed stranger heard that mountaineer uttering to himself: "I hain't read the papers much, lately, that's so, and I reckon I'm gittin' a little behind on the news."

Chilton County Courier.

BY BROOKS AND MARTIN.

THIS PAPER IS ON FILE WITH

GEO. P. ROWELL & CO'S NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING AGENCY, 41 PARK ROW, N.Y.

Where Advertising Contracts can be made.

LOCAL.

On account of the fourth of July we issue only a half sheet this week.

The attention of the voters of Chilton County is called to the announcement of J. C. Gardner as a Candidate for County Commissioner.

In our last weeks issue there was a mistake in the tax sales. The sales are for taxes due for the tax year of 1876; whereas it was advertised for taxes due for 1875.

At the dance last Wednesday night, a young lady waltzed on her partners feet for a half hour, and did not discover her mistake until she fell off of them and sprained her ankle.

Mr. J. B. Boykin, who has faithfully discharged the duties of Tax Assessor for the past six years, and who thoroughly understands the duties of the office, is hereby announced as a Candidate for a third term, and we ask the people to come to our assistance in electing him.

Many friends of
J. B. Boykin,

The accommodation train, going north, ran off the track on the S. & N. road Thursday evening, about 6 ½ o'clock, between Mountain Creek and Deatsville. Nine freight cars were wrecked and the baggage car was overturned. There were but few passengers on the train, none of whom were seriously injured.

We learn that it has been reported that J. O. Smith, whose name has been announced in the Courier as a Candidate for County Commissioner, is a non resident of the County.—This is a mistake. The publication in the Courier against J. O. Smith is a different man. We hope that the originator of this report will certainly take pains to correct it.

In the local notice in the last issue of the Courier in regard to the announcement of the name of Kinion Wells as Candidate for Commissioner, it was stated that he had previously served as Commissioner in the County of Autauga. This, we are informed, is a mistake. Mr. Wells desires us to make this statement:—The local was prepared by his friends who were under the impression that he had served in that capacity.

There are now twenty seven Candidates in the field for county offices of this county. In the twenty seven there are three for Sheriff, six for Assessor, seven for Collector, three for Treasurer and eight for Commissioners. We are anxious to know whether one of the above candidates will be elected who does not announce in his county paper.

There was a Masonic celebration at Cooper's Station on the 4th. A number of people from Clanton were present. The assembly was addressed in an appropriate speech by J. S. Edwards Esq. We were told that the candidates for the various county offices took advantage of the occasion and devoted the day to electioneering.—We have since noticed that a few of the candidates have red flanel about their necks. A match game of base ball was began on that day between the Cooper and Clanton clubs. Only four of the first nine innings were played, in which the former club scored 33 and the latter 30. We were debared the pleasure of being present at the celebration. Every one who attended unites in pronouncing it to have been a pleasant affair.

Announcements.

FOR SHERIFF.

We are authorized to announce the name of John T. Cook as a candidate for Sheriff at the August election.

We are authorized to announce the name of James W. Driskp as a candidate for Sheriff at the August election.

We are authorized to announce the name of Brandy W. Garner, (better known as Dick Garner) as a candidate for Sheriff at the August election.

FOR TAX COLLECTOR.

We are authorized to announce the name of W. L. Campbell as a candidate for Tax Collector at the August election.

We are authorized to announce the name of Mr A. C. Ward as a candidate for Tax Collector.

We are authorized to announce the name of Seaborn Jones as a candidate for Tax Collector at the August election.

We are authorized to announce the name of W. A. Gray as a candidate for tax Collector at the August Election.

For Tax Assessor.—We are authorized to announce the name of Benjamin A. Barbour as a candidate for Tax-Assessor at the August election.

We are authorized to announce the name of William A. Smith as a candidate for the office of Tax Assessor at the August election.

The Many Friends of W. F. Claughton hereby announce his name as a candidate for re-election to the office of County Treasurer at the August election, to be held on the 6th day of said month.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

We are authorized to announce the name of J. O. Smith, for the office of County Commissioner.

We are authorized to announce the name of F. M. Vines, for election to the office of County Commissioner.

The many friends of J. T. Roper, announce his name as a Candidate for Tax Assessor of Chilton County, at the August election.

We are authorized to announce the name of K. Wells as a candidate for County Commissioner of Chilton County.

We are authorized to announce J. C. Gardner as a candidate for County Commissioner of Chilton County.

We hereby announce the name of J. W. Foshee as a Candidate for County Commissioner. He is an old citizen, and would be the right man in the right place.

Many
Friends.

L. A. THORNTON AND CO.,

"OLD FOGY" So-Called.

ARE Just in receipt of a large and well selected MIXED STOCK OF NEW GOODS. Come all who have not violated the Five Commandments, and all who have and renew your faith; and he! every one that will, let him come with money and partake freely of our fine Canadian WINE for a price. And as ye would have men do unto you, do ye even so to us.

TAX-SALES.

Notice is hereby given that to satisfy the State and County Taxes due the State of Alabama and the county of Chilton for the year 1876 I, A. C. Ward, under and by virtue of the power invested in me as Tax Collector of Chilton county, will on the 4th. Monday of July, it being the 23rd. day thereof, 1877, and from day to day thereafter until the whole is disposed of, proceed to sell, between the legal hours of sale at the court house door in Clanton Alabama, to the best bidder for cash, unless the taxes and costs due thereon are sooner paid, the following described Real Estate to-wit:

Higgins J. M.
S½ Sec. 14 T 23 R 13
State and County Tax $3 50
Cost $2,50

Jones, J. W.
S ½ of S E ¼ Sec 5 T 21 R 12
State and County Tax $2,62½
Cost $2,50

Kelley, Elizabeth,
E ½ of S E ¼ and S E ¼ of N E ¼ Sec 28 T 24 and R 13
State and County Tax $1,50
Cost $2,50

Searbrough, J. A.
N ½ of S W ¼ and S E ¼ of S W ¼ Sec 4 T 21 R 15
State and County Tax $2,10
Cost $2,50

Brewer, Hetsie
N W ¼ of N W ¼ and S W ¼ of S W ¼ and S E ¼ of N W ¼ Sec 4 T 23 R 15
Tax $1,40
Cost $2,50

Ray, Mrs. H.
S ½ of N E ¼ and N E ¼ of S E ¼ Sec 17 T 21 R 14
Tax $3,34½
Cost $2,50

A. C. WARD,

TAX COLLECTOR. CLANTON, Chilton County, Alabama. July 22nd. 1877.

Emma Smith, } In Chancery,
vs } at Clanton
J. O. Smith } Chilton County, Ala.

In this cause it is made to appear to the Register, by Affidavit of J. S. Edwards Complainant's Solicitor, that the said J. O. Smith is a non-resident of the State, and that he resides in the State of Georgia, his particular place of Residence is unknown to affiant; and further that in the belief of said affiant, the defendant is over twenty-one years of age: It is therefore ordered by the Register, that publication be made in the Chilton County Courier, a news paper published in the Town of Clanton, for four successive weeks, requiring him, the said J. O. Smith, to answer or demur to the bill of Complaint in this cause, by the 23rd day of July A D 1877 or in thirty days thereafter a decree pro confesso may be taken against him.

Done at Office, this 22d. day of June A D 1877. W. A. Jones, Special Register.

Under and by virtue of an execution issued out of the Circuit Court of Chilton County, State of Alabama, in favor of Jacob Lavinsky against B. F. Randolph, I will proceed to sell between the legal hours of sale at public outcry on Monday August 6th. 1877 before the Court House door at Clanton to the highest bidder for cash, the following described real estate levied upon as the property of B. F. Randolph to wit:

S W ¼ of S E ¼ and S E ¼ of N E ¼ Sec 28 T 22 R 14. The S E ¼ of Sec 34 T 22 R 14 S W ¼ of N E ¼ Sec 2 T 21 R 14.

W. L. Campbell
Sheriff.

John Syms, Deceased, } Probate Court
Estate of. } of Chilton Co.
Alabama.

Letters testamentary on the last will and testament of said deceased, having been granted to the undersigned on the 21st day of June 1877, by the Honorable H. J. Cullen, Judge of the Probate Court of Chilton County, notice is hereby given, that all persons having claims against said estate, will be required to present the same within the time allowed by law, or that the same will be barred.

Ross Manses,
Executor.

Under and by virtue of an execution issued by the Probate Court of Chilton County, State of Alabama, in favor of the officers of the Probate Court against George W. Langston, as Administrator of the Estate of Willis Langston Deceased, I will proceed to sell at public outcry before the court house door at Clanton between the legal hours of sale on Monday August the 6th. 1877 to the highest bidder for cash, the following described real estate levied upon as the property of George W. Langston to-wit:

The N ½ of the S E ¼ Sec 23 T 23 R 13 Ten Acres in the S W ¼ of the N ¼ Sec 33 T 23 R 13.

W. L. Campbell
Sheriff.

STEWART AND CO.

STEWART & CO. Dry Goods and Groceries. CLANTON, CHILTON COUNTY, ALABAMA. STEWART AND CO.

CAMPBELL and COOK,

DEALERS IN

WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

Clanton, Ala.

BARBER SHOP.

MONTGOMERY ALA:

Having opened a nice and neat shop opposite the Market House, on Monroe street, a few doors below J. A. Dias & Co.'s Ice House, I am prepared to wait upon all with dispatch and neatness. I have four first-class barbers and warrant satisfaction.

JACK ABERCROMBRIE. 1yr

Judge of Probate.

Chilton County Courier

New Series. CLANTON, ALA. FRIDAY, JULY 13 1877 Vol-2 57

A MAN WHO SAYS HE DOESN'T SLEEP.

From the Cincinnati Commercial.

PARKERSBURG, July 1. The man who does not sleep, Saunders, now resides near this place. Some time in 1861 or 1862 Saunders enlisted in the Fourth West Virginia Volunteers. For several years he had not slept at all, so he says. But it becoming known directly in camp that he made such pretensions, it aroused the curiosity of many of the men and officers, and they set a watch upon him. I am told by a Colonel that he and many others lost a great many nights' sleep in endeavoring to entrap Saunders, but during the whole time that he remained a member of the Fourth he was never caught asleep. For years guard night after night, and week after week, paid by sleepyheaded soldiers to take their turns, but never was caught napping. He hauled coal several weeks in succession, only stopping long enough to eat and change horses, and ploughed in the fields with five or six stalwart men until he wore them out completely, but never seemed to tire. During the year 1863, I think it was, he went to Philadelphia and was examined by the leading physicians of the country. They set up with him in relays of five, nights and days, and kept up an almost constant stream of conversation with him, and at the termination of twenty-nine days discharged him with a certificate, but could give no explanation of this freak of nature. Many stories of the untiring energy and activity of this man are told, and all agree who know him that this antipode of Rip Van Winkle is the most sleepless man they ever met.

Mr. Saunders is now about fifty-six years of age, and says that he has not known what sleep is for eighteen years. He himself cannot account for it, he says the change in his physical organization occurred within three days, and that he never was sick in his life, and took medicine but once, and that was when he had a catarrh, about three years ago. He is a hale, hearty man, and bids fair to live many years yet. He is conscientiously opposed to making a display of himself, or no doubt would long ago have been before the public as one of the human curiosities of the world.

HOW TO CALCULATE INTEREST.

The following rules are so simple and so true, according to all business usages, that every banker, broker, merchant or clerk should post them up for reference. There being no such thing as a fraction in it, there is scarcely any liability to error or mistake. By no other arithmetical process can the desired information be obtained by so few figures.

SIX PER CENT.—Multiply any given number of dollars by the number of days of interest desired; separate the right hand figure and divide by six, the result is the true interest on such sum for the number of days at six per cent.

EIGHT PER CENT.—Multiply any given amount for the number of days upon which it is desired to ascertain the interest, and divide by forty-five, and the result will be the interest of such sum for the time required at eight per cent.

TEN PER CENT.—Multiply the same as above, and divide by thirty-six, and the result will be the amount of interest at ten per cent.

WHAT IT WILL DO.—If a mechanic or clerk saves only 24 cents per day, from the time he is twenty-one until he is forescore and ten, the aggregate, with interest, will amount to $2000; and a daily saving of 27½ cents reaches the important sum of $20,000, a sixpence saved daily will provide a fund of $7000—sufficient to purchase a good farm. Think of the few employes who cannot save daily, by abstaining from the use of cigars, tobacco, liquor, etc., twice or ten times the amount of the six cent piece. Every person should provide for old age, and the man in business who can lay by a dollar a day will eventually find himself possessed of over $100,000.

SCENE IN COURT.

"William, look—tell us, William, who made you?"

William, who was considered a fool, screwed up his face and looked thoughtful and somewhat bewildered—

"Moses, I 'spose!"

"That will do," said Counselor Gray, addressing the court. "The witness says he supposes Moses made him; that is an intelligent answer—more than I thought him capable of giving, for it shows that he has some faint idea of scripture. I submit that it is not sufficient to entitle him to be sworn as a witness capable of giving evidence."

"Mr. Judge," said the fool, "may I ax the lawyer a question?"

"Certainly," said the judge.

"Well, then, Mr. Lawyer, who d'ye 'spose made you?"

"Aaron, I 'spose" said Counselor Gray, imitating the witness. After the mirth had somewhat subsided, the witness drawled out:

"Wall, neow, we do read in the book that Aaron once made a calf, but who thought the darned critter got in here?"

The judge ordered him to be sworn.

WHEN TO SALT STOCK.

Going to church, winding the clock and cutting the cattle and sheep used to be triple duties for every summer Sunday in many a well regulated farmer's family. We trust the last named exercise has been stricken from the programme. Experiments show that when cows were salted but once a week their flow of milk was largest on the day they were salted, and that even when salted once in two days they gave more milk on the days when they had salt than they did when they had none. The lesson to be drawn is obvious enough. Salt your cows every day. So of other stock—keep salt by it so that when it has an appetite for it it can gratify it. No animal will eat more salt than it wants or needs; it has access to the trough every day, but if obliged to go salt hungry for eight or ten days and then give it a chance, it is pretty certain to eat more than is good for it. None of us would relish being obliged to eat a week's supply of salt every Sunday morning, or any other morning, and a cow's taste is the matter is very much like our own. Every pasture, and certainly every barnyard, should contain a sheltered salt trough to which stock of all kinds can have daily access. It is the easiest way and the most economical way, the surest way, the most paying way, and the best way all round.

Poor land in no country will raise rich grass. But there is a difference, other things being equal, in the natural adaptation of soils to grass.—Sandy soils are unfavorable to it.—This want of natural adaptation may however, be compensated by extra pains in preparation and manuring. Tight clay soils are, at the South, best adapted to grass. Wherever such a soil is either naturally or artificially rich, grass will thrive in it. Some of these soils are unsuited to any other crop from their compactness, unless it be oats. For instance, what are called "pipe-clay lands," will bring neither cotton or corn to advantage, but will produce excellent herdsgrass. There are thousands and tens of thousands of acres of this pipe-clay land, now utterly valueless to their owners, which would make fine herdsgrass meadows.

Exchange.

BROOKLYN women seek a divorce on a very light pretext. Mrs. Pratt, of that city, asks a legal separation from her husband because he stung a pitcher at her, hit her with a lighted kerosene lamp, drew a knife across her neck and threatened to cut her throat, threw glass bottles at her, stuck a fork in her leg, poured hot tea over her, hit her in the back with a boot-jack, and refused to give her money to go to a circus. Of course Pratt evinced a very ungardly and cruel disposition in refusing his wife circus funds, but don't let us judge him too hastily.—Perhaps he was afraid the bears would get loose and tear Mrs. Pratt to pieces, or that she might elope with the man who stands around pulling his mustache and swearing at the men putting up the circus tent.

ELECTION NOTICE.

THERE WILL BE AN ELECTION held in the several precincts of this county at the places designated for voting, on MONDAY THE 6TH DAY of August next for the purpose of electing one sheriff, one coroner, four county commissioners of roads and revenue, one tax assessor, one tax collector, and one county treasurer for the county, and two Justices of the peace, and one constable for each election precinct.

The following named persons have been appointed and will serve as Inspectors and Returning officers in their respective precincts, viz:

Precinct No 1—Mullins. D H Mullins, William Roberson, Wesb Vines, Inspectors. Returning officer, Benjamine Roberson.

Precinct No. 2—Providence, Box No. 1—Gip West, Joseph Green, John Moat Inspectors. James Garner, Returning Officer.—Jemison, Box No. 2 Gadd Pierce, J. M. Honnecutt, G. W. Langston Inspectors. Granville Watley, Returning Officer.

Precinct No. 3—Beason—J. L. Williams, J. C. Sewell, James A. Giles, Inspectors. James Foshee, Returning Officer.

Precinct No. 4—Clanton, Box No. 1—James Armstrong, Alfred Baker, W. D. Sartor, Inspectors. Sheriff, Returning Officer.—Box No. 2—Shiloh Church—Abb. Poole, John R. Vines, Emory Davenport, Inspectors. John Barbour, Returning Officer.

Precinct No. 5—Cooper's, Box No. 1—J. L. Farr, B. F. Higgin, Joseph Kicker, Inspectors. Jacob Lavinsky, Returning Officer.

Verbena, Box No. 2—David Wells, Asberry Gulledge, William Street, Sr. Inspectors. J. J. Howard, Returning Officer.

Precinct No. 7—Maplesville—Sharp King, J. W. Broadhead, Thomas DaBose, Inspectors. Rufus McCary, Returning Officer.

Precinct No. 8—Dixie—John Parnell, Thomas Roberts, T. C. B. Tait, Inspectors. J. J. Wimbush, Returning Officer.

H. J. Cullen.
Judge of Probate.
W. L. Campbell
Sheriff.

DEPUTY SHERIFFS. Beat No. 1 Alex. Smith. Beat No. 2 Box No. 1 William Lewis. Box No. 2 Pink Smitherman. Beat No. 3 Thomas Rasbery. Beat No. 4, Box No. 2 Thomas Kemp. Beat No. 5, Box No. 1 James Roberson. Box No. 2 Ben Tarver. Beat No. 7—Maplesville—N. W. Foshee. Beat No. 8—Dixie—J. H. McGee.

W. L. Campbell, Sheriff.

The newspaper press can now apologize for all the mean things that have ever been said against Vermont. A young lady in that State refused to marry the man she loved till he subscribed for a daily paper and promised to always furnish the family with this household necessity.

THE COURIER.

CLANTON. . . ALABAMA.

THE WALTZ,

BY P. S. M. MUNRO.

How dreary existence is getting;
What a desert my bachelor room!
Except when I dream of that evening,
When all seems a fragrance and bloom.
Then fancy detects the sweet rustle
And tremor of silk and of lace;
And so strongly the feeling comes on me,
That I even imagine her face.

Such a face! Can I ever describe it?
Ah! no; 'tis a painter's despair.
Enough that it laid on my shoulder.
That I felt the sweet thrill of her hair.
I drank in the delicate perfume
She breathed as I bore her along
In the whirl and return of the measure,
Through the web and whirl of the throng.

Such a form! Oh! the sweet satisfaction
Of clasping it once; to adore
Its airy and soft undulations,
As we glided and swayed o'er the floor.
But better than all, to be certain
Her heart was as good as her face,
That her mind, I could see, fully equaled
Her form in its every grace.

And her voice! Ah, there's the distraction
So tender, so mellow and clear;
Since I heard it the sweetest of music
Jars the memory it left in my ear.
They tell me 'tis hallucination,
Born of flowers, and music, and light,
And the madness and intoxication
That lie in the waltz and the night.

The madness is, not to behold her;
To live in this pleasure and pain;
To watch for, and wonder if ever
I shall meet my fair waltzer again.
My—lady, do you also cherish
A hope your old partner to see?
I had almost called you my darling;
Well—so you are growing to me.

RUSSIA

Her Growth as a Military Power---The Russians Not a Warlike People.

Russia reached the mouths of her rivers long ago, and has got beyond them, unless the Danube is also to be reckoned as a Russian stream. Yet the exertions of the Russian government to augment its military forces were never greater than they have been in the last six years. She has already the power to bring 500,000 men into the field. But the grand measure of universal conscription, sanctioned by the ukase of January 1, 1875, will add another 500,000 to that number of her active troops, and another 1,000,000 to the reserve. These enormous forces can only be raised and maintained for aggressive purposes. The territory of Russia is invulnerable. Nobody has the slightest interest in attacking it, unless she begins by attacking some one else. If attacked, as she was in 1812, she may rely on her climate, her extent and the patriotism of her population for effectual defense. Setting aside ambitious considerations, we should say that to burden a poor and thinly populated country with the maintenance of an enormous army is the most mischievous policy that can be conceived. It is a perpetual drain on the manhood of the empire. It enormously weakens its productive powers. It leads to a frightful waste of life. When the emperor Nicholas once expressed his surprise at the inferiority of the men in his army to the seamen of his fleet in point of discipline and condition, Count Woronzow replied what the army wanted was 'more food and less drill.' Hundreds of thousands of human beings have been sacrificed in the last fifty years to the stupid pride of exhibiting to the world the shows and pageants of a great military establishment. What renders this state of things still more lamentable and extraordinary is that the Russians are not a warlike or combative people. Even in their drinking bouts they do not fight. They are entirely ignorant of all that goes on abroad, and entirely indifferent to glory. Nor can any conceivable benefit accrue to the people of Russia by threatening and molesting their neighbors, or by the acquisition of territory, of which they have already more than enough. If their country were attacked they would defend it with undaunted courage, but as a race of men there is no people in the world less disposed to slaughter their neighbors. Military service is with them the result of absolute, blind, unquestionable obedience. They submit to it as they submit to a law of nature, because they are docile and brave. Yet surely military service, as it is understood in Russia, is the most detestable form of slavery; for a peaceful peasant is converted by it, without the least will of his own, into a bloodhound, a destroyer, or a victim. And this burden is now hung with redoubled weight upon the back of every peasant in the empire. The whole community is crushed by it. Military service is the primary obligation of life, and must affect every other relation of society. —*Edinburgh Review.*

Mrs. Sherman and the Pope.

It is rumored that the Pope intends testifying his appreciation of Mrs. Gen. Sherman's zeal, in raising the largest subscription sent by the Romanists of any one nation, in honor of his jubilee, by presenting her with the Golden Rose, with which only sovereigns, churches or cities have been honored heretofore. Indeed, it is said that only three times has Pius IX given this honorable symbol to any one. One of the three he has so honored are Maria Teresa, formerly queen of Naples to whom he gave it as a testimony of appreciation of the kindness and affection with which she and her royal consort, Ferdinand, received him at Gaeta, when he fled from Rome in 1848. The Empress Eugenie received the second, and Elizabeth, empress of Austria, the third. The rose is made of gold of the purest quality and fashioned by a skilful artist. It seems as far back as the eleventh and twelfth centuries the popes used to carry a golden rose when walking in procession on Lastare Sunday, but antiquarians do not agree as to its origin. Alexander III. sent one, towards the end of the twelfth century, to Louis VII., of France, in acknowledgement of the services that king had rendered to the church. Pope Julius II. sent one in 1510 to Henry VIII. By this record, which is found in a Catholic work entitled "The Sacraments," it will be seen that if the rumor is correct as to the Pope's intention to bestow the rose on Mrs. Gen. Sherman, she will be the first individual in private life who has received so distinguished an honor.

Lack of Surgeons in the Turkish Army.

A correspondent of the Journal de Geneve, writing from Constantinople, gives a deplorable account of the medical and sanitary necessities of the Turkish troops. He states that the medical staff does not exceed 1 per 1,000 strong, and he writes most contemptuously of the sort of men who form the staff. He describes them, indeed, as for the most part apprentices in the art and science of medicine, without culture, and who possess only such a smattering of physic and surgery as may be picked up in the Turkish medical schools at Constantinople. The Turkish forces are in want of medicines, bedding, litters, ambulances, and medical necessaries of all descriptions. He also asserts that even thus early in the war the question arises, how are the troops to be fed? Turning to the Russian side, a medico-sanitary organization is found which, so far as it can be judged before it is fully tested by the exigencies of the field, and of actual warfare, would seem to be complete; while the military organization is being supplemented by voluntary efforts of the people at large for aiding the sick and wounded, almost unique in their character.

Vesuvius Firing Up.

Vesuvius has every appearance of firing up for another eruption. Smoke is constantly issuing from the crater, and occasionally in immense volumes, that overspread the atmosphere like a sable pall. The other day a dense black cloud that had gathered about the crater was suddenly driven over Pompeii. Ashes and cinders fell in a thick shower, and for a time it looked as if the midday darkness that attended the eruption which overwhelmed Pompeii and Herculaneum was to be renewed, and the partially disentombed city was to be buried up again. I thought of the fate of Diomed's family, smothered to death in the wine cellar, where they had sought refuge. When the cloud drifted over, the pavements of Pompeii were covered with a thin layer of hot volcanic ashes and minute scoræ. I asked the director of the excavations if Pompeii might not be covered up again. "That depends on the duration of the eruption of Vesuvius," he said "and its character. Should it break forth on the eastern side of the mountains, eject masses of scoræ, volcanic ashes, and showers of boiling water, the effect would be as disastrous as in the 79th year of the Christian era, when Herculaneum was covered up by a strata of volcanic matter sixty feet deep, and Pompeii and Stabia and other cities were entombed beneath heaps of mud and volcanic deposits." Vesuvius is the most uncertain of volcanoes. Prior to A. D. 79, it had slumbered for centuries. Since then it has been more or less active, with spasmodic intervals of tremendous fury and desolation. Pompeii is more than one-half excavated, but much remains to be done before this old Greek city will be entirely laid open to view within its walled circuit.—*Philadelphia Press.*

True Grit.

A Canadian school teacher recently distinguished herself in a very "spunky" way. One of her big boy scholars asked her, one night, if he could escort her home from singing-school, but she politely declined the offer. He neglected his studies, ran away from school, and put pins into his schoolmates, She finally lost patience and gave him a flogging. The boy, who seems to have been an incorrigible booby, complained to his father of his injuries. The indignant parent sued the teacher and obtained a judgement for three dollars and fifty cents, which she paid. The next morning she remarked to her scholars: "I have whipped a booby soundly, which pleasure cost only three dollars and a half. Now, if any other of my scholars are inclined to imitate him, they will have the kindness to step forward, receive the money and the flogging, and then we will go on with our studies I am here to instruct you, not to be courted." Nervousness will never kill off so plucky a schoolmistress.

In a French court lately a juryman observed to the judge that since the opening of the session five or six causes had been tried, and for every case his name had been drawn. He therefore thought that the contents of the urn could scarcely have been sufficiently shaken up. The judge assured him that he had thoroughly commingled the contents, but would do so still more, and forthwith he proceeded to plunge his hand into the vessel and manipulate the contents for several minutes. He then drew a ticket, which proved to be the name of the unhappy juryman. Everybody smiled as the victim of fate approached the jury box, but counsel intervened in his behalf and he was permitted seventy-two hours leave.

The Cincinnati Enquirer asks if Adam was an Irishman. He was an Erin man, without doubt.

ALL SORTS.

LIFE.

BY R. S. ROWELL.

Ah, this mystery, so rife
With mysterious, this Life!
Who can know it?—
Prophet nor poet,
Nor prince nor peasant.
This terrible Present:
Of all that has been, sum and history;
Of all that shall be, source and prophesy;
This living Fact, present Futurity;
This Was, and Is, and Shall be so—
We may not know.
We?—we are but men.
Alone
God sitteth, on his throne.
Amen!

—*Scribner for July.*

BEST four-in-hand—Honors at whist.

A MACHINE to chew up 'hoppers is a hopper-chewin' invention.

THE potato bugs have captured Staten island.

THE egg business reaches $8,000,000 a year in New York.

THE London school board forbids girls to wear curl-paper in school.

MERCURY at 120 degrees in the shade at Santa Rosa, Cal.

THE Black Hills are anxiously awaiting their railroad.

FROG races are the popular pastime at Adrian, Mich.

THERE are one hundred thousand Germans in Texas.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., has over 300 stores and 1,800 tenements vacant.

CEDAR Rapids, Iowa, entertained three hundred tramps one night recently.

MR. Atwood, of St. Augustine, Fla., has thirty-eight varieties of oranges in one grove.

PROF. TICE advises people not to walk at a faster rate than two miles an hour in hot weather.

THE last government homestead in Eaton county has been taken up by a widow and her sons.

HARVARD gives warning that after this year her boat crew will row against no other college crew than Yale's.

STEAMBOATS have ascended the Big Horn river in the rapids, just below Fort C F. Smith.

THE United States army has had, since 1775, only fifteen commanders-in-chief.

SOME chap has misapplied his genius in the invention of an Indian-rubber thworm.

THE English brewing firm of Bass & Company pay an annual revenue tax of $1,500,000.

A BOY has been expelled from a Vermont school because he habitually carried a pistol.

MEXICO is about to declare an additional tax of 10 per cent. on all imports to that country.

THE American counsul at Berlin writes that American leather is fast finding a sale in Germany.

A SCOTTISH paper says that a bottle of whisky, 132 years old has recently been sold at Edinburgh for $200.

MANY farms in Maine, it is said, can be brought for less than the cost of the buildings and fences upon them.

THE debt of Galveston, TEXAS, is $1,203,618, and she has already exceeded by $103,618 the limit fixed by the city charter.

They have passed to that beautiful land
Where the coal oil is never explosive;
Where the strawberries sing in the cream,
And the sublimate's never corrosive,
Gone to meet Lucretia Borgia.

WHEN only 20, Abdul Kerim, now commander-in-chief of the Turkish army, eloped with a pretty Moldavian Jewess, the vivandiere of his regiment; and the lovers withdrew into a remote village, where they were discovered a year after. He was degraded and reduced to the ranks.

Swiss Girls and Their Picturesque Costume.

The women of Lucerne are amongst the best known to travelers in Switzerland, their lakes and mountains being favorite resorts for holiday seekers. Their personal characteristic are a florid complexion, brown eyes, with a dreamy expression, and a decided inclination to embonpoint. Excellent housewives and faithful helpmates to their husbands, they divide their life between attendance at chapel and preparations for the never failing influx of tourists in and out of season. Their bearing toward strangers is rather slow and shy; and the most conspicuous features of their attire are a peculiar shovel-hat of straw, a sleeveless velveteen corslet, with a silk bodice laced over it by means of silver chains and rosettes, an apron of many colors, and the never-wanting cross suspended from the neck. Of an altogether different stamp are the Zurich girls, with slender figures, blue eyes, and fair hair, much livelier and more intelligent than their sisters in Lucerne, but equally industrious, good-natured and thrifty. Their costume is conspicuous by a spotless linen chemise, set off by a red or black bodice and silver-gilt ornaments. Visitors to the Bernese Oberland are sure to meet girls hailing from Brienz, well-shaped and graceful brunettes in a costume closely resembling that of a Berne but for the straw hat, which is turned down on both sides. Their melodious voices often attract the attention of the traveler on the mountain side, and at home he finds them busy at wood carving, which they practice with considerable taste and skill. The inhabitants of Obwalden and Neidwalden are taken up entirely by pastoral pursuits and with them picturesqueness of dress seems a minor consideration. The women generally wear dark colors, relieved by a white neckerchief and velvet bodice; well-shaped, commanding figures, with oval faces, and expressive eyes, are frequently found amongst them. The Thurgan girl is of bright intellect, active and industrious, loves money, and is an excellent hand at driving a bargain. Factory labor frequently stunts the harmonious development of her figure, but seldom impairs the attractions of a bony face, framed in with a wealth of chestnut hair, and lighted up by a saucy pair of eyes. The most striking features of her costume are a wheel-shaped cap, and a kind of nurse's apron, which she wears over a many-plaited skirt and a puff-sleeved body. The women of Aargau wear the Bernese-costume, with some slight modifications. The pointed bodice, the linen chemise in front, the velvet collar, and the ornaments are the same; but the colors of the dress materials are less gaudy, and the arms are covered with long cotton sleeves This more sombre style of dress suits their staid and resolute demeanor, and gives them an air of well-to-do matrons, who delight in the duties of the household.—*London Queen.*

Stay at Home.

San Francisco is no longer the El Dorado of the West—a place where beggars may grow rich in one day. Our labor market is stocked to overflowing, says a popular writer of the day. Every fresh arriving train but adds to the miserable multitude in our midst that waits, suffers, starves, and finally fights its desperate way back east again. Before the door of every employment office in this city to-day stands a hollow-eyed swarm that would sadden the heart of a satyr. Men of brains and culture, good clerks, excellent accountants, business men of undeniable energy, mechanics of ability, walk the streets in dumb despair, and finally take those that lead to the bay and the morgue. In pursuit of the glittering mirage of fortune, many a poor soul has lost his hope and life. The writer of this cannot remember one evening for very many that he has not been asked for coin to buy a meal or a bed by men who would have sooner died on the rack than have asked alms in the light of day. And some of them do die on the rack—the rack of continued disappointment and bitter misery. Every train that leaves Oakland is crowded with east-going emigrants, who several times repeat their unhappy story to the west-coming daily addition to the army of real martyrs they have left behind them here. Young men, stay at home.

How to Make Boys Good Farmers.

Induce them to take an interest in the farm, in the implements, in the stock; tell them all your plans, your successes, and failures; give them a history of your own life, and what you did, and how you lived when a boy; but do not harp to much on the degeneracy of the young men of the present age; praise them when you can, and encourage them to do still better. Let them dress up for the evenings instead of sitting down in a dingy room. Provide plenty of light; thanks to kerosene, our country homes can be as brilliantly and as cheaply ighted as the gas-lit houses in the city. Encourage the neighbors to drop in evenings. Talk agriculture rather than politics; speak more of the importance of large crops, of good stock, of liberal feeding, and of the advantages of making animals comfortable, rather than of the hard times, low prices and high wages. Above all, encourage the boys to read good agricultural books. Papers are all well enough, but an intelligent boy wants something more and better. Get him some good agricultural book to study. Read it with him, and give him the benefit of your experience and criticism. When he has mastered this, buy him another. In our own case we owe our love of farming principally to the fact that our father talked to us of everything that was doing on the farm, answering all our questions, and encouraging rather than refusing our childlike desire of helping him.—*American Agriculturist.*

Use of Tools.

A boy takes as naturally to his jack-knife as a girl takes to her needle; although usually little is accomplished with it except to make "a litter." Like the young countryman who, when proposing for his girl to her father, sat and whittled during the momentous interview. "Pop," finding the fellow made nothing of his stick, stoutly declined him for a son-in-law. When the report was brought to the maiden, the quick-witted lass replied: "You great fool! Why didn't you tell him you'd make a litter on't?" But some boys, more intelligent than the majority, succeed in making many things beside a litter with their jack-knives. And when this humble instrument is used to good advantage, it might be supplemented by a whole chest of tools. Then when the lad became a man and a householder, he might have the exquisite satisfaction and give the unwonted delight of being able to cure the rattling window, hang a grating door, mend the garden gate, and make a shelf for the clock—work quite as necessary to be done to insure the comfort of a house as the sewing on of buttons or the darning of hose. And for Christmas and birth-days he could carve a picture frame or bracket, and make the ottoman frames, while the housewife embroidered the slippers and cover. And all this springing from the use of a jack-knife!

MISS Shortridge, a lady belonging to one of the first families of Alabama, died recently and left, by her will, her residence in Tuscaloosa, to an old female colored servant, who had nursed her tenderly in illness.

Russian Soldiers on the March.

The Russian correspondent of a London newspaper, writing of some battalions of Russian infantry proceeding to Galats in heavy marching order, says: "They came along in loose order, straggling all over the *chaussee*, at a pace close on four miles an hour; a long, dogged, steady tramp, clumsy to look at, but undeniably lasting. The rank and file in but few cases were tall men, but were burly, square-set fellows, broad in the shoulders, deep in the chest, but clean in the flanks, as I have noticed most Russians are. They wore a kepi of French shape, blue, with red band round it, blue tunic, longer and looser in the skirts than ours or the German tunic, and had their loose blue trousers shoved into long boots, reaching over the calf of the leg, quite up to the knee. The knapsack was of the German pattern, neatskin, with the hair left on, badly caried by cross-belts over the chest. The rifle was the Berdan, and the men marched with fixed bayonets, although they carried bayonet scabbards. The Russian infantryman carries no sword, as does his German comrade. His belts are of black leather, and so he escapes being a chronic victim to pipe-clay. The *tente d'abri* was carried in three pieces, and every man carried his own kettle on the back of his knapsack. A certain proportion of the men carried intrenching tools, and nearly every one had some extra weight dangling about him. One a pair of new boots strapped on his knapsack, another a bundle containing who knows what? a third a billet of wood for camp-fires, and so on. They carried their heavy brown great-coats rolled over the left shoulder in the same manner as the Germans do theirs.

—The detachment had marched some fifteen miles in heavy marching order, as I have described, with three days' rations in their haversacks, and not a man had fallen out. Each battalion was followed by two large wagons, drawn by four horses harnessed abreast, containing the baggage of the officers. There was an ambulance wagon, or rather a carriage, conveying the battalion surgeon's stores, instruments and medical appliances, a couple of forage carts, and this was all the train of two battalions, marching to commence a campaign that, put the time as low as you will, must be measured by months. Of course I don't include ammunition wagons in the train in this case. The men looked hard, brown, and healthy. As they swung along with those great strides of theirs they made light of their heavy kit, and sang with wonderful taste and great vivacity. In fine, I never saw soldiers in better condition and better heart for the varied phases of a campaign—marching, campaigning and fighting."

Sitting Bull.

A friendly discussion is in progress through the medium of diplomatic correspondence between the state department and the Canadian authorities in reference to the invasion of Canada by Sitting Bull and his warriors. The Canadian government desires to be rid of these dangerous savages as soon as possible, but no means have yet been devised for getting them back on United States soil. Our government, while desirous of doing its full duty in the matter, is naturally not very anxious to have Sitting Bull return to his old haunts.

A QUEER case of action on contract has been instituted at Cattaraugus, N. Y. A young woman, the plaintiff, sets forth that her father, the defendant, promised her $500 commission if she would procure him a wife. She did it, and he married the woman, but now refuses to pay up, declaring indignantly that he did his own courting.

BRITISH STATISTICS.

Population of the United Kingdom.

The Registrar's returns, which have now been completed for 1876, show that in that year the birth-rate in the United Kingdom was 34.8 per 1,000 of the (estimated) population; in England the rate rose to 36. 5, and in Scotland to 35. 9, but in Ireland the registers show only 26.4 births per 1,000 persons living. The returns for Scotland state that 8. 6 per cent of the births in that country were illegitimate; in the mainland rural districts as many as 10. 5 per cent. A new return now introduced, relating to the eight principal towns of Scotland, shows that in 1876 the ratio of illegitimate births to the number of the possible mothers of such children (i.e., unmarried women, including widows, between 15 and 45 years of age), ranged from 1. 66 per cent in Edinburg to 2. 57 per cent in Aberdeen, it was 2. 31 per cent in the great city of Glasgow. The death-rate in the United Kingdom in 1876 was as low as 20. 4 per 1,000 persons living; 21 per 1,000 both in England and in Scotland, but only 17. 4 in Ireland. The number of persons married in 1876 in England was higher than in any year except 1873 and 1874, but the ratio which was 16. 6 per 1,000 of the population, showed a slight further decline from the high ratios of 17. 5 and 17. 6 in those two years; in Scotland the number for 1876 has only once been exceeded, namely, in 1873, and the ratio, which was 15 per 1,000, exceeded the last ten years' average, though it was not quite up to the high rate of 1873 and 1874. In Ireland the ratio of last year is returned at a fraction below 10 per 1,000, or a little short of the average. The marriage rate in England in 1876 ranged from 1,000 in extra-metropolitan Middlesex, and 11. 6 in Cornwall and Herefordshire; the marked decline in the marriage rate in Cornwall is noted as reflecting the depression of mining industry in that county. Dr. W. Robertson, who signs the report for Scotland, considers that the marriage returns for that country in 1876 may probably be held as an indication that there was a fair amount of commercial prosperity, and that the circumstances of the people at large were not so affected by want or poverty as to deter them from matrimony. The 1,154,631 births in the United Kingdom in 1876 were more by 477,722 than the deaths, this excess of births over deaths being nearly 92,000 greater than the excess in the preceding year. This natural increase was distributed thus: 377,156 in England; 52,627 in Scotland; and 47,939 in Ireland. The population of the United Kingdom, which exceeded 33,000,000 in 1876, has not now to sustain such a large emigration as formerly, and the board of trade returns state the excess of emigration over the recorded immigration in 1876 at less than 47,000 persons. Our population appears to be increasing faster than usual.—*London Times.*

A WONDERFUL find of old coins is reported from Fifeshire. While workmen were engaged cleaning out a drain on the estate of Montrave they came upon a large stone, which was found to cover a copper vase containing the extraordinary number of 10,735 silver coins, dating from and before the 13th century. Some have the names of David and Margaret upon them. The coins are in the possession of the proprietor of the estate. It took him and two servants three hours to count the collection.

THE papers relate an anecdote of a beautiful young lady, who had become blind, having recovered her sight after marriage. It is no uncommon thing for people's eyes to be opened after matrimony.

Chilton County Courier.

BY BROOKS AND MARTIN.

"NOW IS THE HOUR OF OUR DISCONTENT."

As the 6th. of August approaches, our candidates become more deeply impressed by the necessity of working to obtain votes on the day of the election, and like "the busy bee that improves each shining hour" they may be seen going from man to man, gathering what is to them sweeter than honey—the promise of votes.

There are twenty seven candidates in the field for offices of this county. Out of these twenty seven, only eight can be elected. It is not with us to say which of the candidates are the better capacitated to fill the offices, and we are glad it is not so, for it would be neither an easy, nor a pleasant matter to make a selection where all are so capable.

This is known to be a Democratic county, and the candidates who will be elected, may well appreciate the honor thus shown them when they consider that they are placed in office by the votes of those who are strong for the cause of Democracy, and this honor will be more deeply felt when they consider the men who are their opponents.

THE COMMANDER OF THE TURKISH SQUADRON ON THE DANUBE.

At the outbreak of our war a number of wealthy merchants in England formed an association, the object of which was to assist the Southern cause. Commandant Hobart and several other officers in the English navy were enlisted in the cause and sent to the Southern States, where their services were eagerly accepted. Hobart landed at Charleston in the Summer or Fall of 1861, and was at once assigned to naval duties. He soon developed a taste for daring adventure, and attracted attention by his success in capturing several small Union vessels and greatly damaging others. In the following Spring he was placed in the charge of blockade runners on the Atlantic Coast, where he did valuable work for the Confederates. He was soon after recalled to the Gulf, and for nearly a year was on the staff of the admiral commanding at Pensacola. The numerous successful attacks upon the Union fleets and the daring blockade running in the vicinity are credited, in the main, to his planning and bold execution. In 1863 he was again put in command of several blockade runners, and then began the series of exploits which created admiration for the skill and bravery displayed in their execution. It is estimated that Hobart was engaged in no less than twenty such undertakings, all of which were exceedingly annoying, and in many instances disastrous, to the Union cause. Hobart was about forty years of age when he arrived in this country. He was a heavy-built man, of dark complexion, and was noted for his imperious bearing and the ardor with which he prosecuted every undertaking. He went to England in the Spring of 1864, on account, it is said, of a difficulty with the officers of the Confederate Government. He is now the commander of the Turkish squadron on the Danube. *Exchange.*

SOUTHERN FREIGHTS.

For some time past meetings have been held at the Astor House, by owners and managers of Southern coast steamship lines, for the purpose of making a pool in the matter of freights. A meeting was held yesterday afternoon, and a plan then arrived at which will first have to be submitted to the managers of Southern railroads and accepted by them before it can become operative.

The meeting yesterday was entirely private, and the Secretary declined to make public the text of the proposition to be made to the Southern railroads.

There is little doubt, however, that the proposition is one covering a uniform rate of freight charges, and a change in the present mode of conducting business. It is also intimated that in case of the acceptance of the proposition by the railroad men, and of this the steamship men appear to have little doubt, that the pool will include an arrangement for a certain specified percentage of freight to each line, as is at present in operation with the great trunk railroad lines.

A change in the present mode of conducting business, the steamship men claim, is demanded both on account of the present ruinous competition between lines and on behalf of the merchants and shippers of freight. They state that the meeting yesterday did nothing practically with the present rates of freight, and until the matter is finally ratified by the railroad companies the rates will remain as they are. By the 1st of August, however, it is hoped that the pool will be completed and the rates will then probably be raised. This, they claim, will be entirely satisfactory to the merchants because of the uniform rates to all points and upon all lines, a result as much demanded by the merchants as it is necessary to the steamship companies.

From the New York Herald, July 6.]

The Pittsburg Telegraph says of the condition of affairs in Pennsylvania that "there must be some means adopted soon for the suppression of the professional tramp or it will not be safe for families living in the country to be left without armed protection." That is what is the matter with the law-abiding state of Pennsylvania, says the Courier Journal, which has Republicans of the Simonpure order to regulate affairs. Hardly a day passes but somebody is either robbed or murdered by tramps, masked or uncovered, in that state, all of which suggests that there is a peculiar virtue in the attempt to keep order in one's own household before spanking the bad children of one's neighbor.

THE platform of the Greenback party of Wisconsin, adopted the other day, "calls for paper money and good times." There's no use calling for both; give us plenty of money, whether greenbacks or gold, and we'll make the times to suit ourselves. Ex.

L. A. THORNTON AND CO.,

"OLD FOGY" So-Called,

ARE Just in receipt of a large and well selected MIXED STOCK OF NEW GOODS. Come all who have not violated the Five Commandments, and all who have and renew your faith, and ho! every one that will, let him come with money and partake freely of our pure CATAWBA WINE for a price. And as ye would have men do unto you, do ye even so to us.

GOOD NEWS!

OLDTIMES RENEWED!

HALL, EZEKIEL & Co. 98 Commerce

STREET, MONTGOMERY ALABAMA.

DEALERS IN

HARDWARE, IRON, STEEL, CUTLERY, &c.

ARE SELLING GOODS CHEAPER THAN HAS EVER BEEN SOLD BEFORE.

Read for yourself, and when you come to MONTGOMERY call and see for ourself. We are selling a first-class Grangers Axe warranted for 90 cents that any man may well be proud of.

BAR IRON	3 cents perpound.
PLOW STEEL	6½ " "
TRACE CHAINS	60 cents per pair
WELL BUCKETS	60 " each
GRINDSTONES	40 &50 " "
SPADES AND SHOVELS	50 "
A FIRST CLASS HEAVY CAST COOK STOVE	17.00

Complete with all furniture for use.

Rebs Spokes and Rims cheaper than were ever sold in this market.

☞ To country merchants. We offer special inducements, and they will find it to their interest to call and examine our stock before buying elsewhere. Don't forget the number, 98 Commerce St., Montgomery Ala.

Spring Season to be Fully Inaugurated

AT

POLLAK AND COMPANY'S

On Saturday MARCH 24th, we will open

Our new and extensive STORE with an immense and attractive stock

For the Spring Season of 1877

ALL our Departments have been enlarged and stocked with the choicest Goods now out for the Season, and every Novelty in our line will be added to our Stock as soon as any appear in the Northern Markets. We have a resident buyer in New York who pays special attention to the wants of this trade. We invite the attention of the public to our Complete Millinery Department and both for the Wholesale and Retail Trade.

OUR Wholesale Department on the SECOND FLOOR of our new Building will contain large and more complete lines of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

Millinery and Fancy Goods,

Shoes Clothing,

Gents' Furnishing Goods

Straw and Fur Hats,

Than ever before. Our prices will compete with those of any New York Jobbers. And Merchants can save both time and money by selecting from this Stock at their home. ☞ Samples sent by Mail and orders promptly attended to.

POLLAK & Co. Montgomery Alabama

Chilton County Courier.

BY BROOKS AND MARTIN.

THIS PAPER IS ON FILE WITH

Where Advertising Contracts can be made.

LOCAL

There was a dance at the Court House on Thursday night. Quite a number attended.

Although the days are, at present, rather warm, the nights are cool and pleasant.

We sympathize with the young man who was compelled to treat two or three before a letter from his sweetheart was given him, and found the letter to contain a "bust."

We call attention to the announcement of J. T. Mullins, as a candidate for County Treasurer.

Go to Stewart & Co's.

A supply of fresh turnip seed just received and for sale cheap, at the popular store of Thornton & Co's.

Mr. W. H. Burton has been made happy by a new edition of his name—it is an eleven pound boy. We congratulate you Mr. Burton.

Those who wish to have tickets struck of for the election are requested to give in their orders by the first of next week.

A little boy went in bathing last Thursday, when he came out he put his pants on hind part before, and walked backward for three quarters of a mile before he discovered his mistake.

Judge S. F. Rice and family came up on last Saturday. The Judge returned to Montgomery, but his family will remain in Clanton during the Summer.

Crops are very much in need of rain and, if they do not get it in a few days, they will be decidedly short. Corn is late in this county, consequently, it requires frequent showers about this time, or it will not mature.

Mr. R. M. Tramble and family, of Montgomery, are in Clanton and will remain for a week or ten days. Mr. Tramble is known by many of our people, having lived at this place at one time. We wish him a pleasant sojourn among us.

Henry Wilson Esq., of Montevallo, J. L. Lockwood, of Birmingham, and Dr. A. C. Edwards, of Rockford, were in Clanton to day.

Mr. W. F. Claughton, of Verbena, gathered a tomato from his garden a few days since, weighing two pounds, and measuring 14 inches around one way, and 15 inches another.

The Tuskegee News calls upon the Tuskegee boys to organize a Base Ball Club.

DIED—At the residence of his brother J. R. Jones, on Monday the 4th. day of June, after a painful illness, Mr. Hilliard J. Jones, in the 30th. year of his age.

James A. Mullins announces himself as a Candidate for the office of County Treasurer of Chilton County at the ensuing election.

A full attendance of the members of the Temperance Lodge is earnestly requested at their meeting tonight, at the Court House. Business of importance will be transacted.

Mr. Thames was before his honor, R. J. Callen, on yesterday charged with an assault with intent to commit rape upon a little girl of ten or eleven years of age. His Hon. bound him over for an assault, there not being sufficient evidence to bind him over for the intent.

Mr. J. B. Boykin, who has faithfully discharged the duties of Tax Assessor for the past six years, and who thoroughly understands the duties of the office, is hereby announced as a Candidate for a third term, and we ask the people to come to our assistance in electing him.

Many friends of
J. B. Boykin,

Clippings.

Montgomery Advertiser.

It is generally noted that negroes have taken but little interest in the present political feud in this county. They let the leaders quarrel and blackguard each other, while they go along like sensible men and plow and hoe their corn and cotton.

There was a fine rain at Greenville and over the adjoining country on Tuesday, and a good one at Calhoun yesterday. It clouds up and threatens here, but it all passes away without a drop falling.

A negro brought in a four legged chicken yesterday. The curiosity attracted quite a crowd.

Hainsville Examiner.

COTTON WORMS. Were found on the Marrast place the 23d of June.

They were found on the same place as early as the 9th of June last year.

Pintilala. ROBERT DANDRIDGE (negro) can not make a bond as magistrate for Pintilala, and the governor has appointed Mr. L. M. REESE.

Macon Mail.

It is whispered about town that a full independent ticket has been organized to oppose the regular democratic nominees for the county offices. We are loath to credit the rumor, however, as we find it almost impossible to believe that there is a decent man in Macon county who would lend himself to so nefarious a movement. At any rate, if it should be true, we can only say that the ticket will find "Jordan a mighty hard road to travel," we believe.

We regret to note the death of the infant daughter of Mr. W. C. Torrance, which occurred on the 30th ult. The parents have our sincere sympathy in their affliction.

MRS. NANCY ANN HOWELL, wife of our esteemed fellow citizen, H. H. Howell, and daughter of Austin Martin, of Wilkes county, Ga., died at her home near Notasulga at 4 o'clock on the evening of the 5th inst.

Tuskegee News.

The work on the Court House is progressing rapidly. The old roof has been removed and is being rapidly replaced with new timbers and iron roofing. The contractor will undoubtedly finish the building by the prescribed time.

Mr. Jas. Wood, son of our fellow townsman R. H. Wood, Esq., arrived at home last Saturday from the Naval Academy at Annapolis, where he has been for the last year. He is now almost a man, and has acquired at the college a soldierly and manly bearing. We expect much of him yet.

In the Consolidated Virginia Mine, electricity is now used instead of the customary fuse, to discharge blasts. One advantage is, that the discharges being simultaneous, the effects in throwing down rock are much more extensive, in some cases at least twice as good results being obtained.

In the line of persons waiting their turns to pay their taxes at a collector's office in San Francisco the other day was a woman wearing a placard pinned to her dress which read, "Taxation without Representation is Tyranny."

So many guests were at a London wedding recently that the ceremony was repeated for the diversion of those who had not witnessed the first performance.

It is said that Jefferson Davis, in his forthcoming book, will assail Gen. Joe Johnston with severity, and hold him responsible for the failure of the Confederates to seize Washington after their victory at Bull Run.

An enterprising undertaker of Lawrence, Mass., has been arrested for discharging a shot-gun at a number of small children. He pretends, of course, that the little ones were stealing his cherries.

Some men are like cats. You may stroke the fur the right way for years and hear nothing but purring; but accidentally tread on the tail, and all memory of former kindness is obliterated.

Men are guided less by conscience than by glory, and yet the shortest way to glory is to be guided by conscience.

A clumsy man with big feet is the biggest train-wrecker a lady knows of.

What everyone is doing at the same time—Growing older.

William A. Collier,

ATTORNEY AT LAW

Clanton Alabama.

☞ OFFICE IN THE COURT HOUSE. ☜

Will practice in the various Courts of Chilton and adjacent counties, and in the Supreme court of the State.

BARBER SHOP.

MONTGOMERY ALA.

Having opened a nice and neat shop opposite the Market House, on Monroe street, a few doors below J. A. Dias & Co.'s Ice House, I am prepared to wait upon all with dispatch and neatness. I have four first-class barbers and warrant satisfaction.

JACK ABERCROMBIE, 1yr.

John Syms, Deceased, } Probate Court
Estate of. } of Chilton Co.,
ALABAMA.

Letters testamentary under the last will and testament of said decedent, having been granted to the undersigned on the 22nd day of June 1877, by the Honorable R. J. Callen, Judge of the Probate Court of Chilton County, notice is hereby given, that all persons having claims against said estate, will be required to present the same within the time allowed by law, or that the same will be barred.

RASA MANESS,
Executor.

Under and by virtue of an execution issued by the Probate Court of Chilton County, State of Alabama, in favor of the officers of the Probate Court against GEORGE W. LANGSTON, as Administrator of the Estate of Willis Langston Deceased, I will proceed to sell at public outcry before the court house door at Clanton between the legal hours of sale on Monday August the 6th. 1877 to the highest bidder for cash, the following described real estate levied upon as the property of George W. Langston to wit:

The N ½ of the S E ¼ Sec 23 T 23 R 13 Ten Acres in the S W ¼ of the N E ¼ Sec 25 T 23 R 13.

W. L. Campbell
Sheriff.

Emma Smith, } In Chancery.
vs } at Clanton
J. O. Smith } Chilton County, Ala.

In this cause it is made to appear to the Register, by Affidavit of J. S. Edwards Complainant's Solicitor, that the said J. O Smith is a non-resident of the State, and that he resides in the State of Georgia, his particular place of residence is unknown as to affiant; and further that to the belief of said affiant, the defendant is over twenty-one years of age: It is therefore ordered by the Register, that publication be made in the Chilton County Courier, a news paper published in the Town of Clanton, for four successive weeks, requiring him, the said J. O. Smith, to answer or demur to the bill of Complaint in this cause, by the 30th day of July A D 1877 or in thirty days thereafter a decree pro-confesso may be taken against him.

Done at Office, this 22nd. day of June A D 1877. W. A. Jones, Special Register.

Under and by virtue of an execution issued out of the Circuit Court of Chilton County, State of Alabama, in favor of Jacob Lavinsky against B. F. Randolph, I will proceed to sell between the legal hours of sale at public outcry on Monday August 6th. 1877 before the Court House door at Clanton to the highest bidder for cash, the following described real estate levied upon as the property of B. F. Randolph to wit:

S W ¼ of S E ¼ and S E ¼ of N E ¼ Sec 25 T 22 R 14. Ten S E ¼ of Sec 24 T 22 R 14 S W ¼ of N W ¼ Sec 19 T 21 R 14.

W. L. Campbell
Sheriff.

STEWART AND CO.

STEWART & CO. Dry Goods and Groceries. CLANTON, CHILTON COUNTY, ALABAMA.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications for this paper should be accompanied by the name of the author; not necessary for publication, but as evidence of good faith on the part of the writer. Manuscripts should be written only on one side of the paper. Be particularly careful in regard to your dates, and to having all signatures plainly written.

FARM AND FIRESIDE.

A Wash for Fruit Trees.

The following is recommended by a commission of fruit-growers, presided over by Professor Cyrus Thomas, state entomologist of Illinois, and is part of a very full report, embodying advice as to the best means of fighting the insects that infest the orchards of that state:

Insects and mildews, injurious to the leaves of seedlings and root grafts, can be kept in subjection or destroyed by a tree use of a combination of lime and sulphur. Take of quick or unslacked lime four parts and of common flour of sulphur one part (four pounds of sulphur to one peck of lime); break up the lime in small bits, then, mixing the sulphur with it in a tight vessel (iron is best), pour on them enough boiling water to slack the lime to a powder; cover in the vessel close as soon as the water is poured on; this makes also an excellent whitewash for orchard trees, and is very useful as a preventive of blight on pear trees, to cover the wounds in the form of a paste when cutting diseased parts; also for coating the trees in April. It may be considered as the one specific for many noxious insects and mildew in the orchard and nursery; its materials should always be ready at hand; it should be used quite fresh, as it would in time become sulphate of lime and so lose its potency. Wherever dusting with lime is spoken of, this should be used. This preparation should be sprinkled over the young plant as soon as or before any trouble from aphides, thrips or mildew occurs, early in the morning while the dew is on the trees. The lime and sulphur combination is destructive to these pests in this way first, by giving off sulphuric acid gas, which is deadly poison to minute life, both animal and fungoid; and the lime destroys by contact the same things, besides its presence is noxious to them; neither is it injurous to common vegetable life, except in excess, unless the lime to the foliage of evergreens.

Petroleum on Shingles.

In regard to applying petroleum to shingles to preserve them, a writer says: "It enters the pores of the wood at once and as it hardens makes it more compact in texture, and rather less liable to take fire. The petroleum also prevents the surface of the shingles from rising in downy fibers, or 'fuzz,' and it is on the whole not so liable to fire from sparks when treated with it. We have tried the experiment with shingles oiled some time previously, and find they are not so easily ignited by outside fire, although when once burning, they will, of course, produce more flame than the wood without the petroleum." Petroleum is also very good to apply to the iron work and steel of farm implements to prevent their rusting when not in use. The crude article costs but three or four dollars per barrel—the price may be higher at present—and is useful to keep on hand. When any outbuildings, or even your own dwelling house is to be painted, one-half of the expense may be saved by applying a coat of petroleum with a fine whitewash brush; let it dry several weeks, and then put on one coat of paint, and by so doing a second coat of paint is rendered unnessary.

An American lady coming from Canada assured the customs officer that she had nothing but wearing apparel in her trunk; but he went to the bottom of the article and found a dozen bottles of brandy stowed away. "Madam," demanded he, sternly, "do you call these wearing apparel?" "Yes," the lady demurely replied: "they are my husband's 'night-caps.'"

Balloons for Military Purposes.

Not long since, in London, M. A. S. Menier, the inventor of the military hot-air balloon delivered a lecture on the subject. He explained at length the results of his investigations into different systems. His aim was to find a balloon which would ascend and descend rapidly for a prolonged period, could be steered, and would proceed if posible, against the wind. The result of his enquiries is the military hot-air balloon, which has been for the past eighteen months under examination by the war authorities at Woolwich. Rejecting hydrogen gas as an inflating medium because it could not be generated in the air, and escaped very freely, compressed air for the same reason, and mechanical force as cumbrous and unworkable, he chose hot-air, because, although it requires greater cubical capacity, the material employed for the balloon need not be specially prepared, and is therefore lighter and less liable to spontaneous combustion. By employing a special kind of fuel the balloon can be kept in the air for twenty or twenty-five hours, while considerable changes in the density of the air, and consequent rapid ascents or descents, are rendered easy. To this balloon, which is spherical in shape, M. Menier affixes wings all round except in front, and a tail behind, managed by the aeronaut, acts as a rudder. The inventor claims that his balloon can be made to travel against some contrary winds, and when this is not practicable, that it will tack to and fro like a ship. He besides urges that under his system of inflation the balloon can easily rise to any required altitude, and that, therefore, when an adverse wind is blowing on the surface of the earth it will only be necessary to rise above it and travel in the favorable current likely then to be reached, or to go higher still into the calm regions, usually found at a height of from 2,000 to 3,000 yards. Two small balloons were used to illustrate the lecture, and one after ascending perpendicularly, was made, by altering the rudder, to rise at an angle of about 45°. It then unfortunately slipped loose, and rising to the top of the hall, could not be brought down, while the other got out of order. M. Menier, however, assured his audience that his scheme had been tried successfully at Brussels, and he read very favorable reports from the Engineer and L'Independence Belge in proof.

Insurance Against Bombardment.

A new feature in the insurance line has been developed since the breaking out of the Turkish war at Odessa and other Black sea ports of Russia. The regular companies refused to take fire risks in connection with bombardment of the towns by the enemy, and therefore the property owners of Odessa met and agreed upon a mutual insurance for losses caused by the enemy's projectiles. A careful estimate was made of the number of guns Turkey could bring to bear upon the city and of the amount of damage they could possibly accomplish. It was thought improbable that the injury to the city could exceed 1,000,000 roubles, and to cover that sum a premium of one per cent. on the actual value was found sufficient, as the association is under no expense for salaried officers and rent of expensive premises. The other coast towns along the Black Sea are following Odessa's example, and "Mutual Bombardment Insurance Associations" are the order of the day.

The failures of the last year in the United States have been fewer and smaller than in England or Canada:

CAN'T LIVE IN IT.

Millions of Fish Float Dead on the Surface of a New Jersey River.

Tens and tens of thousands of dead fish line the banks of the Passaic river. Above and below the Dundee dam, near the city of Passaic, the waters are polluted. For a distance of a dozen miles above Patersen down to Dundee dam, dead fish are everywhere. The sharp turns and eddies of the stream are crowded with them. Some estimate the number among the millions. Above Little falls, between Mead's basin and the celebrated Passaic falls, the dead fish have been taken out by the cartload and used in trenches as a fertilizer. An "ancient and fish-like smell" sweeps for a considerable distance from the banks. Near the river the stench is something beyond endurance of even a cape Codder. For a distance of fifty feet anywhere along the shore of Dundee lake one may count from fifty to one hundred dead fish. Into a turn in the river, back of Van Riper's place, thousands of the fish had been blown or drifted, and for a space of fifty feet square one could hardly see the water for the floating fish, which might be gathered by the cartload. The mortality among the fish began about a week ago. They appear to be mostly roach, yellow bass and suckers. The pickerel, eels and catfish either sink when dead or are not affected. It is reported that no fish are found poisoned above the rendrock powder works of Rand & Co., on a small creek emptying into the Passaic, at Wood's basin, a few miles above Paterson, and this had led to a theory by some that the refuse from this factory causes the poisoning of the fish. Mr. J. R. Rand, of this company, at the office, No. 21 Park Row, this city, smiled when told of the theory, and seemed to set it at rest by stating that the company had manufactured very little powder since last fall, it not being their custom to manufacture largely in the winter.

"The Sure Witness."

"The nineteenth century is the age of novels," remarks a literary historian—he might have added with equal truth, "and novel impositions." Studied politeness has been passed off on us for native refinement, the forms of devotion for its essence, and speculation for science, until we look askance at every new person or thing, and to an assertion of merit, invariably exclaim, "Prove it!" In brief, Satan has made himself so omnipresent, that we look for his cloven foot everywhere—even in a bottle of medicine. Imagine a lady, having a complexion so sallow that you would deny her claims to the Caucasian type if her features did not conform to it, purchasing her first bottle of the Golden Medical Discovery. The one dollar is paid in the very identical manner in which Mr. Taylor might be expected to purchase a lottery ticket after his experience with "No. 104,163." with this difference, his doubt would be the result of personal experience, while hers would be founded on what a certain practitioner (who has been a whole year trying to correct her refractory liver) has said concerning it. At home, she examines the bottle half suspiciously, tastes of its contents carefully, takes the prescribed dose more carefully, and then proceeds to watch the result with as much anxiety as a practitioner would count the pulse-beats of a dying man. She takes another dose, and another, and shows the bottle to her friends, telling them she "feels better." Her skin loses its bilious tint, her eyes regain their lustre, her accustomed energy returns, and the fact that she purchases another bottle is a sure witness that she has found the Golden Medical Discovery to be a reliable remedy for the disease indicated. The lady wisely resolves that in future her estimate of any medicine will be based upon a *personal knowledge of its effects*, and not upon what some practitioner (who always makes long bills rhyme with pills) may say of it. Dr. Pierce is in receipt of letters from hundreds of the largest wholesale and retail druggists in the United States stating that at the present time there is a greater demand for the Golden Medical Discovery and Purgative Pellets than ever before. (In affections of the liver and blood they are unsurpassed.

Parties visiting Memphis will find elegant apartments furnished, with board, at the new residence of Mrs. C. C. Bayliss, 43 Madison St.

Pond's Extract. Large sums of money are spent by the afflicted to find relief from Piles. The extract is a certain cure of Blind and Bleeding Piles.

"Making Old Bones."

[Those] who neglect their minor ailments rarely live to make old bones. The secret of hale and vigorous old age lies not only in taking care of one's health in early life, by the observance of sanitary rules, but also by judicious medication when the premonitory symptoms of bodily disorder manifest themselves. Indigestion, bowel and liver complaint, are fruitful causes of injury to the constitution. These diseases should be, therefore, checked without delay. The best medicine for the purpose is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. This standard preparation disciplines the digestive organs, gives renewed impetus to the bilious secretive function, and exerts a beneficial influence upon the organs of urination. It has no rival as a remedy for and preventive of chills and fever and bilious remittents, infuses vigor into the debilitated frame, and is an excellent appetizer and nervine.

After an experience of over twenty-five years, many leading physicians acknowledge that the *Graefenberg Marshall's Uterine Catholicon* is the only known certain remedy for diseases to which women are subject. The *Graefenberg Vegetable Pills*, the most popular remedy of the day for biliousness, headache, liver complaint and diseases of digestion. Sold by all duggists. Send for almanacs. Graefenberg Co., New York.

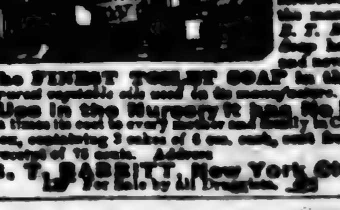
Information worth thousands to those out of health. Self-help for weak and nervous sufferers. Facts for those who have been dosed, drugged and quacked. The new Health Journal teaches all. Copies *free*. Address, Electric Quarterly, Cincinnati, O.

The Home Stomach Bitters has become not only a household word, but a household remedy; its reputation being unsullied by adulteration, and its tonicity as great as when first manufactured. Prepared by the Home Bitters Co., St. Louis, Mo.

MARKET REPORTS.

MEMPHIS.			
Flour	$7 50	@	10 50
Wheat	1 70	@	
Corn	62	@	65
Oats	55	@	60
Lard	10	@	11¼
Bacon—Clear Sides	8¾	@	
Hay—Best	16 00	@	20 00
Whisky—Common	85	@	4 00
Robertson County	1 75	@	3 00
Bourbon	5 00	@	5 50
Lincoln County	1 75	@	3 00
Highwines	1 13	@	1 15
Cotton—Ordinary		@	9½
Good Ordinary		@	10¾
Low Middling		@	11¼
LIVE STOCK.			
Cattle—Good to extra	$ 4	@	4½
Medium butchers	3½	@	4¼
Common	2	@	2½
Hogs—Selected	5¾	@	5⅞
Fair to good	3	@	3½
Sheep—Good to choice	4 00	@	4 50
Common to fair	2 00	@	3 00
LOUISVILLE.			
Flour	$6 50	@	7 00
Wheat—Red and Amber	1 75	@	1 90
Corn—Sacked	51	@	53
Oats	40	@	45
Hay—Timothy	9 00	@	12 00
Pork—Mess	14 00	@	
Lard	10½	@	11
Bacon—Clear sides	8½	@	8¾
NEW ORLEANS.			
Flour	5 25	@	8 00
Corn	60	@	63
Oats	46	@	48
Hay	16 00	@	18 00
Pork	14 25	@	14 75
Sugar	7	@	11
Molasses	45	@	60
Whisky	1 02	@	1 08
Cotton		@	11¾

BABBITT'S TOILET SOAP.



Unrivalled for the Toilet and the Bath. No artificial and deceptive odors to cover common and deleterious ingredients. After years of scientific experiment the manufacturer of B. T. Babbitt's Best Soap has perfected and now offers to the public The FINEST TOILET SOAP in the World. For Use in the Nursery it has No Equal. [illegible] Sample box, containing 3 cakes of 6 ozs. each, sent free to any address on receipt of 75 cents. Address B. T. BABBITT, New York City. For Sale by all Druggists.

"The Best Polish in the World."

THE RISING SUN STOVE POLISH

MATCHLESS Cigar Lighter.

A light for a Cigar, Cigarette or Pipe can be obtained at any time. No Matches Required. For sale by E. HOFFMAN, 302 Market St., St. Louis, Mo.

Smokers' Articles.

BEST AND CHEAPEST NEWSPAPER IN THE WORLD.

THE EVANSVILLE WEEKLY COURIER,

Published at the Capital of the Southwest. The Organ of THE PEOPLE, and the uncompromising foe of RINGS and FRAUD. Democratic at all times and under all circumstances.

56 COLUMNS EVERY WEEK. ONLY $1 PER YEAR, Postage Free. Latest Telegraphic News and Foreign News, Stories, Miscellaneous matter, Crop News, &c.

11 Copies for $10.

Sample Copies sent Free. Send Money by Registered Letter or Post-office Order at our risk. Address THE COURIER COMPANY, Evansville, Ind.

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT

No Household Without Tarrant's Seltzer Aperient within reach lacks an important safeguard of health and life. A few doses of this standard remedy for indigestion, constipation and biliousness, relieve every distressing symptom and prevent dangerous consequences. For sale by the entire drug trade.

WILHOFT'S Anti-Periodic, OR FEVER AND AGUE TONIC.

For all Diseases Caused by Malarial Poisoning of the Blood.

A Warranted Cure!

G. R. FINLAY & CO., New Orleans, Prop's.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

An Advertisement occupying space of ONE INCH will be inserted one year in 1,100 Newspapers For Three Hundred and Fifteen Dollars, or One Week for $27.50.

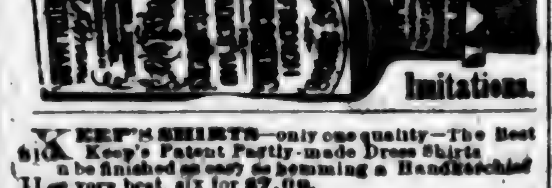
Send stamp for Catalogue of Newspapers (which gives location, name, circulation and character) to BEALS & FOSTER, 41 Park Row, NEW YORK.

$2500 A YEAR. AGENTS WANTED on our Grand Combination Prospectus, representing 150 DISTINCT BOOKS wanted everywhere. The biggest thing ever tried. Sales made from this when all single books fail. Also agents wanted on our MAGNIFICENT FAMILY BIBLES, superior to all others. With invaluable illustrated aids and superb bindings. These books beat the World. Full particular free. Address JOHN E. POTTER & CO., Publishers, Philadelphia.

$1.00 $1.00 Osgood's Heliotype Engravings. *The choicest household ornaments. Price One Dollar each. Send for catalogue.* JAMES R. OSGOOD & CO. BOSTON, MASS. $1.00 $1.00

WHITNEY & HOLMES ORGANS. *The Finest Toned and Most Durable Made.* New Styles. New Solo Stops. Warrantrd Five Years. Send for Price Lists. Whitney & Holmes Organ Co., Quincy, Ill.

LADIES Beware of



Imitations.

KEEP'S SHIRTS—only one quality—The Best. Keep's Patent Partly-made Dress Shirts can be finished as easy as hemming a Handkerchief. The very best, six for $7.00. Keep's Custom Shirts—made to measure. The very best, six for $9.00. An elegant set of genuine Gold-plate Collar and Sleeve buttons given with each ½ doz. Keep's Shirts. Keep's Shirts are delivered FREE on receipt of price in any part of the Union—no express charges to pay. Samples with full directions for self measurement sent free to any address. No stamp required. Deal directly with the Manufacturer and get Bottom Prices. Keep Manufacturing Co., 165 Mercer St., N. Y.

1,100 NEWSPAPERS.

The attention of Advertisers is called to our List of Weekly Newspapers. Send for Catalogue.

CUTS AND ELECTROTYPES. No extra charge for cuts, trade marks, unusual display of advertisement (inserted across two or more columns; only double-six cuts are required for the whole number of Newspapers. Cuts should not be over two and one-eighth inches in width.

PROMPT INSERTIONS. Advertisements are, in all cases, sent to all of these papers on the day they are received, and appear in the following issues without delay.

CHARACTER OF THE PAPERS. The newspapers are of the better class; the quality of paper furnished them is of a higher price than that used by other concerns; they are better edited by higher priced men, having greater experience. Their aggregate and average circulation is larger.

AN INTERESTING STATEMENT. To send an advertising order to 1,100 newspapers would require an investment of $22.00 for postage; stationery would cost nearly as much, the labor of addressing 1,100 envelopes is considerable; to write 1,100 orders would be a great task; to print them would cost something. Our price for a five line advertisement in the whole 1,100 papers, one week, is $48.75, or much less than the cost of postage and stationery.

NOTICES IN NEWS COLUMNS. To have an advertisement set up in the form of reading matter, and inserted in the news columns of newspapers is a very efficient mode of advertising. These lists of newspapers offer advantages in this respect which no other newspapers or list of newspapers possess. Manufacturers and merchants desiring to publish a description of their wares or establishments will find this plan very serviceable. By publishing a series of brief notices they can soon make the merits of their goods familiar to the people of the regions in which these papers are published.

CIRCULATIONS. The circulations given are from the American Newspaper Directory for 1876, and in hundreds of cases are too small. For instance, the Chicago Ledger, which appears at 4,000 circulation, actually issues 12,000 weekly.

This is the only list of Co-operative Newspapers which has ever exhibited to the advertiser the circulation of the separate papers and on this list the actual character of each paper, whether the best or the only paper in a place, is plainly indicated in every case. Send for Catalogue.

FILES. Of the papers can be found in the office of Beals & Foster, 41 Park Row, New York. A partial file, together with samples of all, may be found at 150 Worth Street, New York; 114 Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill.; 369 East Water Street, Milwaukee, Wis.; 17 Wabashaw Street, St. Paul, Minn.; 148 Race Street, Cincinnati, O.; 227 Second Street, Memphis, Tenn.

For Catalogue address BEALS & FOSTER, 41 Park Row, NEW YORK.

THE SUN. 1877. NEW YORK. 1877.

The Sun continues to be the strenuous advocate of reform and retrenchment, and of the substitution of statesmanship, wisdom, and integrity for hollow pretence, imbecility, and fraud in the administration of public affairs. It contends for the government of the people by the people and for the people, as opposed to government by frauds in the ballot box and in the counting of votes, enforced by military violence. It endeavors to supply its readers—a body not far from a million of souls—with the most careful, complete, and trustworthy accounts of current events, and employs for this purpose a numerous and carefully selected staff of reporters and correspondents. Its reports from Washington, especially, are full, accurate, and fearless; and it doubtless continues to deserve and enjoy the hatred of those who thrive by plundering the Treasury or by usurping what the law does not give them, while it endeavors to merit the confidence of the public by defending the rights of the people against the encroachments of unjustified power.

The price of the daily SUN is 55 cents a month, or $6.50 a year, post-paid; or, with the Sunday edition $7.70 a year.

The Sunday edition alone, eight pages, $1.20 a year, post-paid.

The Weekly Sun, eight pages of 56 broad columns, is furnished at $1 a year, post-paid.

Special Notice.—In order to introduce The Sun more widely to the public, we will send the WEEKLY edition for the remainder of the year, to Jan. 1, 1878, post-paid, for Half a Dollar. Try it.

Address, THE SUN, N. Y. City.

THE GOOD OLD STAND-BY MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT. FOR MAN AND BEAST.

Established 35 Years. Always cures. Always ready. Always handy. Has never yet failed. Thirty millions have tested it. The whole world approves the glorious old Mustang—the Best and Cheapest Liniment in existence. 25 cents a bottle. The Mustang Liniment cures when nothing else will.

SOLD BY ALL MEDICINE VENDERS.

HUNT'S REMEDY THE GREAT KIDNEY MEDICINE

A positive remedy for Dropsy and all diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, and Urinary Organs. [illegible] If your druggist don't have it, he will order it for you.

DUNHAM PIANOS. Dunham & Sons, Manufacturers. Warerooms, 18 East 14th St., (Established 1834.) NEW YORK. Prices Reasonable. Send for [illegible]

NATURE'S REMEDY. VEGETINE THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER

Rev. J. P. LUDLOW WRITES:

178 Baltic Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 14, 1874.

H. R. Stevens, Esq.:

Dear Sir—From personal benefit received by its use, as well as from personal knowledge of those whose cures thereby have seemed almost miraculous, I can most heartily and sincerely recommend the Vegetine for the complaints which it is claimed to cure.

JAMES P. LUDLOW, Late Pastor Calvary Baptist Church, Sacramento, Cal.

NATURE'S REMEDY. VEGETINE THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER

SHE RESTS WELL.

South Poland, Me., Oct. 11, 1876.

Mr. H. R. Stevens:

Dear Sir—I have been sick two years with the Liver complaint, and during that time have taken a great many different medicines, but none of them did me any good. I was restless nights, and had no appetite. Since taking the Vegetine I rest well and relish my food. Can recommend the Vegetine for what it has done for me. Yours respectfully, Mrs. ALBERT RICKER.

Witness of the above: Mr. GEORGE M. VAUGHAN, Medford, Mass.

NATURE'S REMEDY. VEGETINE THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER

Rev. O. T. WALKER SAYS:

Providence, R. I., 164 Transit Street.

H. R. Stevens, Esq.:

I feel bound to express with my signature the high value I place upon your Vegetine. My family have used it for the last two years. In nervous debility it is invaluable, and I recommend it to all who may need an invigorating renovating tonic.

O. T. WALKER, Formerly Pastor Bowdoin-square Church, Boston.

NATURE'S REMEDY. VEGETINE THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER

NOTHING EQUAL TO IT.

South Salem, Mass., Nov. 14, 1876.

Mr. H. R. Stevens:

Dear Sir—I have been troubled with Scrofula, Canker, and Liver complaint for three years. Nothing ever did me any good until I commenced using the Vegetine. I am now getting along first-rate, and still using the Vegetine. I consider there is nothing equal to it for such complaints. Can heartily recommend it to everybody.

Yours truly, Mrs. LIZZIE M. PACKARD, No. 16 Lagrange St., South Salem, Mass.

NATURE'S REMEDY. VEGETINE THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER

GOOD FOR THE CHILDREN

Boston Home, 14 Tyler Street, Boston, April, 1876.

H. R. Stevens:

Dear Sir—We feel that the children in our home have been greatly benefited by the Vegetine you have so kindly given us from time to time, especially those troubled with the Scrofula.

With respect, Mrs. N. WORMELL, Matron.

VEGETINE Prepared by H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.

COSTIVENESS

This prevalent affection is generally looked upon as a trivial matter, but it does great mischief. Excretion is checked while absorption continues. All impurities are left in the bowels to be absorbed in the blood and poison the system, producing dyspepsia, headache, piles, disordered action of the heart, liver and kidneys, boils, fever, rheumatism, &c.

DR TUTT'S PILLS

Permanently cure chronic constipation and all the ills that result from a want of proper stools. They possess tonic, alterative and cathartic properties and will regulate the bowels when all other medicines fail, produce appetite and cause the body to gain in solid flesh. Sold everywhere. Price 25c. Office 35 Murray St., New York.

SANDAL-WOOD

Possesses a much greater power in restoring to a healthy state the mucous membrane of the urethra than either Cubebs or Copaiba. It never produces sickness, is certain and speedy in its action. It is fast superseding every other remedy. Sixty capsules cure in six or eight days. No other medicine can do this.

Owing to its great success, many substitutes have been advertised, such as Pastes, Mixtures, Pills, Balsams, etc., all of which have been abandoned.

Dundas, Dick & Co's Soft Capsules containing Oil of Sandalwood, sold at all drug stores. Ask for circular, or send for one to 35 and 37 Wooster street, New York.

REVOLVER 7 shot $2.50, 7 shot $3.50. Western Gun Works, Chicago, Ill.

$25 A DAY to Agents. [illegible]

AGENTS—Household novelties for summer season. CHILD & PRATT, Cincinnati, O.

Old Bounty Land Warrants bought. Highest cash price paid by Gilmore & Co., Washington, D. C.

$350 A MONTH—AGENTS WANTED—36 best selling articles in the world; one sample free. Address JAY BRONSON, Detroit, Mich.

REVOLVER FREE Seven shot revolver, with box cartridges. Address J. Bown & Son, 136 & 138 Wood st., Pittsburg, Pa.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

$20 a Day. HOW TO MAKE IT. Something new and salable. COE, YONGE & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

$66 $77 a Week to Agents. $10 Outfit free. P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Me.

$12 a day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

$40 A WEEK. Catalogue and Sample FREE. FELTON & CO., 119 Nassau St., New York.

$2500 a year to Agents. Outfit and a $25 Shot Gun free. For terms address, J. Worth & Co., St. Louis, Mo.

$3 WATCHES. A Great Sensation. Sample Watch and Outfit free to Agents. Better than Gold. Address A. COULTER & CO., Chicago.

$5937 Made by 17 Agents in Jan. 77 with my 13 new articles. Samples free. Address C. M. Linington, Chicago.

Wanted Men to travel and take orders of Merchants. Salary $1200 a year and all traveling expenses paid. Address GEM MANF'G CO., St. Louis, Mo.

IF YOU will agree to distribute some of our circulars, we will send you a CHROMO IN GILT FRAME, and a 16-page, 64-column illus. paper Free for 3 mos. Inclose 10 cts. to pay postage. Agents wanted. KENDALL & CO., Boston, Mass.

OPIUM Morphine habit speedily cured by Dr. Beck's only known and sure Remedy. NO CHARGE for treatment until cured. Call on, or address DR. J. C. BECK, 112 John Street, CINCINNATI, OHIO.

$10 to $25 A DAY SURE made by Agents selling our Chromos, Crayons, Picture and Chromo Cards. 125 samples worth $5, sent, post-paid, for 85 Cents. Illustrated Catalogue free. J. H. BUFFORD'S SONS, Boston. (Established 1830.)

ECLECTIC MEDICAL INSTITUTE—Chartered 1845.—4,000 Students.—Women's Medical College and School of Midwifery. GIVE extra facilities for a thorough medical education to both men and women, by a graded course in the college without the cost of office instruction. For full information address JOHN M. SCUDDER, M. D., Cincinnati, O.

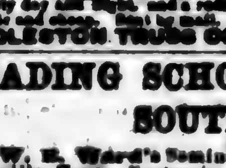
-Maize Flour Toilet Soap!-

-Maize Flour Toilet Soap!-

-Maize Flour Toilet Soap!-

A great discovery!—a new soap compound! It soothes, softens and whitens the skin, has wonderful healing and superior washing properties, and is equally suited for the bath, nursery and general toilet. It is delightfully perfumed, and sold everywhere at a moderate price. Registered in patent-office, 1876, by the manufacturers. McKEONE, VAN HAAGEN & CO., Phila.

THE NEW ELASTIC TRUSS

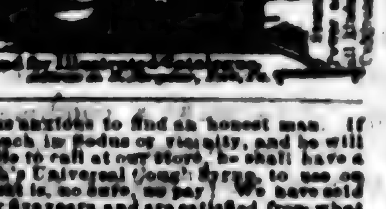


[illegible] EGGLESTON TRUSS CO., Marshall, Mich.

LEADING SCHOOL OF THE SOUTH.

Dr. W. E. Ward's Seminary for Young Ladies, Nashville, Tenn. Forty-six graduates stood on the stage this June. Advantages many and all first-class. Dress simple and expenses moderate. Average grade of this Senior class 947. French spoken daily. Calisthenic drill daily. Careful matronage and hygiene. Fine churches in the city. For new catalogue address the principal.

The Farquhar Separator



[illegible]

Diogenes was anxious to find an honest man. If there is one such in Sodus or vicinity, and he will take the trouble to call at our store, he shall have a bottle of Hatch's Universal Cough Syrup, to use on trial; that is, no cure, no pay. We have sold this remedy for five years, and are satisfied, from what our customers say of it, that it is a valuable medicine of its kind. We have also used it ourselves, and find it never failing in the cure of coughs and colds. Also a sure relief for asthma. Try it, and if no relief comes of it the money will be cheerfully refunded. PARSONS & CO., Sodus, Wayne Co., N. Y.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the advertisement in this paper. A. N. K. 87

DR. WARNER'S HEALTH CORSET. With Skirt Supporter and Self-Adjusting Pads.

Secures Health and Comfort of Body, with Grace and Beauty of Form. Three Garments in one. Approved by all physicians. AGENTS WANTED. Samples by mail, in Coutil, $2; Satteen, $1 75. To Agents at 25 cents less. Order size two inches smaller than waist measure over the dress.

Warner Bros. 763 Broadway, N.Y.

Chilton County Courier.

By BROOKS AND MARTIN.

ADAPTABILITY.

As a general thing, lads have their own ideas concerning the occupation they desire to follow in life, and are greviously disappointed if circumstances prevent them from following the bent of their inclinations. It is true that the natural bent is of service in helping to decide on a calling for life. And yet, come to think of it, it is very hard to pick out the tastes that were born with us, and those that come by education. Daniel Webster would have followed the sea if his father had not turned his mind in an opposite direction. He set his two boys to argue cases with one another. His first case was in behalf of a captive woodchuck, which they had in a trap. Zeke was for drowning it, and made out a very good case. But when it came Daniel's turn he put quite another face on the question. His appeal was so effective that the old man roared out "Zeke, do you let that woodchuck go!" A great seedsman and florist said he never took any interest in plants until he bought a geranium to help sell his painted flower pots.—That one went off so quickly that he bought two more and placed in his window, which were likewise quickly sold. From these small beginnings grew up a large and prosperous business. He was settled in life before he began the study of plants and flowers, but he carried his practical knowledge to a rare extent.—And yet he began without any particular "fancy for it." The fact is, there is a wonderful adaptability in the human mind to almost anything resolutely required of it. Like the old Indian who was laboriously munching a very hard crust, and was asked if he liked it, he replied. "It is my victual and I will like him!" So boys, say, "It is my work and I will like him." If it is right and honorable work you will be sure to succeed.

HOGS NEED SULPHUR.

One singular fact stated in the following paragraph from the Louisiana *Home Journal*, has been repeatedly corroborated:

Whether hogs require sulphur as an essential to health, or whether it is sought by them as a condiment, may not be discovered. But one thing is true, they devour it with greed wherever it is to be found.—It is for this purpose, probably, that they will eat large quantities of soft coal, which contains a large amount of sulphur. Perhaps this is the most economical method of supplying hogs with sulphur during the winter, when they require a good deal of carbon. But in summer it is best to feed it to them in substances which contain less heat. Mustard is one of the best things for this purpose, and some of it should be sown in every pasture into which hogs are turned. If hogs are not kept in, or are in small yards, it is well to supply them with mustard that grown in the fields or highways, or to cultivate some of the best varieties for them. They will eat its leaves, its flowers, seeds and stalks.

Some years ago we had occasion to buy a large quantity of Hocking Valley (Ohio) coal. It was stored in a lot in the rear of a cotton factory easily entered by the neighbors' hogs, who were permitted to run at large in the town. On several occasions these hogs were observed to be eating the coal, and became such a nuisance that they were excluded. They appeared to select the purest lumps, or those which on the fire would yield the most tar, melting, so to speak. These hogs were, many of them, very fat, not seeming to require food.

"MEN OF STRAW."—THE ORIGIN OF THE PHRASE.

It would seem that the above designation is not exclusively applicable to the particular class of men who have borne it in more modern times—in other words, that the despicable class of individuals who, in ages gone by, have constituted the "men of straw," equally flourished and were patronized in the courts of modern Europe as in ancient Greece. We are assured, indeed, by a clever writer in one of the London quarterlies (the number we forget) that, in the courts of ancient Greece, even, a class of men answering precisely to the description given in our caption was to be found; and from the fact (notorious as it would seem) that "Athens abounded in straw shoes," the inference is pretty plain that *convenient* witnesses were by no means scarce among the highly cultivated citizens of Athens. The writer would seem to intimate, also that, as in Westminster Hall, formerly, "these 'Men of Straw' walked openly in court, with a straw in one of their shoes, to signify they wanted employment as witnesses," so the probability would seem to be that, while in the Greek courts downright perjury was manifestly connived at by the judges, so, in Christianized England, many years ago, men could easily be found to give any evidence upon oath that might be required—and hence originated the saying, "he is a Man of Straw." The custom, however, has high antiquity, and, as commented upon by the writer in the *Quarterly Review*, assumes an interest (we had almost said a fascination) not easily to be resisted. We copy his concluding remarks, verbatim, leaving to the reader to infer how full of novel an exciting matter the *Quarterly* correspondent's communication must be. "We have all heard of a race of men" (so the writer concludes his article) "who used, in former days, to ply about our own courts of law; and who, from their manner of making known their occupation, were recognized by the name of straw-shoes. An advocate or lawyer who wanted a convenient witness, knew by these signs where to find one; and the colloquy between the parties was brief. 'Don't you remember?' said the advocate—(the party looked at the *fee*, and gave no sign; but the fee increased, and the powers of memory increased with it)—'To be sure I do.' 'Then come into court and swear it!' and straw-shoes went into court and swore it." Only we might be supposed to be dealing in that mean weapon, flattery, we could mention the names of some cities nearer home where straw-shoes could be found as well as in Athens.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Judge of Probate of Chilton County until the 2nd. Monday in August next, for the building of a [illegible] two stairways to the Court House according to the plan and specifications now on file in the office of the Judge of Probate, which can be seen by calling on the Judge of Probate. The Commissioners reserve to themselves the right to receive, or reject any proposals offered, and to select from the number of proposals those whom they think competent to carry out the plan and specifications.

H. J. Callen
Judge of Probate

July 10th., 1877.

TAX-SALES.

Notice is hereby given that to satisfy the State and County Taxes due the State of Alabama and the county of Chilton for the year 1876 I, A. C. Ward, under and by virtue of the power invested in me as Tax Collector of Chilton county, will on the 4th. Monday of July, it being the 23rd. day thereof, 1877, and from day to day thereafter until the whole is disposed of, proceed to sell, between the legal hours of sale at the court house door in Clanton Alabama, to the best bidder for cash, all the taxes and costs due thereon be sooner paid, the following described Real Estate to-wit:

Huggins J. M.
½ Sec. 14 T 23 R 13
State and County Tax $3,80
Cost $2,50

Jones, J. W.
S ½ of S E ¼ Sec 8 T 21 R 13
State and County Tax $2,62½
Cost $2,50

Kelley, Elizabeth,
E ½ of S E ¼ and S E ¼ of N E ¼ Sec 28 T 24 21 R 13
State and County Tax $3,50
Cost $2,50

Searbrough, J. A.
W ½ of S W ¼ and S E ¼ of S W ¼ Sec 4 T 21 R 15
State and County Tax $2,10
Cost $2,50

Brewer, Betsie
N W ¼ of N W ¼ and S W ¼ of S W ¼ and S E ¼ of N W ¼ Sec 4 T 23 R 15
Tax $1,40
Cost $2,50

Ray, Mrs. H.
S ½ of S E ¼ and N E ¼ of S E ¼ Sec 11 T 21 R 14
Tax $3,24½
Cost $2,50

A. C. WARD,
TAX COLLECTOR CLANTON,
Chilton County, Alabama. July 22nd. 1877.

CAMPBELL and COOK.

DEALERS IN

WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

Clanton, Ala.

Announcements.

FOR SHERIFF.

We are authorized to announce the name of John T. Cook as a candidate for Sheriff at the August election.

We are authorized to announce the name of James W. Dunlap as a candidate for Sheriff at the August election.

We are authorized to announce the name of Brantly W. Garner, (better known as Dick Garner) as a candidate for Sheriff at the August election.

FOR TAX COLLECTOR.

We are authorized to announce the name of W. L. Campbell as a candidate for Tax Collector at the August election.

We are authorized to announce the name of Mr A. C. Ward as a candidate for Tax Collector.

We are authorized to announce the name of Seaborn Jones as a candidate for Tax Collector at the August election.

We are authorized to announce the name of W. A. Gray as a candidate for tax Collector at the August Election.

For Tax Assessor.—We are authorized to announce the name of Benjamine A. Barbour as a candidate for Tax-Assessor at the August election.

We are authorized to announce the name of William A. Smith as a candidate for the office of Tax Assessor at the August election.

The Many Friends of W. F. Claughton hereby announce his name as a candidate for re-election to the office of County Treasurer at the August election, to be held on the 6th day of said month.

For County Commissioner.

We are authorized to announce the name of J. O. Smith, for the office of County Commissioner.

We are authorized to announce the name of F. M. Vines, for election o the office of County Commissioner.

The many friends of J. T. Roper, announce his name as a Candidate for Tax Assessor of Chilton County, at the August election.

We are authorized to announce the name of K. Wells as a candidate for County Commissioner of Chilton County.

We are authorized to announce J. C. Gardner as a candidate for County Commissioner of Chilton County.

We hereby announce the name of J. W. Foshee as a Candidate for County Commissioner. He is an old citizen, and would be the right man in the right place.

Many Friends.

J. B. EDWARDS, S. K. JONES

EDWARDS & JONES,

Attorneys at Law,

AND

SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY

Clanton, Ala.,

Will be assisted in all cases of importance in the Circuit and Chancery Courts by Col., R. W. Cobb, of Helena, Ala.,

Chilton County Comet

New Series | CLANTON, ALA. | FRIDAY, SEPTEMBE 7 1877 | Vol -2

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September.

This is the first month of the nominal Autumn, and happily for us there comes with it weather which is very comfortable. Take it as a whole, the Summer now ended has been anything but oppressive.

The warm days began early and have continued with but few interruptions, but we have had but little stifling heat. The rains hereabouts have not been quite frequent enough to satisfy the thirst of vegetation, yet the crops through the country are good, and the weather has thus far been favorable for their gathering. Large as the crop is there is promise of a full demand for our cereals, for the harvest in England has not been an average one. The war in which Russia is engaged, and which promises, if it lasts, to tax her resources of men and material to the utmost, has prevented the gathering of a large harvest in that country, and interferes seriously with the sale of what they have gathered. The outlook for the farmer, for the carrier, and for the merchant among us is therefore hopefull, and we may expect to see business picking up this Autumn. The country is unquestionably in a better condition as to trade than it has been for several years past, though the progress to general prosperity must be slow.

THE BOY ON THE FARM.

A contemporary paints the boy on the farm, wading in mud and snow to feed the stock, hauling manure cleaning out ditches, and doing many other disagreeable things through winter. In spring he is plowing, rain or shine, and planting in all kinds of weather. In summer he is perspiring over the culture of the crops and the harvest. Fall finds him still harvesting in heat and dust for a season, and then comes the threshing with its heat and rush and choking clouds of dust.

"Life on the farm," says our contemporary, "is but one constant burden." And he adds:

"Under these conditions he is apt to form resolutions to fit himself for other purposes or professions in life, whenever he finds it in his power to do so."

We are willing to admit that this picture is not easily overdone—there is not enough in it, however. Everything has two sides to it, as a general rule, and farm life is no exception. Our contemporary has given but one side in this case—the darkest side. He has entirely left out of his picture the bright sunshine, the salubrious air, the sweet songs of birds, the fragrant flowers, the fruit-laden hillsides, the fresh vegetables, the sweet-scented meadows, the waving grain fields, the stalwart frame, the strong muscles, the active limbs, the sound mind in a healty body—lovely nature in her purest, freest aspect, and the farmer's independence of the rest of the world, do not enter into that picture. The farmer has hardships, must toil, often late and early, but he has his pleasures and enjoyments, such as the city cannot afford.

Besides, does the boy who sighs for some other calling, and looks longingly towards the city, ever think of the toil and disappointment that await him there?

Should he be a physician? No man he call his own—may morn, day eve, noon or midnight, alike summon him from his studies to duty, ready instead of the luxurious ease of growing means to labor all his days, with uncertainties and miseries without number, and the substance to be a lawyer? Toil—perplexities, brain wearing

toil—await him there; and crime, in all its hideousness, must be continually arrayed before him.

Would he be a merchant? Tramp, tramp—forever on his feet behind the counter from early morn until long after the friends he left on the farm are soundly sleeping, and then, perhaps, some weary hours over tedious columns of cruel figures that refuse to "prove." And the dread of panics and the doubts and fears of speculation!

There is no use talking, boys; there is toil everywhere. The world is on the move, and those who would succeed in it must move too. There is no bed of ease on which to float up to eminence; but on the farm each bitter has its sweet, and nature comes in with her sweetest, brightest smiles to cheer the farmer on. Besides, there is no riper field, among all of earth's great callings, for advancement and general improvement—no smoother road to eminence—than the farm presents to-day. *Mobile Register.*

MAMIE'S FRIEND.

A correspondent of the Chicago Times, writing from Fort Fetterman, Wyoming, says that on the 25th of May the party with whom he was travelling through the Big Horn county heard firing as if a skirmish was going on at a short distance.—The next day they heard the same sounds, and carefully started to investigate, and came upon a band of 35 Indians, who retreated after a few shots. The cold, dead bodies of three Indians were found, and several ponies. Pushing on they found, resting among the huge rocks that had been his fortress, a man who had fought alone for two days against this band of murderous savages. He was young and fine looking, and his face was as calm as if he had died in his home many hundred miles away. He was pierced by thirteen balls, and his clothing was soaked by his life blood. In his hand he held the picture of a beautiful young girl, the photograph on the reverse side bearing the name of a firm in Chicago.—Attached to the picture was a lock of light, silky hair, tied with a ribbon. On his finger was a plain gold ring engraved, "To Mamie," and the word "Mizpah." On the photograph was written the lines:—

For deep in his heart where the shadows fall,
Is the grave of a love that is past recall,
And over it a face rose-wreathed and fair,
Will rise from the shadows to haunt him there.

None knew who the dead man was, or whence he came, but the last thought and last look of earth had been for "Mamie," whether she was wife, sister, or sweetheart, no one knew, and burying him there far away from [illegible] for their unreturning dead one, the picture and curling tress of fair golden hair, were laid upon his breast. No monument marks the place, but cut deep into the mountain pine that sighs and moans above him were the words: "Mamie's Friend, killed May 26 1877," and sadly, quietly leaving him alone upon the wild mountain side, the party resumed their march toward the west.—*Ex.*

THE STARS.

Of the thousands of stars which have been studied, the distance of only twenty is at present known with astronomical precision. Among these, Sirius has long been the most notable—a sun 2688 times larger than our own, surrounded by a system of heavenly bodies [illegible] which are already known, and the task from its [illegible] the Polar star, which is a double star, distant [illegible] miles, and [illegible] miles and [illegible] [illegible] a year.

versed by light in seventy-one years and eight months, so that the luminous ray which reaches us in 1877, must have started out in 1806.

Capella might have been extinguished in 1806, but it would now be visible; or, it might go out to-day, and yet the inhabitants of the earth would continue to be witnesses of its light until 1946. These are the stars that are nearest to us the others being incomparably more remote. There are stars whose light cannot reach the earth in less than 100, 1000, or 10,000 years, though light travels at the rate of 185,000 miles per second. To traverse the sideral world, of which we form a part, (the Milky way) light takes 15,000 years; and to reach us from certain parts of the nebulæ, it must travel for three hundred times that period, or five million of years. Such, by means of the discoveries made by modern astronomy, are the dimensions actually measured in the general constitution of the universe.

Miss Ada L. White, the daughter of the Lord Mayor of London, was married a short while since with an enormous amount of ceremony, at St Paul's Cathedral. The young lady was attended by sixteen brides-maids, and had a wedding-cake so large that it had to be cut with a silver sword specially manufactured for the purpose.

Malleability of Gold.—Mr. A. E. Outerbridge, Jr., of Philadelphia Assay Office, has recently given an example of the infinite divisibility of matter by exhibiting before the Franklin Institute some thin films of gold obtained by electric deposition upon copper and afterward detached. These pieces of gold leaf were transparent, and gave a green color to transmit light. Mr. Outerbridge has thus produced films of gold so thin that one grain of the mettle would cover nearly four squar feet. This is 10,000 times thinner than ordinary writing paper and 2,787,000 of such films together; would make only one inch in thickness.—*Ex.*

The Bovines.—If a loaded revolver were placed at my head and I was given one minute in which to name the most useful piece of four-legged furniture, I should unhesitatingly answer—The cow, and have 45 seconds to spare. In speaking of the cow I embrace also the ox and the bull. The ox is used on the farm in place of a steam engine. He is faithful as a box of pills, and somewhat slower than lightning. A man who has driven an ox team all his life is selected as a pall bearer at funerals, as he never gets ahead of the procession. The bull is chiefly celebrated for his disposition, which is cut goring, and gathered in quite [illegible]. He generally wears an earring in his nose, and has curiosity to [illegible]

[illegible] Professor while lecturing [illegible] to a junior class, related, in illustration of his subject, an account of an explosion of gunpowder in one of the army trains during the late war, on which occasion, he said the horses were blown off their shoes. "But this," he added, "was an extreme case."

The careless ease rusheth through the darkness toward the door and stubbeth his cigar against the panel thereof; whereas the prudent man cautiously paweth on each side of the open door and knocketh the tooth into the bottomless pit of his stomach by coming into sudden contact with the door's edge.

A young Indian girl who had curiously watched the process of marking barrel heads in a flouring mill in [illegible], Minn., [illegible] one day, and [illegible] possession of the [illegible] [illegible] her big face with the words [illegible] chosen, and recalled the [illegible] great delight, but to the [illegible] of Ellsworth, who [illegible] an old [illegible] and had not [illegible]

L. A. THORNTON

"OLD FOGY" S[illegible]

ARE Just in receipt of a large and well selected [illegible] for any given [illegible] NEW GOODS. Come all who have not violated [illegible] noted the [illegible] ments, and all who have and renew your faith, and [illegible] will, let him come with money and partake freely [illegible] WINE for a price. And as ye would have men do [illegible] so to us.

GOOD NEWS

OLDTIMES RENE[illegible]

HALL, EZEKIEL & Co. S[illegible]

STREET, MONTGOMERY

DEALERS IN

HARDWARE, IRON, STEEL, C[illegible]

ARE SELLING GOODS CHEAPER THAN HAS EV[illegible]

Read for yourself, and when you come to MONT[illegible] ourself. We are selling a first-class Grangers Axe [illegible] any man may well be proud of.

BAR IRON.....
PLOW STEEL.....
TRACE CHAINS.....
WELL BUCKETS.....
GRINDSTONES.....
SPADES AND SHOVELS.....
A FIRST CLASS HEAVY CAST COOK STOVE.....
Complete with all furniture for use.
Hubs Spokes and Rims cheaper than were ever sold [illegible]
To country merchants. We offer special in[illegible] find it to their interest to call and examine our [illegible] where. Don't forget the number, 98 Commerce [illegible]

Spring Season to be Fully [illegible]

AT

POLLAK AND CO[illegible]

On Saturday MARCH 24[illegible]

Our new and extensive STORE with an im[illegible]

For the Spring Seas[illegible]

ALL our Departments have been enlarged and [illegible] now out for the Season, and every Novelty in our line [illegible] soon as any appear in the Northern Markets. We [illegible] York who pays special attention to the wants of this [illegible] tion of the public to our Complete Milline[illegible] both for the Wholesale and Retail Trade [illegible]
OUR Wholesale Department on [illegible] contain large and more complete lines of [illegible]

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods

Millinery and Fancy Goo[illegible]

Shoes Clothing.

Gents' Furnishing [illegible]

Straw and Fur Hat[illegible]

Than ever before. Our prices will compete with those of any New York [illegible] ers. And Merchants can save both time and money by selecting from this [illegible] a near home. Samplessent by Mail and orders promptly attended to.

POLLAK & Co. Montgomery Alabama

W. L. CAMPBELL.

DEALER IN

WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

Clanton, Ala.

BARBER SHOP. Montgomery Ala.

Having opened a new [illegible] shop opposite Market House, in Monroe street, a few doors below J. A. Thigpen & Co.'s Ice House, I am prepared to wait upon all with dispatch and [illegible] Have first-class barbers and warrant satisfaction.

JACK HERCHMER.

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render myself. Now, Bell, your pony will take me to your uncle's in five minutes, I'm your man."

"Poor Charley couldn't do it," answered the lady.

"Then I'll make other arrangements. By the by, "I'll meet you at the villa."

From the drawing room the young man rushed to the stable.

"Pat," said he, "give me a horse—a good one."

"Sorra the horse we've got in the stable, except the black, and he belongs to a gentleman that came just before ye. Och, but he's a good one, your 'anner—2:40 to a cint."

"I'll borrow," said Traverse, jumping on his back. "Tell Bell to drive the gentleman to the villa, and he shall have the horse again."

"But yer 'anner!" remonstrated the hostler.

In vain. Traverse put spurs to the horse and was off like a thunderbolt.

"Oh, wirra, wirra, wirra, what'll become of me? I'm ruined intirely!"

Shortly after Mrs. Leslie rang for her phæton, and at the same time Mr. Champion, the old bachelor, rang for his horse. The pony phæton came round to the front door, and at the same time the young widow stepped lightly into phæton.

"All right," she said to Pat, with a smile, nodding and taking the reins.

Give him his head."

"Och, it's all wrong," said Pat, keeping a tight hold on the reins.

"Your carriage can take two inside."

"Very well, but I came alone."

"You've got to take a passenger."

"What do you mean?"

"Oh, wirra—your brother has been stealing a horse."

"Stealing a horse?"

"Yes, this gentleman's, and he said you were to take him to the villa, to get the horse back again."

"Very singular," said the widow; "but William was always very eccentric."

At this crisis Mr. Champion appeared.

"My horse ready?"

"Jump in, sir."

"I didn't come in a carriage."

"In wid ye," shouted the hostler.

"Take a seat beside me, if you please, sir," said the widow, with her most fascinating smile.

Mr. Champion approached the step to inquire the meaning, when the hostler seized him with a vigorous hand and thrust him into the phæton, while the pony, startled by the movement, dashed off at a run.

Poor Captain Champion! Here was a situation! A confirmed old bachelor bodily abducted by a fascinating young widow. The captain had to lend his assistance to the young lady in managing the pony, who was shortly reduced to his usual slow and quiet; for his assistance Mrs. Leslie told him that in a few minutes he should be in possession of his horse, which had been borrowed by a gentleman. This was all the explanation she vouchsafed. She required in turn to be made acquainted with the name of her companion, after giving her own.

In a few minutes the captain began to be somewhat at ease—in fact, he began to like his position. He had never sat so near a pretty woman in his life. He began to ask himself whether, if the proximity was so pleasant for a few moments, a constant companionship might not prove agreeable. While her attention was engaged on her pony, he had an opportunity to survey her features. Her large, dark and luminous eyes seemed to be literally swimming in their liquid lustre. Her eyes were as soft and blooming as the sunny side of a peach. Her profile was strictly Grecian, and her parted lips showed a row of pearls as white as snow. The most delicately tapered fingers, encased in French kid, closed upon the reins, and the varnished tip of a dainty boot indicated a foot that Cinderella might have envied.

"Do you live far from here, madame?" said the captain.

"Not very far. The pony can mend his pace if you are in a hurry."

"Not for the world. The pace seems to be a fast one."

The widow turned those bewitching eyes of hers upon the old bachelor and smiled.

It was all over with him. When he sprang out at the villa and touched the fingers of the widow as he assisted her to alight, his heart was irretrievably lost.

A red-faced old gentleman, in a dressing gown, recived them at the door.

"My friend, Captain Champion," said the old gentleman. "Walk in—warm day."

"Very," said the captain.

And indeed his looks seemed to corroborate his statement, for he was as red as a peony.

The captain and the old gentleman were chatting together familiarly, and the former felt himself completely at home.

...spent in this man-

...ner his host excused himself, and then the bachelor was left alone.

A dreamy reverie was interrupted by the sound of voices in the hall. The captain easily recognised the widow's, and a glance through the half open door showed him that her companion was a handsome young gentleman.

"There, dear Bell," said the young man, "don't scold me any more. I will not do so again. Give me a kiss."

A hearty smack followed. It was a veritable genuine kiss—the captain saw and heard it. A pang shot through his heart.

"The only woman I could ever love," said he to himself, "and she is engaged."

The widow tripped into the room. If she was pleasing in her carriage dress, she was perfectly bewitching in her drawingroom attire. Champion could now see the whole of that fairy foot.

"My dear sir," said she, "your horse is at your service now."

Champion arose.

"But," she added, "if you will stay and take dinner with us my uncle will be very much delighted, and I shall be highly pleased.

"The coquette!" thought Champion. "I am obliged to you, madam, but I have an engagement," he said.

"Then we cannot hope to detain you, sir, but you must allow me to present you to my brother."

The handsome young man made his appearance, and shook hands with the bachelor.

"That's the horse-thief, captain," said the widow, laughing.

The young man apologized and explained the circumstances which impelled him to take the liberty.

"I'm sorry," he added, "that we cannot improve the acquaintance thus casually made by enjoying your company at dinner. I am sorry you are otherwise engaged."

"Why, as to that," said the captain, drawing off his gloves, "your offer is too tempting, and I feel compelled to accept it."

So his horse was remanded to the stable and he stopped to dinner. After dinner they had music, for Mrs. Leslie played charmingly. Then he was persuaded to stay to tea, and in the evening secured ten minutes *tete-a-tete* with the widow, in a summer house overgrown with Madeira vines, and inhabited by a spider and six earwigs.

It was ten o'clock when he mounted his horse to return to Boston, but it was bright moonlight, and he was quite romantically inclined.

The next morning he repeated his visit, and the next, and the next. In short, the episode of the borrowed horse produced a declaration and an acceptance, and though years have passed away, the captain has had no cause to regret his ride with the widow in the pony phæton.

What the Birds Accomplish.

The swallow, swift and nighthawk are the guardian of the atmosphere. They check the increase of insects that otherwise would overload it. Woodpeckers, creepers and chickadees are the guardians of trunks of trees. Warblers and fly-catchers protect the foliage. Blackbirds, crows, thrushes and larks protect the surface of the soil. Snipe and woodcock protect the soil under the surface. Each tribe has its respective duties to perform in the economy of nature; and it is an undoubted fact that, if the birds were all swept off the face of the earth, man could not live upon it; vegetation would wither and die; insects would become so numerous that no living thing could withstand their attacks. The wholesale destruction occasioned by grasshoppers, which have lately devastated the West, is undoubtedly caused by the thinning out of the birds, such as grouse, prairie hens, etc., which feed upon them. The great and inestimable service done to the farmer, gardener and florist by the birds is only becoming known by sad experience. Spare the birds and save your fruit; the little corn and fruit taken by them is more than compensated by the quantities of noxious insects they destroy. The long persecuted crow has been found, by actual experience, to do far more good by the vast quantities of grubs and insects he devours, than the little harm he does in the few grains of corn he pulls up. He is one of the farmer's best friends. — *N. Y. Home Journal.*

English Betting and Bookmaking.

The turf legislation of 1874 seems rather to have intensified than "put down" betting." At the present time more money changes hands in the betting ring and in the clubs devoted to the use of betting men than was the case before the member for Glasgow brought in his bill. It is no exaggeration to say that since the racing of the present year began at Lincoln, a larger number of both betters and book-makers have been seen on our race courses, and more bets have been made than in any previous year, and greater sums of money, also, in the name of "stakes" are now competed for by the owners of race horses. Last year about a quar... of a million sterling was register... this country, and 2,504 horses ... tests. It is a remar... too, that information ... horse racing is now ... than it ever was befo... metropolis there is one daily paper entirely devoted to horse-racing and other pastimes, and all the London daily papers keep a "prophet" or a "tipster," the *Times* excepted, and even that leviathan of the press, if it does not prophesy itself, gathers into a focus and annotates what is said on the chief race meetings by its contemporaries; while the provincial daily papers find that the payment disbursed for sporting intelligence and diurnal *tips* amounts during the year, to a considerable sum of money—as much as a thousand pounds per annum, it is said, falls to the pen under this head by any provincial journal. In addition to gleaning the sporting inteligence of the daily newspapers, many private gentlemen keep boys at Newmarket, and this year a larger number of officers and other men on leave than usual have made it their duty to be on the Derby and the more important race-courses.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

—A French lady, residing in Bedford, Mass., forty-one years of age, recently gave birth to her seventeenth child. She has sixteen children now living.

THE NORTHERN FARMER.

O favors every year made new!
O gifts with rain and sunshine sent!
The country overruns our due,
The fullness shames our discontent.

We shut our eyes, the flowers bloom on;
We murmur, but the corn-ears fill;
We choose the shadow, but the sun
That casts it shines behind us still.

God gives us with our rugged soil,
The power to make it Eden-fair,
And richest fruits to crown our toil
Than summer-wedded islands bear.

Who murmurs at his lot to-day?
Who scorns his native fruit and bloom?
Or sighs for dainties far away,
Beside the bounteous board of home?

Thank heaven, instead, that Freedom's arm
Can change a rocky soil to gold,
That love and generous lives can warm
A clime with Northern ices cold.

Genteel Work.

A prodigious amount of laziness, false pride and greed are concealed under this phrase. Many thousand hands are to-day idle, waiting for something to do. And in spite of commercial depression the country has work waiting, enough for a million of hands. The farmers are calling for help, the trades are deficient in first-class workmen; our kitchens are poorly supplied with domestic service; and yet the market-place is full of the unemployed. Why?

If a merchant advertises for a book-keeper a hundred competent persons step forward at once. If an author seeks an amanuensis, he must choose between as many eager applicants. Every government officer who controls the appointment of clerks has more names on his list than there are details in a month's work. The demand is for something that will not soil the hands, that will not start perspiration, that will secure a livelihood without involving much exertion.

Genuine hard work is regarded as only semi-respectable. Men do not seek work; they look for a "situation," in which they may avoid work. They do their best to maintain the appearance of enjoying elegant leisure. But if an absolute sinecure cannot be found, they endeavor to give their employments an air of dignity, of repose, of freedom from homely fatigues. In a word, they seek a "light" business.

This false standard of respectability indicated by the word "genteel," degrades manhood. Young men are ashamed of that which should be their glory. It is not he who does the least for the most money, who can wear the best clothes while at his daily avocation—whose business involves the least strenuous effort; it is not he that is the most to be respected. The salary without real labor is a disgrace. Partial idleness, however concealed under a show of business, is a misfortune, and if purposely indulged in, a shame not to be countenanced. Clean hands that will not engage in genuine labor, are already covered with a stain that water will not wash out.

The refinement that draws back from manual employment, and prefers mental dawdling is a sham, and should not have social recognition. Better be a grimy blacksmith, doing thorough work, than a titled offier enjoying a large income as a return for nominal services. Better be a day l...rer than a pensioned loafer. Better be earning a comfortable live... by the sweat of one's face on a farm, than depending on th... or a kitchen, than work in an ove...uncertainty of desk be a carpet-bowled city. Better scribe or pl... than a hair-splitting

We would ... this evil spirit of "genteel" fashion might be exorcised, driven out of common conversation, expelled from popular thought, and cast down from its shameful throne of power. Its way is anti-Christian, and its cry is the old one, "What have we to do with thee, thou Jesus of Nazareth?" There is not a gentleman in the land who does not wish to be let alone. They ought to be stirred up.

The Power of Will.

It has been said that a man can do anything he resolves to do. This must, however, be taken with the limitation that he shall resolve to do only things that are possible. To resolve to climb to the moon will certainly not take him to that interesting satellite; and to resolve that he will grow eleven feet high will not carry his scalp to that attitude above his stockings. Still the saying is a deserved tribute to the will, as a force; for the will is a force, and a tremendous one at that, sometimes; it cannot be seen or handled; it is invisible, intangible, inaudible; but yet it is a power, because it sets other powers and agencies in motion, and accomplishes great things through them. There are two kinds of will power—the aggressive and the passive. The former generally takes the form of what we call enterprise; it dares to invade fields hitherto unexplored, or to essay objects that appear impossible of execution, and show the world how much can be done with little means; it is the chief element in the constitution of such men as Napoleon, Alexander, and Cromwell.

—The fish are dying by thousands in Croton lake.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

—A man eighty-one years old has started a writing school at Newport, R. I.

—The late Dr. Hall, of Burlington, Vt., originated the school use of blackboards.

—Boulder county, Colorado, is said to have mines of every mineral found in America.

—The town of West Newbury, Massachusetts, with a population of 2,300 has only four paupers.

—The cost of the Paris Exposition of 1878 is estimated at 35,313,000 francs, or about $7,062,000.

—At Toronto, Canada, the newsboys have a temperance lodge. The first one organized, with eighteen active members.

—The Erie Canal is 363 miles long, with 84 locks, 650 feet fall and 43 rise. It's construction cost one and a half millions sterling.

—It is reported that many of the wheat fields in the vicinity of London, Ont., will yield as high as thirty bushels to the acre.

—The Chicago *Times* says there are 30,000 laborers out of employment in that city and 10,000 unemployed clerks and book-keepers.

—A statue of Shakespeare, ten feet high, and modeled by Herr Von Muller, has just been cast at Munich for erection in a park at St. Louis, Mo.

—H. H. Honore, Fred Grant's father-in-law, has gone into bankruptcy owing two millions and a half, of which almost a million is unsecured.

—The emigrants from the Un... Kingdom to this country in 1776 num... bered 54,554, and the emigrants from this country to the United Kingdom, 54,697.

—Miss Von Hillern has succeeded in her attempt to walk fifty miles in twelve hours at Portland, Me., with seven minutes and twenty-three seconds to spare.

—The Musical Exhibition which it was proposed to hold in 1878 at Bologna, is postponed until 1879, in order not to clash with the Paris International Exhibition.

—Somebody estimates that there are 12,000 dentists in active service in this country, who use annually half a ton of pure gold, besides cheaper filling material.

—The *London, Edinburgh*, and *Quarterly* reviews do not restrict themselves to notices of new books only. The first article in the last *Edinburgh* is a notice of two works published eight years ago.

—Prof. Fritzsche, Director of the Russian observatory at Pekin, has compared his experience of the climate with the five-year observations of the Jesuits there in 1757-'62, and finds no evidence of any change.

—At the present time, 4,000,000 Hindoo and 100,000 Mohammedan children are attending schools in India, and 50,000 to 60,000 of them are receiving instruction up to the English University standard.

—Last year, in France, out of 306,000 young men drafted for the army, there were from 500 to 600 who did not respond. In Germany, during the same year, out of 406,000 drafted 40,000 neglected to respond.

—The commissioners of the District of Columbia have appointed Commodore Van Rensselaer Morgan, late of the Confederate Navy, as inspector of work and repairs on roads and streets in the District of Columbia.

—The destruction of sheep in Califo... nia by the recent drought is estimated at 2,500,000 head, or two-thirds of the sheep in the State. Many of the great sheep herders abandoned 7,000 to 10,000 in the mo...

...A. Cheseb... Isaac B. and Jacob ... twins, of Rochester, New H... will be eighty-nine years old next ... ber. They were born in that town, ... always lived together, and enjoy ... good health that they bid fair to be... centenarians.

—More than five milli... cans of co... are now packed in Main... annually, a... sold in every part of the w... orld, yield... a business to the State of ... bout $1,50... 000, and giving a profitable ... employm... to from eight to ten thou... and peo... during the packing season.

—A blue ash tree seven ... et in ... cumference and eighteen feet ... n heig... its top having previously been ... cut ... was recently dislodged by a ... vol... stream in Ohio, floated 340 yards ... again took root, six feet above the ... sent level of the creek, and is now d... well.

—The number of letters stolen ... the English Post-office is enor... mous. Sixty thousand missing letters were applied for last year, of which 20,000 were recovered, leaving 40,000 unaccounted for, and the officials are convinced that not one-half of the letters lost are ever applied for.

—Burlington, Iowa, is trying to get rid of the tramp harvester nuisance by prosecuting the steamboat officers who land them. It is said that a fine of $300 was imposed on a steamboat company for putting them ashore at that point, charging the company with illegally landing paupers.

—Red tape is illustrated by the fact that a charge of $1,129 against General Scott for contingent expenses at his headquarters in New York has been regularly brought down on the books of the Auditor since 1816 until the present day. The Auditor now advises Secretary McCrary to relieve the General from his liability.

—In the last twenty-one years the Sydney Mint, in Australia, has coined and issued more than $7,000,000 sovereigns, and the Melbourne Mint has coined and issued nearly 7,000,000 sovereigns since it was opened to the public in 1871. These two branch mints together coined and issued in 1876 as many as 3,727,000 sovereigns, which is a larger number than the sovereigns coined in the same year at the mint in London.

AGRICULTURAL.

Cost of Grain.—After carefully charging our crops with all the later experiences in them, a fair proportion of all the manure applied, interest upon investment in land and implements and for taxes and incidentals, we find that our corn costs us (for these items alone) twenty-eight cents per bushel, our oats sixteen, and our wheat eighty-four cents. In valuing commercial fertilizers we have more than once adverted to the fact that their constituent parts are worth just what they will cost in open market, and that each crop exhausts or uses up a certain proportion of ammonia, potash and phosphoric acid. Professor Atwater estimates that the amount of these ingredients absolutely needed to form one bushel of wheat is thirty-three cents; of oats, sixteen cents; of corn, twenty-three cents; If to our former estimate for labor, etc., we add in increase the cost of one bushel of corn to fifty-one cents, oats thirty-two, and wheat one dollar and eighteen cents, the closeness with which these figures approximate to present prices may well lead our farmers to doubt whether it pays to raise grain.

Borers in Apple Trees.—The borer is one of the most destructive enemies of young apple trees. It is a white grub that enters the tree just at the surface of the ground, and by perforating the bark and wood always injures and sometimes proves fatal to the tree. A small round hole from which dust is ejected indicates its presence. The grub may be cut out with a knife, or he may be killed by thrusting a small wire into the hole. The eggs are laid in June, and the trees should be carefully examined this month, as the borer, if neglected, often kills a tree in a short time. But prevention is always better than cure. It is said that if the trunks of the trees are washed with a strong solution of soft soap they will not be attacked by the borer. Others recommend saturating a cloth with the same solution and wrapping it around the tree close to the ground. Still others say, surround the tree at the base with ashes. In large orchards of young trees it might be of advantage to build fires among the trees at night in the month of June, as this will in a measure, destroy the beetles which deposit the eggs.

Feed for Chickens.—Fill a bin with corn meal, oat meal, middlings, each fifty pounds, and bran ten pounds; add and thoroughly incorporate with the lot three ounces bone meal and one ounce best Cayenne pepper. Put a pan of thick milk on the stove till the whey is formed and it is scalding hot; add meal to make a stiff batter, salt a little and bake in a slow oven four hours. If in setting nests you find clear eggs add two or three of them to the mixture before baking. If you can afford it add eggs anyway. This cake, wet with either milk or water, or crumbled dry, is the most economical feed that can be given. Economical, not for price, but because it gives the birds growth material in perfection, and in a shape that permits waste from neither loss nor fomentation. Enough can be made at once to last a week. If sour milk is not obtainable make a soup of a few scraps of meat boiled to rags; add potato parings, then add meal and bake as before.

Iron in Grain.—There are few physicians who do not recommend iron in a multitude of diseases, and especially in chlorosis. Many health reformers and hygienists have opposed this practice declaring there was quite enough iron in grain, when we did not remove it all by our process of grinding.

It is pleasant to see this view coming up among scientific physicians. A writer in a French medical journal says that the ordinary preparations of iron are not absorbed in any large quantity into the blood when given as a medicine, and that a preferable mode of getting this mineral is in bread made from such grains as are known to contain an abundance of it.

The flour of oats and wheat, when not bolted too closely, are better than pure fine flour—and contains more iron.

Raising Calves.—It is possible to raise calves without giving them fresh new milk; for with a little skimmed milk and hay tea they will thrive almost if not quite as well as upon the pure lacteal fluid. Fifty years ago Sir James Stewart Denham of Scotland, instituted experiments in raising calves with hay tea, taking them from their mothers when three days old, and these experiments were eminently successful. Two pounds of hay was steeped in twenty quarts of water, and then boiled down one-half, and to this was added a quart of skimmed milk. In some instances molasses was added also to give sweetness, and the calves not only thrived upon this diet, but preferred it to fresh milk.—*Farmers' Union.*

Green Food for Hens.—A daily ration of green food is actually necessary for laying hens. Vegetables, either cooked or raw, are much relished also, and serve in some measure to supply the place of green diet. Onions chopped fine and mixed with their food are exceedingly wholesome, and if not a cure are certainly preventive of disease in many instances. Growing chickens are ever more anxious for green food than laying hens. They crave it, and when necessary to be housed from it on account of inclement weather, it should be provided for them. There is no green food so wholesome for them as onion tops cut up fine.

Thoroughbreds.—"Thoroughbreds" result from breeding a pair of animals of similar characteristics whose offspring is bred in the same way, generation after generation, for a long period—the longer the better—without the intervention of animals of different traits or families. "Fullbloods" are the result of breeding thoroughbred males with native or common females, and so on for four or five generations. Of course a continuance of the practice will give better results in the sixth or seventh generation than in the fourth.

HUMOROUS.

A Fine Point of Etiquette.—T... finest point to which etiquette may ... carried was recently illustrated by o... friend Hyacinth, who announced t... possibility of his going to Greenwo... on Decoration day.

Hyacinth has a soldier brother buri... in that cemetery, and Mrs. H. suggest... that if he did go, he should provi... himself with flowers to deck "de... Will's" grave.

Late in the day he returned.

"Did you go to Greenwood?" ask... Mrs. Hyacinth.

"Yes."

"Well, I'm real sorry you went ... without any flowers to put on Will... grave," said the kind hearted lit... woman.

"Oh, never mind," said the cou... placent Hyacinth—"I left my visitin... card."

Perhaps brother Will was just as we... pleased with this delicate mark of a... tention.

A man made a bet that he would pa... twenty-five men over Waterloo Bridg... London, without toll being taken fro... them, and he won. He marshaled h... men and asked the tollman in a nor... chalant way to count them. As soon ... the last man had passed the turnsti... and all were walking briskly away, h... entered into a dispute with the tollma... as to the number that had passed. "Twenty-five," said the tollman. "... vow it was twenty-seven," asserted th... other. The dispute lasted until the la... man was out of sight, when the specu... lator paid his half-penny and said "Well, after all, it is no matter of mine. Good morning."

A minister was once riding through a section of the State of South Carolina where custom forbade inn-keepers to take pay from the clergy who stayed with them. The minister in question took supper without prayer, and ate his breakfast without prayer or grace, and was about to take his breakfast when "mine host" presented his bill. "Ay, sir," said he, "I am a clergyman!" That may be, responded Boniface; "but you came here; slept like a sinner and ate and drank like a sinner, and now you shall pay like a sinner."

Quite Another Thing.—Scotch beggar woman (enlisting tourist's sympathy): "She's in Hieland, and she's in a strange toon, and somebody's stolet her fiddle, and she'll no ken hoo tae mak' her bread."—Tourist: "Well, my good woman, I pity your case, but——."—Old Woman: "Burn ta case, moon, it's ta fiddle she's wild aboot!"—*Judy.*

It is so warm in some countries that the people are compelled to ride in wagons whose axles are devoid of grease. The peculiar noise made by the wheels turning on the dry axles makes the rider's blood run cold to hear it, and this is the only way they can keep themselves cool during the hot spells.

A minister going to visit one of his sick parishioners, asked him how he rested during the night. "Oh, wondrously ill, sir," he replied, "for mine eyes have not come together these three nights." "What is the reason of that?" said the other. "Alas! sir," said he, "because my nose was betwixt them."

"I don't know what you mean by not being an Irishman," and a gentleman who was about hiring a boy, "but you were born in Ireland." "Och, your honor, if that's all," said the boy, "small blame to that. Suppose your cat would have kittens in the oven, would they be loaves of bread?"

"Hic jacet" said Mrs. Partington, musingly, as she put down the dictionary, "and it means, 'Here lies!' Dear, dear, what one may do, and never know it. I suppose I must have kicked Jacet more'n a thousand times during the last political champagne, and never suspicioned it."

"Which is the most valuable—experience or instinct?" was the subject up for discussion at a country debating society recently. One member said experience teaches us to back up to a hot stove when we are cold, but when our coat-tails catch fire instinct is best.

"My dear," said an affectionate wife to her husband, as she looked out of the window, "do you notice how green and beautiful the grass looks on the neighboring hills?" "Well," was the unpoetic response, "what ... would you have it at this time of year?"

They were at a dinner party, and he remarked that he supposed she was fond of ethnology. She said she was, but she was not very well, and the doctor had told her not to eat anything for dessert except oranges.

"I always think," said a reverend guest, "that a certain quantity of wine does a man no harm after a good dinner." "Oh, no, sir," replied his host, "it is the uncertain quantity that does the mischief."

Josh Billings says: "Paupers suffer less than misers do; the man who don't kno whare he is going to git his next dinner, suffers less than the one who is anxious to kno how mutch it is going to kost him."

A naturalist claims to have discovered that crows, when in flocks, have regularly organized courts, in which they sit around and try offenders—a sort of crow-bar, so to speak.

A little girl philosopher who was taking lessons on the piano, illustrates the rule of home government by saying, "Ma, she works the pedals, but pa he makes most of the music."

The papers relate an anecdote of a beautiful young lady, who had become blind, having recovered her sight after marriage. It is no uncommon thing for people's eyes to be opened by matrimony.

...ER FARMER.

...made new!
...and sunshine mine!
...me our due,
...mes our discontent.

...the flowers bloom on;
...the corn-ears fill;
...dow, but the sun
...mes behind us still.

...our rugged soil,
...ake it Eden-fair.
...to crown our toil
...redded islands bear.

...his lot to-day?
...native fruit and bloom?
...ies far away,
...nteous board of home?

...stead, that Freedom's arm
...ocky soil to gain,
...nerous lives can warm
...orthern ices cold.

...steel Work.

...amount of laziness,
...greed are concealed un-
Many thousand hands
waiting for something to
...pite of commercial de-
...untry has work waiting,
million of hands. The
...lling for help, the trades
in first-class workmen;
...re poorly supplied with
...ce; and yet the market-
the unemployed. Why?
...t advertises for a book-
...dred competent persons
at once. If an author
...nuensis, he must choose
many eager applicants.
...ment officer who controls
...ent of clerks has more
...list than there are details
work. The demand is for
...t will not soil the hands,
start perspiration, that
livelihood without involv-
...rtion.
...rd work is regarded as
...spectable. Men do not
...hey look for a "situation,"
...y may avoid work. They
to maintain the appear-
...ving elegant leisure. But
...e sinecure cannot be found,
...or to give their employ-
...of dignity, of repose, of
...m homely fatigues. In a
...eek a "light" business.
standard of respectability
...y the word "genteel," de-
...hood. Young men are
that which should be their
...s not he who does the least
...t money, who can wear the
...s while at his daily avoca-
...e business involves the least
...effort; it is not he that is the
respected. The salary with-
...labor is a disgrace. Partial
...however concealed under a
...siness, is a misfortune, and
...ly indulged in, a shame not
...tenanced. Clean hands that
...ngage in genuine labor, are
...vered with a stain that water
...ash out.
...nement that draws back from
...mployment, and prefers men-
...ling is a sham, and should not
...ial recognition. Better be a
blacksmith, doing thorough
...an a titled office enjoying a
...ome as a return for nominal
Better be a day-laborer than
...ned loafer. Better be earning
...table livelihood by the sweat of
...e on a farm or a kitchen, than
...ng on the uncertainty of desk
an overcrowded city. Better
...rpenter than a hair-splitting
...lisee.
...this evil spirit of "genteel"
...ight be exorcised, driven out
...s conversation, expelled from
...hought, and cast down from
...ful throne of power. Itsway
...ellum, and its cry is the old
...hat have we to do with thee,
...us of Nazareth?" There's not
...in the land who does
...to be let alone. They ought
...rred up.

The Power of Will.

...been said that a man can do
...g he resolves to do. This must,
...r, be taken with the limitation
shall resolve to do only things
...e possible. To resolve to climb
...moon will certainly not take him
interesting satellite; and to re-
...hat he will grow eleven feet high
...ot carry his scalp to that attitude
...his stockings. Still the saying is
...rved tribute to the will, as a force;
...e will is a force, and a tremendous
that, sometimes; it cannot be seen
...ndled; it is invisible, intangible,
...ible; but yet it is a power, because
...s other powers and agencies in
...n, and accomplishes great things
...gh them. There are two kinds of
power—the aggressive and the pas-
The former generally takes the
of what we call enterprise; it
...to invade fields hitherto unen-
...ed, or to essay objects that appear
...ssible of execution, and shew the
...ld how much can be done with little
...ns; it is the chief element in the
...stitution of such men as Napoleon,
...ar, and Cromwell.

...The fish are dying by thousands in
...ston lake.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

—A man eighty-one years old has started a writing school at Newport, R. I.

—The late Dr. Hall, of Burlington, Vt., originated the school use of blackboards.

—Boulder county, Colorado, is said to have mines of every mineral found in America.

—The town of West Newbury, Massachusetts, with a population of 2,300 has only four paupers.

—The cost of the Paris Exposition of 1878 is estimated at 35,313,000 francs, or about $7,062,000.

—At Toronto, Canada, the newsboys have a temperance lodge. The first one organized, with eighteen active members.

—The Erie Canal is 363 miles long, with 84 locks, 650 feet fall and 48 rise. It's construction cost one and a half millions sterling.

—It is reported that many of the wheat fields in the vicinity of London, Ont., will yield as high as thirty bushels to the acre.

—The Chicago *Times* says there are 30,000 laborers out of employment in that city and 10,000 unemployed clerks and book-keepers.

—A statue of Shakespeare, ten feet high, and modeled by Herr Von Muller, has just been cast at Munich for erection in a park at St. Louis, Mo.

—H. H. Honore, Fred Grant's father-in-law, has gone into bankruptcy owing two millions and a half, of which almost a million is unsecured.

—The emigrants from the United Kingdom to this country in 1776 numbered 54,554, and the emigrants from this country to the United Kingdom, 54,697.

—Miss Von Hillern has succeeded in her attempt to walk fifty miles in twelve hours at Portland, Me., with seven minutes and twenty-three seconds to spare.

—The Musical Exhibition which it was proposed to hold in 1878 at Bologna, is postponed until 1879, in order not to clash with the Paris International Exhibition.

—Somebody estimates that there are 12,000 dentists in active service in this country, who use annually half a ton of pure gold, besides cheaper filling material.

—The *London, Edinburgh,* and *Quarterly* reviews do not restrict themselves to notices of new books only. The first article in the last *Edinburgh* is a notice of two works published eight years ago.

—Prof. Fritzsche, Director of the Russian observatory at Pekin, has compared his experience of the climate with the five-year observations of the Jesuits there in 1757-'62, and finds no evidence of any change.

—At the present time, 4,000,000 Hindoo and 100,000 Mohammedan children are attending schools in India, and 50,000 to 60,000 of them are receiving instruction up to the English University standard.

—Last year, in France, out of 306,000 young men drafted for the army, there were from 500 to 600 who did not respond. In Germany, during the same year, out of 406,000 drafted 40,000 neglected to respond.

—The commissioners of the District of Columbia have appointed Commodore Van Rensselaer Morgan, late of the Confederate Navy, as inspector of work and repairs on roads and streets in the District of Columbia.

—The destruction of sheep in California by the recent drought is estimated at 2,500,000 head, or two-thirds of the sheep in the State. Many of the great sheep herders abandoned 7,000 to 10,000 in the mountains.

—Isaac B. and Jacob A. Chesebrough, twins, of Rochester, New Hampshire, will be eighty-nine years old next December. They were born in that town, always lived together, and enjoy good health that they bid fair to carry to centenarians.

—More than five million cans of corn are now packed in Maine annually, and sold in every part of the world. It is a business to the State of about $1,000,000, and giving a profitable employment to from eight to ten thousand persons during the packing season.

—A blue ash tree seven feet in circumference and eighteen feet high, with its top having previously been broken off, was recently dislodged by a freshet stream in Ohio, floated 240 miles, and again took root, six feet above the present level of the creek, and is now doing well.

—The number of letters stolen from the English Post-office is enormous. Sixty thousand missing letters were applied for last year, of which 20,000 were recovered, leaving 40,000 unaccounted for, and the officials are convinced that not one-half of the letters lost are ever applied for.

—Burlington, Iowa, is trying to get rid of the tramp harvester nuisance by prosecuting the steamboat officers who land them. It is said that a fine of $300 was imposed on a steamboat company for putting them ashore at that point, charging the company with illegally landing paupers.

—Red tape is illustrated by the fact that a charge of $1,129 against General Scott for contingent expenses at his headquarters in New York has been regularly brought down on the books of the Auditor since 1816 until the present day. The Auditor now advises Secretary McCrary to relieve the General from his liability.

—In the last twenty-one years the Sydney Mint, in Australia, has coined and issued more than $7,000,000 worth, and the Melbourne Mint has coined and issued nearly 7,000,000 sovereigns since it was opened to the public in 1871. These two branch mints together coined and issued in 1876 as many as 3,727,000 sovereigns, which is a larger number than the seventy coined in the same year at the mint in London.

AGRICULTURAL.

COST OF GRAIN.—After carefully charging our crops with all the later experiences in them, a fair proportion of all the manure applied, interest upon investment in land and implements and for taxes and incidentals, we find that our corn costs us (for these items alone) twenty-eight cents per bushel, our oats sixteen, and our wheat eighty-four cents. In valuing commercial fertilizers we have more than once adverted to the fact that their constituent parts are worth just what they will cost in open market, and that each crop exhausts or uses up a certain proportion of ammonia, potash and phosphoric acid. Professor Atwater estimates that the amount of these ingredients absolutely needed to form one bushel of wheat is thirty-three cents; of oats, sixteen cents; of corn, twenty-three cents; If to our former estimate for labor, etc., we add in increase the cost of one bushel of corn to fifty-one cents, oats thirty-two, and wheat one dollar and eighteen cents, the closeness with which these figures approximate to present prices may well lead our farmers to doubt whether it pays to raise grain.

BORERS IN APPLE TREES.—The borer is one of the most destructive enemies of young apple trees. It is a white grub that enters the tree just at the surface of the ground, and by perforating the bark and wood always injures and sometimes proves fatal to the tree. A small round hole from which dust is ejected indicates its presence. The grub may be cut out with a knife, or he may be killed by thrusting a small wire into the hole. The eggs are laid in June, and the trees should be carefully examined this month, as the borer, if neglected, often kills a tree in a short time. But prevention is always better than cure. It is said that if the trunks of the trees are washed with a strong solution of soft soap they will not be attacked by the borer. Others recommend saturating a cloth with the same solution and wrapping it around the tree close to the ground. Still others say, surround the tree at the base with ashes. In large orchards of young trees it might be of advantage to build fires among the trees at night in the month of June, as this will in a measure, destroy the beetles which deposit the eggs.

FEED FOR CHICKENS.—Fill a bin with corn meal, oat meal, middlings, each fifty pounds, and bran ten pounds; add and thoroughly incorporate with the lot three ounces bone meal and one ounce best Cayenne pepper. Put a pan of thick milk on the stove till the whey is formed and it is scalding hot; add meal to make a stiff batter, salt a little and bake in a slow oven four hours. If in setting nests you find clear eggs add two or three of them to the mixture before baking. If you can afford it add eggs anyway. This cake, wet with either milk or water, or crumbled dry, is the most economical feed that can be given. Economical, not for price, but because it gives the birds growth material in perfection, and in a shape that permits waste from neither loss nor fomentation. Enough can be made at once to last a week. If sour milk is not obtainable make a soup of a few scraps of meat boiled to rags; add potato parings, then add meal and bake as before.

IRON IN GRAIN.—There are few physicians who do not recommend iron in a multitude of diseases, and especially in chlorosis. Many health reformers and hygienists have opposed this practice declaring there was quite enough iron in grain, when we did not remove it all by our process of grinding.

It is pleasant to see this view coming up among scientific physicians. A writer in a French medical journal says that the ordinary preparations of iron are not absorbed in any large quantity into the blood when given as a medicine, and that a preferable mode of getting this mineral is in bread made from such meals as are known to contain an abundance of it.

Brown flour of oats and wheat, when not ground too closely, are better than pure white flour—and contains more iron.

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A FINE POINT OF ETIQUETTE.—The finest point to which etiquette may be carried was recently illustrated by our friend Hyacinth, who announced the possibility of his going to Greenwood on Decoration day.

Hyacinth has a soldier brother buried in that cemetery, and Mrs. H. suggested that if he did go, he should provide himself with flowers to deck "dear Will's" grave.

Late in the day he returned.

"Did you go to Greenwood?" asked Mrs. Hyacinth.

"Yes."

"Well, I'm real sorry you went off without any flowers to put on Will's grave," said the kind hearted little woman.

"Oh, never mind," said the complacent Hyacinth—"I left my visiting card."

Perhaps brother Will was just as well pleased with this delicate mark of attention.

A MAN made a bet that he would pass twenty-five men over Waterloo Bridge, London, without toll being taken from them, and he won. He marshaled his men and asked the tollman in a nonchalant way to count them. As soon as the last man had passed the turnstile and all were walking briskly away, he entered into a dispute with the tollman as to the number that had passed. "Twenty-five," said the tollman. "I vow it was twenty-seven," asserted the other. The dispute lasted until the last man was out of sight, when the speculator paid his half-penny and said: "Well, after all, it is no matter of mine. Good morning."

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S. M. Pettengill & Co.'s Advertising Agency.

This Agency has a world-wide fame. It has earned and enjoyed this honor for nearly the life-time of a generation. It has secured and long enjoyed the confidence of the newspaper press of the land. Mr. S. M. Pettengill, the head, has long been eminent for tact, talent, urbanity, and high business honor. In advertising he has expended to the benefit of advertisers over twelve millions of dollars, and has largely assisted in making the fortunes of a large number of his customers. He is Agent for more than 7,000 newspapers. Pettengill's Agency, with branches in Boston and Philadelphia, is the largest Advertising Agency in the world, and the oldest in this country. It offers special inducements to business men who wish to advertise. Advertising has become a positive necessity to success. A man out of business for three years, and who comes back, could no more do business in the old style than a last year's chicken could get back into its shell. Judicious advertisers make large fortunes, if they have a good article, and know how to trade. Men who build up a great business, must do it through the press. A business man can go into Pettengill's fine rooms, consult with the influential press of the land, make satisfactory terms with prominent papers, decide the manner in which advertisements shall be printed, close a contract with publishers in all the cities of the Union, from Bangor to San Francisco, from St. Paul to New Orleans, and do it actually cheaper, without leaving the office, than he could if he should visit each of the cities in person, Practical knowledge is needed to advertise successfully. This comes only from long and successful experience. The best and most appropriate mediums must be selected. The matter must be displayed properly. Men must know what amount of money to lay out in advertising, know when to lavish and when to contract. Just here, the valve of the Agency comes in. Men who offer their services to conduct advertising for a house, to be of any use, must possess talent, ability, and probity. Mr. Pettengill is a practical printer. He knows all about newspapers. He has proved himself one of the most successful advertisers of the age. By fair, honorable, and liberal dealings, he has won the confidence of the press everywhere. He is prompt in his payments, perfectly responsible, makes large contracts, and can make better terms with the papers than an individual can do. Publishers know that his check is ready for any amount of space he contracts for. He can select for advertisers the papers best suited to their trade. He can guide in regard to the setting-up of the matter, and see that the advertisement has the best location. All his great facilities are placed at the disposal of his customers without charge. Pettengill's Agency is centrally located, being opposite the new U. S. Post Office, 37 Park Row, N. Y.; 10 State Street, Boston; and 701 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia. The business is done on a perfect system. On file are all the leading periodicals —daily, weekly, monthly,—both of the United States and the British provinces, ready for inspection. Advertisers can know at any time whether their contracts are being carried out. Information concerning advertising is cheerfully given. Contracts are made for advertisements in any and all papers in the land. Estimates and costs of insertions are given without charge. Connected with the New York Agency is a fine reading-room, free to all business men. Prudent men do their advertising as they do their other business. They do not deposit in shaky banks. They do not take policies in a life insurance company that cannot pay expenses. Men want sound banks. They carry life policies in a company that has repute and success. If they are in trouble, they call in eminent counsel, who know what to do or how to do it. It is on these principles that Pettengill's Agency has attained its high repute. It has made the fortunes of many of its customers, as well as its own. Its high mercantile honor is its capital. It keeps up with the times. It offers its unsurpassed facilities for advertising to all business men who wish to make their trade known in all the land.—*Boston Watchman and Reflector, July 1st, 1875.*

—The Governor of California receives in salary and perquisites, $9,000. The assessor of San Francisco makes $25,000, and the county surveyor $15,000 annually.

—Thirty thousand acres of land have been purchased in Henderson county, North Carolina, for a Catholic colony of sixty-five families, most of them from the North.

The Channels of Life

From the human system bear the same relation to it as sewers do to a city. They carry off the waste, the refuse which it is essential to remove in order to prevent disease. One of the most salutary effects of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is to restore activity of the bowels when these organs are derelict in their duty. The bilious and dyspeptic symptoms which accompany constipation are also remedied by this sterling alterative. Its gently cathartic action has the effect of removing impurities with would otherwise pollute the system and its tonic influence is exhibited in an increase in vital power. It renews appetite, soothes and invigorates the nerves, prevents and remedies malarial fever, and is a first-rate remedy for dyspepsia.

SONGS OF BEULAH—the new Sunday-School Singing-book—price 35 cts.; $30 per hundred. LEE & WALKER, 1115 Chestnut St., Philad'a.

Rheumatism Quickly Cured.

"Dunlap's Rheumatic Remedy," the great *Dental Medicine*, will positively cure any case of rheumatism on the face of the earth. Price 50 cents a bottle, six bottles, $2. Sold by all Druggists. Send for circular to Helphenstine & Bailey, Druggists, Washington, D. C.

Mothers! Mothers! Mothers!

Don't fail to procure MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for all diseases of teething children. It relieves the child from pain, cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, by giving relief and health to the child, is best to the mother.

PENSIONS, J. L. PENTZMAN, 769 Walnut St., Phila., Pa. Late Chief of Div. Pension Office. Send for Circular.

VEGETINE.

An Excellent Medicine.

SPRINGFIELD, O., Feb. 16, 1877.

This is to certify that I have used VEGETINE, manufactured by H. R. Stevens, Boston, Mass., for Rheumatism and General Prostration of the Nervous System, with good success. I recommend VEGETINE as an excellent medicine for such complaints.

Yours very truly,
C. W. VANDEGRIFT.

Mr. Vandegrift, of the firm of Vandegrift & Huffman, is a well-known business man in this place, having one of the largest stores in Springfield, O.

Our Minister's Wife.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Feb. 16, 1877.

MR. H. R. STEVENS.

Dear Sir,—Three years ago I was suffering terribly with Inflammatory Rheumatism. Our minister's wife advised me to take VEGETINE. After taking one bottle, I was entirely relieved. This year, feeling a return of the disease, I again commenced taking it, and am being benefited greatly. It also greatly improves my digestion. Respectfully,

MRS. A. BALLARD.
1611 West Jefferson Street.

Safe and Sure.

MR. H. R. STEVENS.

In 1873 your VEGETINE was recommended to me; and, yielding to the persuasions of a friend, I consented to try it. At the time I was suffering from general debility and nervous prostration, superinduced by overwork and irregular habits. Its wonderful strengthening and curative properties seemed to affect my debilitated system from the first dose; and under its persistent use I rapidly recovered, gaining more than usual health and good feeling, since then I have not hesitated to give VEGETINE my most unqualified indorsement as being a safe, sure, and powerful agent in promoting health and restoring the wasted system to new life and energy. VEGETINE is the only medicine I use, and as long as I live I never expect to find a better. Yours truly, W. H. CLARK,
120 Monterey Street, Alleghany, Penn.

VEGETINE.

The following letter from Rev. G. W. Mansfield, formerly pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Hyde Park, and at present settled in Lowell, must convince every one who reads his letter of the wonderful curative qualities of VEGETINE as a thorough cleanser and purifier of the blood.

HYDE PARK, MASS., Feb. 15, 1876.

MR. H. R. STEVENS.

Dear Sir,—About ten years ago my health failed through the depleting effects of dyspepsia; nearly a year later I was attacked by typhoid-fever in its worst form. It settled in my back, and took the form of a large deep-seated abscess, which was fifteen months in gathering. I had two surgical operations by the best skill in the State, but received no permanent cure. I suffered great pain at times, and was constantly weakened by a profuse discharge. I also lost small pieces of bone at different times.

Matters ran on thus about seven years, till May, 1874, when a friend recommended me to go to your office, and talk with you of the virtue of VEGETINE. I did so, and by your kindness passed through your manufactory, noting the ingredients, &c., by which your remedy is produced.

By what I saw and heard I gained some confidence in VEGETINE.

I commenced taking it soon after, but felt worse from its effects; still I persevered, and soon felt it was benefiting me in other respects. Yet I did not see the results I desired till I had taken it faithfully for a little more than a year, when the difficulty in the back was cured; and for nine months I have enjoyed the best of health.

I have in that time gained twenty-five pounds of flesh, being heavier than ever before in my life, and I was never more able to perform labor than now.

During the past few weeks I had a scrofulous swelling as large as my fist gather on another part of my body.

I took VEGETINE faithfully, and it removed it level with the surface in a month. I think I should have been cured of my main trouble sooner if I had taken larger doses, after having become accustomed to its effects.

Let your patrons troubled with scrofula or kidney disease understand that it takes time to cure chronic diseases; and, if they will patiently take VEGETINE, it will, in my judgment, cure them.

With great obligations I am
Yours very truly,
G. W. MANSFIELD,
Pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

VEGETINE

Prepared by

H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.

Vegetine is Sold by All Druggists.

RUPTURE,

NO ONE IS SAFE WHO HAS A RUPTURE,

no matter how insignificant he may consider it, for every man who has died from it once flattered himself that it was but a trifling ailment, and every man who now suffers from it and the injury of trusses to such an extent that life has no enjoyments once regarded it as unworthy special attention. It is not a standstill affliction. It is steadily progressive, even unto death, and he is wise who takes the necessary steps to be effectually relieved of it before the day of suffering and gloom comes upon him.

Dr. Sherman,

By his application, in his method of cure, avoids the injuries it seems to inflict, and restores the parts injured to natural vigor and healthfulness.

The cure is effected by Dr. Sherman's method without an operation, simply by external local applications, both mechanical and medicinal, made daily by the patient, who can perform any kind of labor during the treatment with safety from the danger of inflamed rupture, and without interfering with the cure. References given to gentlemen in the city who have been cured. A large number of original photographs, exhibiting the condition of patients before and after cure, can be seen at the office. Terms moderate. Consultation free. Those from the country can receive treatment and return for home on the same day. Books, with photographs of bad cases before and after cure, mailed for 10 cents.

DR. SHERMAN MAY BE CONSULTED AT HIS OFFICES, 859 BROADWAY, N. Y.

25 Snowflake cards and elegant case, with name 10c. W. F. ELLOWS & CO., North Chatham, N.Y.

SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE LIVER PILLS FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS

The Penn Mutual Life Insurance Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA.

PURELY MUTUAL.

Incorporated in 1847. Assets, $3,949,004.87.

SAMUEL C. HUEY, President.

The PENN is strictly mutual. Its surplus is returned to its members every year, thus giving them insurance at the lowest rates. All its policies are forfeitable for their value.

Endowment Policies issued at Life Rates.

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H. S. STEPHENS, Vice President.

BUTTER how to make, pack, preserve & COLOR. Harmless Reliable. Book sent to Dairymen. Mfrs. S. SMITH, 108 Arch St., Philada., Pa.

$10 : $1000 invested in Wall Street Stocks, makes fortunes every month. Book and free explaining everything. Address BAXTER & CO., Bankers, 17 Wall Street, New York.

$55 to $77 a Week to Agents. $10 Outfit Free. P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

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...EDTKE & CO., Sole Manufacturers of "ANAKESIS," Box 3501, New York.
Beware of Counterfeits! In buying the "ANAKESIS" from Druggists, be careful to get the genuine article. Observe that the signature of "F. S. D." is on each end of the box.

DYKES' BEARD ELIXIR ... moustache, whiskers, ... MATHAN W. PITTS, ... U. S. Claim Attorney, Washington, D. C.

Compound Oxygen Treatment

This ... system of medication confined in its action to mere limits, being oxygen magnetized. It is the ... powerful vitalizer of the human body ever known ... discovers it should cure a greater variety of ... ills, of ... larger proportion of patients than any other agent ... ing years of large experience fully confirm the ... ation. The subscribers unite their forces to make ... known and available to the sick the wonderful ... ties of the Compound Oxygen. It is the ... surest and cheapest remedy in the world ... Let all ... scrofulous, dyspeptics, paralytics, (recent), ... and all ... discouraged invalids, send for our ... chure of ... pages, which contains many ... wonderful but ... true ... and best of testimonials. Mailed free. ... G. R. STARKEY, A.M., M.D., STARKEY & PALEN, ... E. Penn Pl. ... Girard St., Phila.

PENSIONS ... ENTITLED, ... AT ... EVERY SOLDIER ... entitled to the U. S. Government ... ...ons that wound, loss of a finger, rupture or hernia, ...rious Value of the legs, Feet or any disease will ... ...y pension. Also Pensions increased and NEW ... ...LAWS. "THE BOYS IN BLUE," an 8-page ... ...thly paper for Soldiers, $2 ... a year. Every ... ...ldier ... Full ... and directions ... ...ms, with stamp, ... MATHAN W. PITTS, ... U. S. Claim Attorney, Washington, D. C.

PENSIONS—No matter how slightly disabled ... Insurance now paid. Advice and circular free. McMICHAEL, Att'y, 707 Sansom St. Phila. Pa.

— Rose Flour Toilet Soap! —
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A ... discovery! — A new soap ... ! It ... ...ens, and whitens the skin, best ... ...ing (...) ... properties, and is ... for the bath, nursery, and general ... It ... perfumed, and sold ... ...ere at ... price. Registered in Patent ... the manufacturers, ... VAN HAAGEN & CO., Philada.

HEAVEN HELPS THOSE WHO help themselves. The spirit ... ...ers ... ...

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...We have been requested to ask those who can spare the time to meet at the grounds on next Tuesday morning, to assist in clearing them off.

We understand that our County election will be contested by some of the old officers. We have not learned the grounds of contest but believe it is upon some irregularity in some of the boxes. There maybe sufficient grounds to have the election declared void, but there was never a freer vote cast than by our people at their last County election. Although we were disappointed that some of the men whom we wished to have elected, were defeated, yet we would dislike to see the expressed wish of the majority of the people set at naught, and we hope that if the election is set aside, the men who were the choice of the people will be ...elected to fill the offices.

It is thought by many that the public well in front of the Court House, contains a large proportion of sulphur. No one uses it for drinking purposes, on account of the unpleasant taste. The water tastes to us as if it is strongly impregnated with sulphur. We hope that upon an analysis it will prove to contain a sufficient amount of medicinal properties to be beneficial.—More anon.

Judge A. G. Trimble made his appearance very unexpectedly in Clanton on last night, after an absence of several months. He has not yet forgotten how to curse Tuskegee.

We make our appearance in a different form this week, after a suspension of several weeks, and as business is inproving, we hope hereafter to issue regularly. We think our present form is much more convenient, both to our readers and to us, and we hope that our friends will be enqually as well, if not better pleased with us, since donning our new garb. We will say to our subscribers, that we will continue their subscriptions over as many issues as we have failed to send them papers.

A Masonic Lodge has been organized, and established at this place. The following officers have been elected and installed:

W. D. Sartor,	W. M.
J. S. Edwards,	S. W.
H. J. Callen,	J. W.
L. D. Lanier,	Sec'ty.
J. A. Dudley,	Treas.
R. S. Stewart,	S. D.
J. S. Johnson, Jr.,	J. D.
William Wright.	Tyler.

The Lodge meets the first Saturday night in each month.

John Wesley Hardin's father, says the Dallas (Texas) Herald, was a preacher who lived in Southwest Texas. As a boy he was remarkably quiet, and gave no evidence of the terrible passions which, in after life, made him thirst for blood. When almost sixteen years of age, and while the state was under military rule, a darkey on his father's place provoked him, and he shot him. For this he was arrested and placed under guard of some soldiers who started to Huntsville with him. As he was only a boy they did not watch him very closely, and at night lay down to sleep. Hardin arose in the night and killed every one of them. This outlawed him. His next act was the murder of Jack Holm, out of which grew the Sutton and Taylor troubles, Hardin siding with the Taylors. His father and brother became mixed up and were taken out and hung in Western Texas. From this time on he was a desperador of the worst order. Missouri and Kansas became the field of operation, and before he left them he added many more to the death list. In those States there are at present large rewards offered for him. From there he came back to Texas, and kept the border in a state of terrorism. His last murder was the killing of Webb, the Deputy Sheriff of Brown county, at Comanche. It is estimated that in various sections of the country there are over twenty thousand dollars of rewards offered. Hardin is a young man, about twenty seven or twenty eight years of age, five feet eight inches and one-half in height, weighs one hundred & fifty pounds, has flaxen hair, blue eyes, and not an unpleasing countenance.

Tax Sale.

Notice is hereby given that to satisfy the taxes due the State of Alabama and the County of Chilton for the year 1876, I, A. C. Ward, under and by virtue of the authority invested in me as Tax Collector of the County of Chilton, will on Thursday, October 4th. 1877, proceed to sell, between the legal hours of sale at the Court House door in Clanton, to the highest bidder for cash, unless the taxes and costs due are sooner paid, the following described real estate town:

One house and lot in Clanton Ala. levied on as the property of J. M. Dawson. Taxes and costs due by said J. M. Dawson 4. 40
Printers fee 2. 00

N E ¼ of S W ¼, E ½ of N E ¼ Sec. 2 T 21 R 13. levied on as the property of R. W. Green. Taxes and costs due by said R. W. Green 8. 84
Printers fee 2. 00

A. C. WARD,
Tax Collector of Chilton County

SHERIFF'S SALE!!
of
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE!!

Under and by virtue of an execution, issued out of the Chancery Court of Bibb County, State of Alabama, to satisfy a decree rendered in said court, at its Fall Term 1874, in favor of the Defendant in the cause of Olive Garner, et.al. Complainants, versus J. C. Gardner, Defendant, I will proceed to sell to the highest bidder for cash, before the Court House door in Clanton, on the 1st. Monday in October 1877, it being the 1st. day of said month, the hereinafter described lands levied upon as the property of Olive Garner, to-wit:

N E ¼ Section 35 T 22 R 12 N W ¼ of Section 35 T 22 R 12 S W ¼ of Section 35 T 22 R 12. N E ¼ of SE¼ Section 35 T 22 R 12. W½ of S E ¼ of Section 35 T 22 R 12 N E ¼ of N W ¼ of Section 3 T 21 R 13. S ½ of E ½ of S E ¼, 20 acres of Section 27 T 22 R 12. N E ¼ of N E ¼ of section 34 T 22 R 12. N W ¼ of Section 34 T 22 R 12. S W ¼ of S W ¼ of Section 26 T 22 R 12. S E ¼ of S W ¼ of Section 3 T 22 R 12. E ½ of N E ¼ of Section 3 T 21 R 12. W ½ of NE ¼ of Section 3 T 22 R 12 S W ¼ of N W ¼ of Section 2 T 21 R 15 N W ¼ of N W ¼ of Section 36 T 22 R 12. N E ¼ of Section 36 T 22 R 12.

W. L. Campbell.
Sheriff of Chilton County.

Under and by virtue of an execution issued out of the Circuit Court of Chilton County, State of Alabama, on the 25th. April 1877, in favor of A. J. Rich versus James Thomas I will proceed to sell at public outcry before the Court House door at Clanton, on the first Monday in October 1877, it being the 1st. day of said month, to the highest bidder for cash, the following described Real Estate levied upon as the property of James Thomas, to-wit:

S ½ of N W ¼, N W ¼ of S E ¼ Section 5 T 22 R 13. E ½ of S W ¼, and S E ¼ of S E ¼, and W ¼ of S E ¼ Section 32 T 22 R 13.

W. L. Campbell
Sheriff.

Under and by virtue of an execution issued out of the Circuit Court of Chilton County, State of Alabama, in favor of Jacob Lavinsky against [illegible] Randolph, I will proceed to sell before the legal hours of sale at public outcry on Monday October 1st. 1877 before the Court House door at Clanton to the highest bidder for cash, the following described real estate levied upon as the property of B. F. Randolph to wit:

S W ¼ of S E ¼ and S E ¼ of N E ¼ Sec 35 T 22 R 14. The S E ¼ of Sec 14 T 22 R 14 S W ¼ of N W ¼ Sec 3 T 21 R 14.

W. L. Campbell
Sheriff.

Notice of Settlement.

State of Alabama, } Probate Court
Chilton County } Sept. 1st. 1877.
Estate of John Foshee deceased.

This day came W. D. and H. W. Foshee, Executors of said Estate, and filed their accounts, vouchers and evidences for a final settlement of said Estate.

It is ordered by the Court the first day of October 1877 be appointed a day on which to make such settlement, at which time all persons interested can appear and contest the same, if they think proper.

H. J. Callen,
Judge of Probate.

ELECTION NOTICE.

Under and by virtue of an Act approved February 8th. 1877, I, H. J. Callen, Judge of Probate in and for Chilton County, do hereby give notice that there will be an election held in the various Townships in Chilton County on the first Saturday in October 1877, for the purpose of electing three Trustees of free public schools in each Township. The Trustees now in office will give notice and act as managers of said election and report result to this office.

H. J. Callen,
Judge of Probate.

MAKE HOME HAPPY.

A Plentiful Supply of Good Reading and Beautiful Pictures WILL DO IT.

THE CINCINNATI
WEEKLY STAR,

A fine eight-page paper, with all full column, each only $1.00 per year [illegible] and is the largest [illegible] paper published for [illegible] the money. It [illegible] other good reading, every [illegible] three or four excellent original or [illegible] stories. Every subscriber also receives a copy of the beautiful engraving, The Poor the Poor Man's Friend. One such picture every week of THE STAR ILLUSTRATED ALMANAC. 25 cts. extra must be sent to pay expense of packing and mailing premiums. See our liberal terms to Agents, always the most liberal in the field, are now greater than ever. We want every club agent in the country to communicate with us before commencing work. To any person desiring to get up a club, we will send a sample copy of the picture and a canvasser's outfit, [illegible] for 20 cts. Specimen copy of paper free. Send for one before subscribing for any other.

The Star, though in no sense a party paper, has always been a rigorous advocate of the rights of all the States, and was among the first to urge the justice of local government in the South. Persons to whom we have already sent the picture, "The Poor the Poor Man's Friend," by saying so will have in its stead another excellent engraving, of same size, which we have secured for the purpose.

Any Paper without picture, One Dollar

THE STAR,
830 Walnut St., Cincinnati.

MAKE HOME PLEASANT

OUR SPACE.

Subscribe for the CHILTON COUNTY COURIER, one dollar a year.

ANOTHER RICHMOND In THE FIELD!
AT MEERTIEF'S NEW DOLLAR STORE.

Having bought my entire New Stock for Fall and Winter direct from first hands, I am enabled to give extra inducements to my customers in

DRESS GOODS, BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, AND FANCY GOODS.

In fact, if you don't see what you want, ask for it at

MEERTIEF'S NEW DOLLAR STORE.

Agents for E. Butterwick & Co.'s London and New York Fashions. An Illustrated Catalogue will be mailed to any address on receipt of two cents stamp to pay postage.

S. A. MEERTIEF.
Montgomery, Ala., Sept. 1st. 187

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
CHILTON COUNTY COURIER
By BROOKS and MARTIN
—PUBLISHED AT—
Clanton: the County Town of Chilton County

Devoted to the Interest of the Masses

The Courier is the Official Organ of the County, and the only paper published on the line of the S. & N. R. R., between Montgomery and Birmingham, and hence offers superior inducements to advertisers.

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One Dollar Per Annum in Advance.

The Courier bases its claims for support upon mutual interest—the payment of subscription by its patron, and the patron to receive value therefor

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In the market. Give it a trial before purchasing any of the old style machines. Correspondence in regard to our goods, solicited, and orders by mail promptly attended to.

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EDWARDS & JOHNSON,
Attorneys at Law
AND
SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY,
Clanton, Ala.,

Will be assisted in all cases of importance in the Circuit and Chancery Courts by Col. E. W. Cole, of Helena, Ala.,

William A. Collier
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Clanton [illegible]
Office in the Court House
Will practice in the various Courts of Chilton and adjacent counties, and in the Supreme court of the State.

DR. SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR

Chilton

New Series — CLANTON, ALA. FE...

Chilton County Courier.

BY BROOKS AND MARTIN.

A [illegible], SEPTEMBER [illegible], 18[illegible].

Our Streets.

When Clanton received its Charter of Incorporation, the people who [illegible] within the limits were exempt from road duty and required to keep the streets in a good condition.

At the last election for municipal officers of our town, men were elected whom the voters were solemnly told could serve, this was done to [illegible] the incorporation. The people [illegible] the error they committed in doing thus, if they will but [illegible] the condition of the streets. There are places on the sidewalks of our main street that are almost impassable, especially on wet weather. There should either be a Marshal, Constable and other town officers elected or appointed, or the Charter should be declared forfeited, the streets cultivated, and the people compelled to work them.

Clanton is improving daily, and will continue to do so. This is the only Town, and one of the most healthful places in the State. Our people are all clever, honest, hard-working folks—the right material to make a prosperous country.

Let us take steps, before wet weather sets in, to put our streets in proper order, and do all else in our power to build up our little city.

The Hen that Laid the Golden Egg.

We all have heard the fable of the hen that daily laid an egg of pure gold for its owner, and how the owner, in his eagerness to become rich instantly, killed the hen and found its contain, not a mine of gold, but [illegible] that which is found in ordinary hens. It is a noticeable fact that the men who are very anxious to gain a fortune by one great assertion, generally fail, and in once failing loose their energy and courage. To acquire a competence which brings with it peace and comfort, we must not labor for a day only, but for years. The young man must learn that their bread must be earned by the "sweat of the brow." When they appreciate this fact, the most difficult obstacles will have been overcome, and nothing remain but to labor and [illegible]

[illegible] out of our county election [illegible] off on the 26th of this [illegible] before Hon. H. J. Callen, [illegible] of Probate. We know but [illegible]

A Boy's Composition on Girls.

Girls is a queer kind of virmin. Girls is the only folks that has their own way every time. Girls is of several thousand kinds, and sometimes one girl can be like several thousand other girls, if she wants to do anything. Girls is alike one way; they are all like cats. If you rub 'em the right way of the hair they'll purr and look sweet at you, but if you rub 'em the wrong way or step on their tails they'll claw you. So long as you let a girl have her own way she is nice and sweet; but just cross her and she'll spit at you worse nor a cat. Girls is also like mules; they're head-strong. If a girl don't want to [illegible]

We heartily endorse the following clipped from the Montgomery Advertiser of last [illegible]. There are but few men who have not noticed the evil referred to in the following lines:

It is very difficult to estimate the cost to the community of what may be called petty criminal law. On the slightest provocation a large class of people rush to the magistrate and thence to the grand jury. The most trivial misunderstanding or affray is said to call for the aggrieved, regardless of the expense about to be saddled on the public treasury, to go and wear out a warrant. Upon proper examination most of these cases are found to have no real foundation, are unsupported by the evidence and fall to the ground. And yet they prove a source of great annoyance to judges, jurors, prosecuting officers and all concerned, while the cost to the community is, in the aggregate, enormous. In commenting upon a case of this kind in Philadelphia, the Judge said that it cost that city upwards of one hundred thousand dollars a year to dispose of the long list of trivial matters, which should never have been brought into court.

It must be explained here in justice to grand juries that they are generally only enabled to make the ...dictments are readily found to make out a strong case whether one exists or not.

But the evil of which the Philadelphia Judge speaks, is a great one and should be promptly met. In this State, while it may not cost so much, it is yet a heavy burthen on many counties. Parties are arrested on warrants so sworn out. At once a counter affidavit is made. Then each party has a host of witnesses, the number growing daily until the case is disposed of. After feeding the prisoners, going to the expense of summoning witnesses, empaneling and paying jurors and absorbing the time of the court, the cases cannot be made out. Something should be done to mitigate this evil.

Judge of Probate.

Chilton County Courier

New Series — CLANTON, ALA. FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 14 1877 — Vol-2 — NO 2

MOND In THE FIELD!

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ND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, AND NCY GOODS.

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S. A. MEERTIEF.
MONTGOMERY, ALA., SEPT. 1ST. 187

ROSPECTUS

OF THE

COUNTY COURIER

OKS and MARTIN

—PUBLISHED AT—

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ATIC IN POLITICS

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CO...

Chilton County Courier.

BROOKS AND MARTIN.

CLANTON, ALA., SEPTEMBER 14TH, 1877.

Our Streets.

Clanton received its Charter ... corporation, the people who ... within the limits were exempt ... road duty and required to keep ... streets in a good condition.

... the last election for municipal ... rs of our town, men were elect ... whom the voters were satisfied ... d not serve; this was done to ... the incorporation. The peo... see the error they commit... acting thus, if they will but ... the condition of the streets. ... are places on the sidewalks of ... main street that are almost im... able, especially in wet weather. ... should either be a Marshal, ... and other town officers elect... appointed, or the Charter should ... clared forfeited, the streets call... ads, and the people compelled to ... them.

... is improving daily, and ... continue to do so. This is the ... y Town, and one of the most ... thful places in the State. Our ... are all clever, honest, hard... ing folks—the right material to ... a prosperous country.

... us take steps, before wet weath... in, to put our streets in proper ..., and do all else in our power ... id up our little city.

HEN THAT LAID THE GOLDEN EGG.

... all have heard the fable of the ... hat daily laid an egg of pure ... for its owner, and how the own... his eagerness to become rich ... diately, killed the hen and found ... contain, not a mine of gold, but ... that which is found in ordinary ...

It is a noticeable fact that the ... who are very anxious to gain a ... by one great exertion, gen... fail, and in once failing loose ... ergy and courage. To acquire ... competence which brings with it ... and comfort, we must not labor ... day only, but for years. The ... g men must learn that their ... must be earned by the "sweet ... brow." When they appreci... that, the most difficult obsta... have been overcome, and ... remain but to labor and ...

... ult of our county election ... off on the 26th of this ... before Hon. H. J. Callen, ... Judge of Probate. We know but ... few people who do not express their ... disapprobation of the expected pro... ... in strong terms. In justice ... candidates, who are ... t in the contest, we ... the party contesting is ... mpbell. J. S. Edwards ... testing Attorney, and ... Esq., Attorney for the ... d elected. We under... ... nds of contest are that ... and precinct returns ... ded to as the law di...

... , the well-known pub... ... an assignment of ... nd effects to Isaac W. ... ber of the Sun. His ... estimated at $230,000; ... ... being Rice, ... Boston, who sup... ment with the pa... nown, but include ... ...ations—some twen... ...leable premises, ma... Mr. Leslie's prop... , Saratoga.

ELECTION NOTICE.

Under and by virtue of an Act approved February 8th. 1877, I, H. J. Callen, Judge of Probate in and for Chilton County, do hereby give notice that there will be an election held in the various Townships in Chilton County on the first Saturday in October 1877, for the purpose of electing three Trustees of the public schools in each Township. The Trustees now in office will give notice and act as managers of said election and report result to this office.

H. J. Callen,
Judge of Probate.

SHERIFF'S SALE!! of VALUABLE REAL ESTATE!!

Under and by virtue of an execution, issued out of the Chancery Court of Bibb County, State of Alabama, to satisfy a decree rendered in said court, at its Fall Term 1874, in favor of the Defendants in the cause of Olive Garner, et.al. Complainants, versus J. G. Gardner, Defendant, I will proceed to sell to the highest bidder for cash, before the Court House door in Clanton, on the 1st. Monday in October 1877, it being the 1st. day of said month, the hereinafter described lands levied upon as the property of Olive Garner, to-wit:

N E ¼ Section 35 T 22 R 12 N W ¼ of Section 35 T 22 R 12 S W ¼ of Section 35 T 22 R 12. N E ¼ of S E ¼ Section 35 T 22 R 12. W ½ of S E ¼ of Section 35 T 22 R 12 N E ¼ of N W ¼ of Section 3 T 21 R 12. S ½ of E ½ of S E ¼, 20 acres off Section 27 T 22 R 12. N E ¼ of N E ¼ of section 3 [illegible] W ¼ of Section 34 T [illegible] Section 26 T 22 R 12. S W ¼ of S [illegible] 3 T 22 R 12. S E ¼ of S [illegible] 3 T 22 R 13. E ½ of N E ¼ of Section 3 T 21 R 12. W ¼ of N E ¼ of Section 3 T 22 R 12. S W ¼ of N W ¼ of Section 2 T 21 R 15 N W ¼ of N W ¼ of Section 36 T 22 R 12. N E ¼ of Section 36 T 22 R 12.

W. L. Campbell.
Sheriff of Chilton County.

Under and by virtue of an execution issued out of the Circuit Court of Chilton County, State of Alabama, on the 25th. April 1877, in favor of A. J. Rich versus James Thomas I will proceed to sell at public outcry before the Court House door at Clanton, on the first Monday in October 1877, it being the 1st. day of said month, to the highest bidder for cash, the following described Real Estate levied upon as the property of James Thomas, to-wit:

S ½ of N W ¼, N W ¼ of S E ¼ Section 5 T 22 R 13. E ½ of S W ¼, and S E ¼ of S E ¼, and W ½ of S E ¼ Section 32 T 23 R 13.

W. L. Campbell
Sheriff.

Under and by virtue of an execution issued out of the Circuit Court of Chilton County, State of Alabama, in favor of Jacob Lavinsky against B. F. Randolph, I will proceed to sell between the legal hours of sale at public outcry on Monday October 1st. 1877 before the Court House door at Clanton to the highest bidder for cash, the following described real estate levied upon as the property of B. F. Randolph to wit:

S W ¼ of S E ¼ and S E ¼ of N E ¼ Sec 35 T 22 R 14. The S E ¼ of Sec 34 T 22 R 14 S W ¼ of N W ¼ Sec 3 T 21 R 14.

W. L. Campbell
Sheriff.

Notice of Settlement.

State of Alabama, } Probate Court
Chilton County } Sept. 1st. 1877.
Estate of John Foshee Deceased.

This day came W. D. and H. W. Foshee, Executors of said Estate, and filed their accounts, vouchers and evidences for a final settlement of said Estate. It is ordered by the Court the first day of October 1877 be appointed a day on which to make such settlement, at which time all persons interested can appear and contest the same, if they think proper.

H. J. Callen,
Judge of Probate.

Tax Sale.

Notice is hereby given that to satisfy the taxes due the State of Alabama and the County of Chilton for the year 1876, I, A. C. Ward, under and by virtue of the authority invested in me as Tax Collector of the County of Chilton, will on Thursday, October 4th. 1877, proceed to sell, between the legal hours of sale at the Court House door in Clanton, to the highest bidder for cash, unless the taxes and costs due are sooner paid, the following described real estate to-wit:

One house and lot in Clanton Ala. levied on as the property of J. M. Dawson Taxes and costs due by said J. M. Dawson ..... 4. 40.
Printers fee 2. 00

J. S. EDWARDS, J. R. JONES
EDWARDS & JONES,
Attorneys at Law,
AND
SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY
CLANTON, ALA.,

Will be assisted in all cases of importance in the Circuit and Chancery Courts by Col. B. W. Cobb, of Helena, Ala.,

L. A. THORNTON AND CO.

"OLD FOGY" So-Called.

ARE Just in receipt of a large and well selected MIXED STOCK OF NEW GOODS. Come all who have not violated the Five Commandments, and all who have and renew your faith, and ho! every one that will, let him come with money and partake freely of our pure CATAWBA WINE for a price. And as ye would have men do unto you, do ye even so to us.

GOOD NEWS!

OLDTIMES RENEWED!

HALL, EZEKIEL & Co. 98 Commerce STREET, MONTGOMERY ALABAMA.

DEALERS IN

HARDWARE, IRON, STEEL, CUTLERY, &c.

ARE SELLING GOODS CHEAPER THAN HAS EVER BEEN SOLD BEFORE.

Read for yourself, and when you come to MONTGOMERY call and see for ourself. We are selling a first-class Graegers Axe warranted for 90 cents that any man may well be proud of.

BAR IRON	6½ " "
PLOW STEEL	8 " "
TRACE CHAINS	60 cents per pair
WELL BUCKETS	40 & 50 " each
GRINDSTONES	40 "
SPADES AND SHOVELS	17.00

A FIRST CLASS HEAVY CAST COOK STOVE Complete with all furniture for use.

Hobs Spokes and Rims cheaper than were ever sold in this market.

☞To country merchants. We offer special inducements, and they will find it to their interest to call and examine our stock before buying elsewhere. Don't forget the number. 98 Commerce St., Montgomery Ala.

Spring Season to be Fully Inaugerated

AT

POLLAK AND COMPANY'S

On Saturday MARCH 24th, we will open

Our new and extensive STORE with an immense and attractive stock

For the Spring Season of 1877

ALL our Departments have been enlarged and stocked with the choicest Goods now out for the Season, and every Novelty in our line will be added to our Stock as soon as any appear in the Northern Markets. We have a resident buyer in New York who pays special attention to the wants of this trade. We invite the attention of the public to our Complete Millinery Department and both for the Wholesale and Retail Trade.

OUR Wholesale Department on the SECOND FLOOR of our new Building will contain large and more complete lines of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

Millinery and Fancy Goods,

Shoes Clothing.

Gents' Furnishing Goods

Straw and Fur Hats,

Than ever before. Our prices will compete with those of any New York Jobbers. and Merchants can save both time and money by selecting from this Stock nearer home. ☞Samples sent by Mail and orders promptly attended to.

POLLAK & Co. Montgomery Alabama.

W. L. CAMPBELL

DEALER IN

WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

Clanton, Ala.

BARBER SHOP. MONTGOMERY ALA.

Having opened a nice and neat shop opposite the Market House, on Monroe street, a few doors below J. A. DIAS & Co.'s Ice House, I am prepared to wait upon all with dispatch and attention. I have four first-class barbers and warrant satisfaction.

JACK ABERCROMBIE. 1y

THE COURIER.

CLANTON, ALABAMA.

Romance of a Spitz Dog.

N. P. S.

My story opens the brightest of June mornings upon the little city of Arline, tranquilly glittering in green and white on the shores of Lake Michigan. From the steamers that gilded quietly by, eight or ten miles off shore, Arline was a haven of summer rest, an oasis made for happy idlers, of which tired city passengers could treasure up only flitting glimpses for future sighs and dreams. A nearer approach but confirmed this rather ideal impression. The busiest part of Arline was one broad street, up which swept the unbroken lake breezes, and where the passers-by could be counted on one's fingers at any hour of the day. The rest of the place was so embowered in trees that it more nearly resembled a grove than a town. Even the quiet little river—whose arbitrary twisting drew a very satisfactory line between aristocratic and plebeian Arline—bore its country lilies to the last bridge that spanned its shallow current before it lost its sleepy identity in the lake.

Despite the forbidding shades the irrepressible sunbeams sallied into the most guarded nooks. Perhaps their rashest adventure was a surreptitious entrance into the chamber of Miss Helen Marlette through a breach in the maple boughs and a blind carelessly left aslant. With characteristic presumption they flung a golden ladder upon the wall above that sleeping lady's head, then slowly slipped downward. The warm bars fell at length upon her uncoiled hair—so black that it did not give forth even a tawny lustre—and a golden line slid athwart the handsomest nose in Arline. Upon this the lady suddenly unclosed her eyes and stared wildly at the ceiling. Then the bedroom door breezily opened, and a young lady with wide, blue eyes and a much be-frizzled blonde head burst into the room.

"Cousin Helen! Not up yet? Why, I was dressed two hours ago, waiting to see what Mr. Simmons said about the party in the morning paper. I made myself as charming as possible to him last night, though I was dying all the time to be with somebody else. But I've reaped my reward. Oh, he gave such a puff!"

By this time the blonde was critically examining the back of her dress in the mirror.

"Helen," she continued, "I knew my dress was a success, because the moment Jeanie Barrett saw me she collapsed and looked like the melancholy days the rest of the evening. What a jealous disposition that girl has! I actually pity her. Oh! I forgot to say that you were extolled as usual; but you have been to so many parties I suppose you do not care so much about it as I do," trying the effect of a white rose in her hair.

"How late is it, Saxie," Helen asked, following the girl's quick movements with an amused look, "and why so much elegance so early in the morning?"

"That's what I came to tell you about. Mamma has invited Ernest Houston to dinner, and you'd never in the world guess who's coming with him. That queer brother of his, who went out to the cannibals seven years ago."

"What, Fred Houston?"

"Yes, he came last night. I suppose I'll have to to talk to him, as Ernest is so devoted to you. It's not early, either. You'd better come down right away, or they'll be here before you'll have time for breakfast. *Au revoir!*"

The door closed, and then suddenly re-opened.

"Helen, don't wear blue this morning because I have it on. Why don't you put on your white with scarlet roses? It's so becoming. Oh, I always hated missionaries, and I know we'll quarrel. If he is my second cousin I'll not call him Fred, but Mr. Houston. I'll keep him at a distance." And the blue ruffles again whirled out.

Before Saxie's slippers had ceased to patter on the broad old stairs Helen Marlette was up and dressing, with an unusual light in her gray eyes. In sooth, the "queer brother," so lightly mentioned, had once filled that remotest corner of Miss Marlette's affections known as "first love;" and to meet one's first love after a stormy parting and a separation of seven years is enough to stir the calmest blood. Not that she dreamed of renewing that early folly. The idea of Helen Marlette marrying—well, not exactly a missionary to the cannibals, but the assistant of an Episcopal bishop in the Falkland Islands! Absurd! What if she once had shed some bitter tears, had nightly kissed and prayed over a certain face in a certain locket? Were not her eyes long since dried, the locket lost, and unnumbered flirtations heaped over that hapless fancy? "Marriage," Mrs. Marlette said, logically, "is the greatest step in a woman's life. Love is a mad caprice. To leave marriage is, therefore, to leave the greatest step in a woman's life to a mad caprice." The experience of the niece had so well proven the aunt's teachings that she unreservedly adopted them. Seven years of bellehood, moreover, are generally enough to toughen the heart to old as well as to new impressions.

If Helen, therefore, went down stairs in an unusual glow, wearing the very dress in which Saxie had told her she looked best—even with a red rose in her hair—it does not follow, nor is it to be construed, that she entertained any but feelings of pleasure, always consistent with the views of a young lady of discretion, at meeting an old acquaintance.

Ignoring her breakfast, she passed out the front door and found her aunt seated on the shady piazza that surrounded the large, old-fashioned house.

Mrs. Marlette was the relict of a once obscure and happy military officer, upon whom a successful generalship in the War of the Rebellion and the restless ambition of his wife had thrust a seat in the Senate of his country on him. When the first six years at length drew to a close he would have retired gladly to private life had not his wife goaded him on to another campaign. He died before his second term expired, and Mrs. Marlette found herself debarred by Salic institutions from taking further part in the management of public affairs. Wisely she turned her energies in the direction the infallible judgments of mankind had seen fit to leave open to them, and acted well her part as mother, aunt, and leader of society in her early home, Arline.

"Good morning, my dear," said this estimable lady on her niece's approach; "how fresh you look after your late hours!"

"She didn't look fresh till I told her Ernest was coming," Saxie said, slily.

Mrs. Marlette suddenly turned her attention to a restless little Spitz dog that had till now tugged unnoticed at her dress.

"Saxie, coax Roger around to the back yard, and tell George to keep him at the stable the rest of the day. I don't know what is the matter with him; he seems to be so vicious this morning."

"Congratulate me, auntie," said Helen; "I am twenty-four to-day."

"Congratulate!" called Saxie, still within earshot; "I should think you would rather be condoled with. Why, I felt terrible my last birthday, and I was only seventeen. I cried, and cried, till mamma promised me a diamond ring. Come, Roger, don't be so cross. You detestable dog, let go of my dress."

"I do congratalate you, my dear, and you wear your years well," Mrs. Marlette said, in her stateliest manner. "But, Helen, I have for some time felt it my duty to have a sober little talk with you, and be sure it is your welfare I have in mind when I ask you if you do not think you are old enough to marry."

"Old enough! Why, yes, of course;" the girl said slowly, turning a troubled look upon a vista of the lake shining through the trees. "But——"

"I would not urge you to this step against your inclinations, my child; I speak to you as a mother. No woman's life is complete till she marries; and, though you have had, and continue to have, opportunities that——"

"Yes, auntie, I know what you would say—opportunities other girls longed for, and opportunities I may not have again. I know, too, that there will soon be plenty of tongues to whisper 'old maid,' and 'how she fades,' when I pass by. But whom shall I marry to escape this dreadful fate?"

There was a careless misery in the girl's face and voice as she uttered these words. The world, the flesh and the devil had laid siege to her soul for many years, and she could not now make an unconditional surrender without some bitterness of spirit.

Mrs. Marlette replied briskly to her last question.

"You have the best match in Arline in your grasp this morning. Who is richer, more talented, more ambitious than Ernest Houston. Already he holds a high position in Washington, and——"

"Well," interrupted Helen, jumping up from her low seat with a little laugh; "I am wise enough to understand you. Inquiring friends may find me in the library at any time this morning."

She lightly kissed her aunt's still unwrinkled forehead, and left that lady to her embroidery.

Within an hour Mrs. Marlette's reveries were broken in upon by the coming of two young men up the serpentine gravel walk.

The elder was very dark, with handsome, regular features, and a polished, insinuating manner, strongly at contrast with the brusque, straightforward manner of his companion. The latter, though quicker in his movements, was of a much heavier build. His face, if not so handsome, was redeemed by a mouth of singular beauty. His eyes were clear and honest. Altogether, he might have proved a less agreeable companion, but perhaps a better friend than the other.

"Aunt Cecelia, said the first gentleman, easily advancing, "your prodigal nephew, Fred. Hasn't he change beyond recognition?"

"Fred, my dear, dear nephew," Mrs. Marlette bubbled, bestowing such a greeting of kisses on him that he blushed warmly through his browned cheeks, and would have wished himself back in the Falkland Islands had he not possessed a peculiarly grateful disposition. Then she told him that before he saw any of his cousins, he must sit down and tell her all about himself and the Falklands—whether he was going back again, and what ever induced him to go there in the first place. Ernest, meantime, must go in search of Saxie and Helen—she thought they were in the library—and bring them out to see Fred.

Whereupon Ernest departed with dispatch.

Helen Marlette sat alone in the bay window of the library, a large, cool room to which a little glass door leading into the conservatory afforded the only entrance save by the hall. A magazine lay open on her lap, but her mind was far from its pages. A crisis loomed up in her life, and she was regarding it helplessly with folded hands. So absorbed was she that the subject of her thoughts, the man she did not love, stood beside her before she knew he had entered the room. She started and looked upon him mutely, as she would have looked upon her fate.

Meeting the look with his handsome eyes, he said, gravely:

"Helen, you know why I am here. To-morrow I leave Arline. You must tell me whether I leave it forever, or whether I shall return to claim my wife.

He was very, very handsome, and he had read her cold face too well to say much. Why did she not love him? she asked herself, as if in answer. Ah! why couldn't she? Was she not unreasonable? Oh, for some kind fate to interpose forever between them. She sat as if spell-bound, and did not speak a word.

Emboldened by her silence, he caught her hand to his lips.

There arose a succession of terrified cries, and a trampling of feet in the hall. With dilated eyes and wringing hands Mrs. Marlette burst into the room.

"Roger's mad! Roger's mad!" she shrieked, distractedly, rushing into the conservatory and locking the door upon Saxie, who closely followed. Seeing no egress from the room, Saxie, mad with terror, leaped upon a large writing-table, snatched off its green cover, regardless of ink-stand papers, and enveloped her head in its folds, pressing her face against the wall.

With lolling tongue and burning eyes, in an unswerving line toward Helen, came Roger. Pale as death, Ernest Houston leaped from the window. All this in the twinkling of an eye. Aunt Cecelia could be seen through the conservatory door, still shrieking and wringing her hands. From the green table-cover came incoherent moans. Nearer—nearer—still nearer—one leap. Her nerves relaxed, and she fell back unconscious.

In the course of ten or fifteen minutes Helen Marlette became aware of a stifling sensation and a burning in her eyes, which further developments proved to be the result of a handkerchief saturated with ammonia flung over her face. A frightful railroad accident had taken place—what, she did not exactly understand. Somebody was fanning her after it; somebody with dark, bright eyes—kind eyes—eyes that watched her long, long ago. She closed her eyes peacefully, and thought she was in heaven with the happy dead.

"Oh, she opened her eyes. Give her a little wine now; she's coming to," said a terrestrial voice, and a very terrestrial vial was held to her lips.

"Dear me!" another voice said, also in earthly accents, "if it hadn't been for you we should all have died of hydrophobia. How did you happen to shoot Roger and miss Helen when they were so near? You should go on the stage and play William Tell. Fan her her more, she don't look so pale now."

Looking again, Helen dimly recognized familiar faces in the mist, and her head was resting on an arm belonging to the kind eyes that were still watching her. She hadn't the least inclination to move away, for they belonged to Fred Houston, and he loved her. Hadn't he told her so only last night when they were out boating together? A terrible gap had began to yawn between that night and this—this morning. She sat upright and tried to understand.

"Oh, Helen," cried Saxie, kneeling beside her cousin, and chafing her flaccid hands; "you don't know what has happened since you fainted. That cowardly Ernest ran away and left you alone, and Roger was just springing on you when Fred shot him. Oh, Fred, what a jewel you are! I'll praise you all my life."

"Yes, it was a brave action—a noble action," said Mrs. Marlette, refreshing her exhausted system with a sniff of camphor, and quite ignoring the conservatory door. "I called the servants, but the poor things were too frightened to come. Ernest, I confess, disappointed me."

"Then I owe you my life, Mr. Houston," Helen said.

"Yes, Helen, will you pay your debt?"

She told him "yes," and kept her word.

As Mrs. Marlette said afterward, however, a girl with Helen's advantages should have done much better.

Flirtation.

No hearts are really broken by it; it is merely a game carried on by two persons of the opposite sex, and by no means a bad way of passing the time. The girl of the period is always being attacked. I prefer her to the typical character good girl of former periods. She is accused of occasionally using a word or two of slang. But the slang of one century is the language of the next century. She is accused of liking to adorn her person. All things else being equal, a well-dressed girl is preferable to an ill-dressed girl. She is accused in a vague, general sort of way, of being fast. Practically, this means that a girl has good animal spirits. And why should she not? The rule is absolute, but quiet girls are generally far more likely to come to grief than what are termed fast girls. If I had daughters, I should keep my eye on the quiet daughter, with pre-Raphaelite proclivities, so good, that she would regard her papa as a sinner, with doubts as to the propriety of balls and theatres, and always discussing doctrinal questions with the curate, rather than on her "fast" sisters. Life is short, but youth is far shorter; let a girl make the most of it; let her ride, and dance, and flirt to her heart's content. If her parents can afford it, let her dress well, and dress often. Let her not pretend that she cannot say "bo" to a goose; on the contrary, let her say many "bo's" to many geese. Let her join in amusements whenever she gets a chance. If a man tries to turn her head, let her accept the challenge, and, having turned his head, laugh at him. He will not be the worse for the lesson.

After all, the business of a girl is to cease to be a girl by becoming a wife. Here, too, the poor girl is admonished and abused by her censors. Theoretically, a girl is expected to take no account of the position of her future husband, but to marry the man for whom she feels an inclination. This view of life is diligently inculcated in novels and plays. It is, however, an absurd view, and those who act upon it are exceedingly foolish. A girl should never sacrifice her whole future to a mere fleeting fancy. What are termed love-marriages are seldom happy marriages. In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, love in a cottage means misery in a cottage. The French proverb is true, that in love, *l'un aime et l'autre se laisse aimer*. In the love of women, there is far less individuality than in the love of men. The fact is, that to most women, men are but hooks, upon which they hang their general desire to be affectionate, and between one hook and another hook, they have but very little choice. Habit, too, is a very potent spell. Love is but a fever, of very temporary character. Married people who get on well together, generally do so because they are united by a community of interest, and they have acquired a habit of partnership. If I were a girl, and I liked a rich man, but loved a poor man, and could marry either, I should not hesitate a minute between them, but I should marry the rich man, and be, if the occasion presented itself, a kind sister to the poor man. Nothing is more ridiculous than the theories of marriage that are propounded for the benefit of girls.

Company.

What a ceremonious affair we make of entertaining company! Too many of us lose all sense of being at home the moment a stranger crosses our threshold; and he instantly feels himself to be a mere visitor—nothing more—and acts accordingly. The man who knows how to "drop in" of an evening, draw up his chair to your hearth as if it were his own, and fall into the usual evening routine of the household as if he were a member of it—how welcome he always is! The man who comes to stay under your roof for a season, and who, without being intrusive or familiar, makes you feel that he is "at home" with you, and is content in his usual fashion of occupation—how delightful a guest he is! And the houses—ah, how few of them—into which one can go for a day or a week and feel sure that the family routine is in no wise altered, the family comfort in no wise lessened, but, on the contrary, increased by one's presence—what joy it is to cross their threshholds! What harbors of refuge they are to weary wanderers! What sweet reminiscences they bring to the lonely and homeless!

—Mr. Charles A. Dana of the New York *Sun*, has reached his 58th birthday—and he is now old enough to know better.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

—The artesian well at Charleston, S. C., has reached a depth of 1,800 feet.

—The expense of the Tichborne trial cost England a million and a quarter of dollars.

—The jail at Houston, Texas, is considered so insecure that all the prisoners are kept in irons.

—According to Hader, an authority, a female house fly will produce in one season 20,080,320 eggs.

—Iron wire conducts electricity 400,000,000 times better than water and 4,000,000 better than sea water.

—Tokio, the capital of Japan, with 1,200,000 or so inhabitants, has 737 private-schools with 38,904 pupils in them.

—A bronze statue of Robert Raikes, founder of the Sunday-school system in England, is to be erected in his native city of Gloucester.

—An enterprising London publisher announces a history of the "Barmaid Industry." There are said to be 300,000 barmaids in Great Britain.

—The river Po carries out the land 228 feet per annum, and the city of Adrea, which 2,500 years ago was on the sea, is now twenty miles from it.

—The silk crop of France for the present year, it is estimated, will be more than three times as great as that of last year, when it was generally a failure.

—The Louisiana planters annually lose about one-third of their cotton crops by reason of insufficient labor. They call loudly for laborers from the North.

—Miss Jennie Bancroft recently graduated by the Syracuse University has become Dean of the Woman's College connected with the Northwestern University.

—Of the 497 members of the present German Parliament, 138 belong to the nobility. Of these 7 are princes, 33 counts, 29 barons, and 68 have only the prefix "Von."

—Mohammed Ali, in 1820, made a canal in Egypt in two months of forty-eight miles long, and ninety feet wide, on which he employed at one time 250,000 workmen.

—It is estimated that $400,000 have been paid this year by Oregon dealers in agricultural implements for freight alone. One firm in Salem has paid $55,000 for the purpose.

—Years ago Samuel Johnson and Samuel Longfellow made a Unitarian hymn book. Theodore Parker joccosely named it the "Sam Book," which name it still unofficially bears.

—Angelica Kauffman, about the first famous woman painter in the world, was one of the thirty-six original members of the London Royal Academy, which was started in 1768.

—A Swiss society has been formed in California under the name of the Santa Clara Valley Swiss Club, for the purpose of celebrating every year the anniversary of Swiss Independence.

—The first telegraphic line in China has just been put in operation. It is six miles in length and runs from the official residence of Li Hung Chang, Viceroy of China, to the Tietsin Arsenal.

—The mackerel catch on the Eastern coast up to August 1st, this year, was less than one-third that of last year. The catch for July was only 6,614 barrels—less than one-twelfth of the catch of July, 1876.

—An English enthusiast has placed nearly a hundred Colorado beetles in an open garden and is feeding them with various kinds of fruit and vegetables, with a view of ascertaining the kind of diet they prefer.

—On Monday, September 17th, the fifty-third annual session of the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows of the United States will commence in Baltimore. This will be the first session of the body in that city since 1873.

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AGRICULTURAL.

SCOURS IN PIGS.—For scours there is little that can be done except to let the pigs have plenty of straw to bury themselves in. Let the pen be well ventilated and let the pigs lie as quiet as possible. If the pigs eat for themselves give a very small quantity of glauber salts (sulphate of soda) in their food. Dissolve say two tablespoonfuls of glauber salts in a pint of water. Of this give half a tablespoonful to each little pig in the food every time you feed them. A two months old pig might have a teaspoonful, and the larger the pig the larger the dose. Give the mother of the little pigs that have the scours a plentiful supply of water, with only just enough food in it to induce her to drink it. Give her a tablespoonful of the above glauber salt mixture in her food three times a day. Scours are usually preceded by costiveness. By close observation you can detect the trouble in its earliest stages and do much toward preventing it. If you have a pig that looks "dumpish," that eats but little, that goes to bed and nestles under the straw while the rest are at the trough; if the hair is rough and staring; if he looks gaunt, or has even the faintest indication of "humps" or heated flanks; if, in short, there is anything the matter with the pig, nine cases out of ten he is troubled with costiveness, and the first thing to be done, and done promptly, is to give him an injection of warm water with a little castor oil in it, or if you have no oil give water alone, and if you cannot get warm water use cold water. If this does not afford relief give a teaspoonful of castor oil for a pig four to six weeks old, or a tablespoonful for a pig ten to twelve weeks old. A warm bath is a capital thing for a dumpish pig. If it does nothing else it makes him clean and that is a good deal. Rub him dry and let him have plenty of water to lie in.

DRIVING OXEN.—I have seen a man drive oxen and go eight or ten feet forward of them, swinging his whip, and saying, "wo hish, come along," and run the stoneboat against a stump and stop the team; he would go wo hishing along until by and by he would miss his team, then he would turn and call, "wo back, you are always running against something." He would then back them over the heads, gee them off, get started again, and the very next time he'd come along there with another load. Stone would go through the same motions, run against the same stump, address the oxen in the same respectful language, rap them on the head again and go on. It is a great pity that such men are allowed to drive a team at all. I heard a neighbor once say, "I can work my oxen all day and not tire them as much as the boys do in an hour." Which was no doubt true, for I have seen him work them all day and not strike them once, or speak any louder than I now speak to you. The boys were very good boys, and no more than nearly all the others in the whole neighborhood, but they lacked his good judgment and experience. Among the institutions for the instruction of boys, none is needed more than one where they could go and learn to use and feed a team properly. Such a school would be a good place for some boys to go to.

SIZE OF MILK PANS.—Mr. Willard, the most experienced man in dairy matters in the United States, says in the *Rural New Yorker*: "We prefer to have a pan of sufficient size to hold the milk of the entire dairy at one milking. Only four pans comprising the set would then be needed. These pans are arranged for receiving cold water under and about the sides of the milk. If running water or springs cannot be had, the water must be pumped from wells into a tank, and from that conducted into the space under the pans. Some persons use cistern water, the needed quantity from the well to day being pumped into a tank, which receives a cake of ice sufficiently large to cool it and keep the milk in the pans at or below 60 degrees. The waste water, after flowing under the milk, is carried back to the cistern, and by this constant circulation is kept sweet and cool. The plan works well, and experience in butter-making are ob-

FOR ONIONS.—A New ... writer states that the speedy ... the epizootic and make ... highly happy is to give him ... roof whereof the case of a ... horse is cited, which had a ... attack of the disease, and his ... fed half a dozen onions in ... regular feed. The horse ate ... onions immediately, and by ... swallowed them, began ... sneeze and prance about, ... indignant, and refusing ... remaining onions. For ... he wept at the nose, ... was a cured horse. He ... cough, a sneeze nor any ... epizootic since, but he ... to eat the onions re... trib the next day after

—I have learned that ... fed with horse as readily ... fast as it can be drilled, ... occupying the same ... number of hoes being the ... good when hoed it looks ... as a corn-field dressed ... vator. It does not de... ater percentage of the ... one in cultivating corn. ... can manage a plow can ... hoe as readily. I can't ... why it won't help wheat ... it as any other crop, so ... t, heat and fertilizing ... sphere to give vigor to

..., toads, and lizards. ... gardens, and as the ... ow they will hop from ... and snuggle down ... t spot near the gut... know their food will ... the number of ants, ... s, etc., they consume ... rvalous, and thus they ... best posts.

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SAN DIEGO has ... telegraphic opera... pested calls for a ... in another office, ... and then, "click, ... almo), he telegr... vehemently, "I h... you for the last h... the following spic... back to him over ... telegraphic maide... there is a young m... trying to do the s... two years, and he ... —*San Diego World.*

A LITERARY GE... be undisturbed, o... Irish servant to a... any one should in... an equivocal answ... the gentleman pro... Pat as to his visi... call?" "Yes, sir ... "What did he say ... yer honor in?" ... tell him?" "Sure, ... answer, jist." "... axed him was ... monkey."

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"SUPPOSE we pass ... father to his daught... eighteen years old ... good meal shall get ... learns how to do it ... we'd all get married ... sponded the girls in ...

TOO CURIOUS.—A ... an obituary notice of ... says: "He was an ... boy. He had a little ... perhaps, or he wou... into the muzzle of ... gun."

S. M. Pettengill & Co.'s ...

This Agency has a ... It has earned and ... for nearly the life-ti... It has secured and ... confidence of the ... the land. Mr. S. ... head, has long been

action—a noble rlette, refreshing with a sniff of gnoring the con- lled the servants, re too frightened fess, disappointed life. Mr. Hous- you pay your " and kept her afterward, how- len's advantages h better.

broken by it; it ed on by two per- ilex, and by no assing the time. is always being r to the typical former periods. sionally using a But the slang language of the accused of liking All things else essed girl is pre- d girl. She is ac- ral sort of way, ally, this means mal spirits. And The rule is abso- re generally far grief than what If I had daugh- eye on the quiet phaelite proclivi- e would regard with doubts as to nd theatres, and trinal questions er than on her short, but youth rl make the most dance, and flirt If her parents dress well, and not pretend that a goose; on the many "bo's" to join in amuse- a chance. If head, let her ac- l, having turned He will not be n.

ss of a girl is to becoming a wife. l is admonished nsors. Theoreti- ed to take no ac- f her future hus- man for whom n. This view of nicated in novels over, an absurd act upon it are A girl should whole future to a What are termed lom happy mar- e cases out of a age means misery rench proverb is *aime et l'autre se* love of women, viduality than in fact is, that to but hooks, upon general desire to etween one hook y have but very oo, is a very po- t a fever, of very Married people her, generally do ted by a commu- ey have acquired If I were a girl, , but loved a poor either, I should e between them, e rich man, and presented itself, a r man. Nothing n the theories of opounded for the

s affair we make pany! Too many being at home the rosses our thresh- ly feels himself to nothing more—and e man who knows an evening, draw hearth as if it were into the usual eve- household as if he —how welcome he who comes to stay a season, and who, rusive or familiar, at he is "at home" content in his usual on—how delightful nd the houses—ah, into which one can week and feel sure outine is in no wise comfort in no wise the contrary, in- esence—what joy it esholds! What har- y are to weary wan- t reminiscences they and homeless!

. Dana of the New ched his 58th birth- old enough to know

NEWS IN BRIEF.

—The artesian well at Charleston, S. C., has reached a depth of 1,592 feet.

—The expense of the Tichborne trial cost England a million and a quarter of dollars.

—The jail at Houston, Texas, is considered so insecure that all the prisoners are kept in irons.

—According to Hader, an authority, a female house fly will produce in one season 20,080,320 eggs.

—Iron wire conducts electricity 400,000,000 times better than water and 4,000,000 better than sea water.

—Tokio, the capital of Japan, with 1,200,000 or so inhabitants, has 737 private-schools with 38,904 pupils in them.

—A bronze statue of Robert Raikes, founder of the Sunday-school system in England, is to be erected in his native city of Gloucester.

—An enterprising London publisher announces a history of the "Barmaid Industry." There are said to be 300,000 barmaids in Great Britain.

—The river Po carries out the land 228 feet per annum, and the city of Adrea, which 2,500 years ago was on the sea, is now twenty miles from it.

—The silk crop of France for the present year, it is estimated, will be more than three times as great as that of last year, when it was generally a failure.

—The Louisiana planters annually lose about one-third of their cotton crops by reason of insufficient labor. They call loudly for laborers from the North.

—Miss Jennie Bancroft recently graduated by the Syracuse University has become Dean of the Woman's College connected with the Northwestern University.

—Of the 497 members of the present German Parliament, 138 belong to the nobility. Of these 7 are princes, 33 counts, 29 barons, and 68 have only the prefix "Von."

—Mohammed Ali, in 1829, made a canal in Egypt in two months, of forty-eight miles long, and ninety feet wide, on which he employed at one time 250,000 workmen.

—It is estimated that $400,000 have been paid this year by Oregon dealers in agricultural implements for freight alone. One firm in Salem has paid $55,000 for the purpose.

—Years ago Samuel Johnson and Samuel Longfellow made a Unitarian hymn book. Theodore Parker jocosely named it the "Sam Book," which name it still unofficially bears.

—Angelica Kauffman, about the first famous woman painter in the world, was one of the thirty-six original members of the London Royal Academy, which was started in 1768.

—A Swiss society has been formed in California under the name of the Santa Clara Valley Swiss Club, for the purpose of celebrating every year the anniversary of Swiss Independence.

—The first telegraphic line in China has just been put in operation. It is six miles in length and runs from the official residence of Li Hung Chang, Viceroy of China, to the Tietsin Arsenal.

—The mackerel catch on the Eastern coast up to August 1st, this year, was less than one-third that of last year. The catch for July was only 6,614 barrels—less than one-twelfth of the catch of July, 1876.

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Hoeing Wheat.—I have learned that wheat can be hoed with horse as readily as corn, and as fast as it can be drilled, the implement occupying the same space, and the number of hoes being the same as a drill; and when hoed it looks much improved as a corn-field dressed t with a cultivator. It does not de y any greater percentage of the nts than is done in cultivating corn. y man that can manage a plow can ge a wheat hoe as readily. I can't any reason why it won't help wheat h to hoe it as any other crop, so let in light, heat and fertilizing of the atmosphere to give vigor to plants.

tivate frogs, toads, and lizards. them in your gardens, and as the ing approaches they will hop from hiding-places and snuggle down the convenient spot near the gut where they know their food will plenty. The number of ants, es, mosquitoes, etc., they consume night is marvelous, and thus they down the insect pests.

HUMOROUS.

"What do we have Fourth of July for?" asked a Broadway boy of his ma. "Fourth of July? Why, Freddy, I'm ashamed of you. We have Fourth of July to celebrate the—husband, I declare I can't think for the moment, what is it?" "Why, don't you know why we celebrate the Fourth? Who was it discovered America?" "Christopher Columbus!" exclaimed the mother and boy simultaneously. "Right, and when did he discover it?" "Why, on the Fourth of July, of course," replied the mother, "but I've got the worst memory about these historical facts." "That's it," said the wise father, encouragingly. "Columbus discovered America on the Fourth of July, and the nation celebrates the day in honor of the event. Freddy, I want you to study up. I should feel awfully mortified had you asked me such a question before company."—*Camden Post.*

San Diego has a young gentleman telegraphic operator, who, after repeated calls for a young lady operator in another office, at last got a response, and then, "click, click, click," (fortissimo), he telegraphed back to her vehemently, "I have been trying to get you for the last hour?" In a moment the following spicy reply came tripping back to him over the wires from the telegraphic maiden: "That's nothing; there is a young man here who has been trying to do the same thing for the last two years, and he hasn't got me yet."—*San Diego World.*

A literary gentleman, wishing to be undisturbed, one day, instructed his Irish servant to admit no one, and, if any one should inquire for him, to give an equivocal answer. Night came, and the gentleman proceeded to interrogate Pat as to his visitors. "Did any one call?" "Yes, sir; wan gentleman." "What did he say?" "He axed were yer honor in?" "Well, what did you tell him?" "Sure, I gave him a quivikle answer, jist." "How was that?" "I axed him was his grandmother a monkey."

A rheumatic old gentleman, whose son was careless about shutting the front door after him, called out to him one cold day, when he had left the door swinging wide, "See here, young man, you leave that door open too much!" "Do I?" was the response. "Then how much open shall I leave it?" "I mean you leave it open too often!" thundered the old gentleman. "Oh, well, how often shall I leave it open?" politely inquired the son. The father did not dare trust himself to reply.

"Are there many professors of religion at your college, James?" solemnly asked the deacon of his nephew, who had just got home from his freshman year. "Think not, sir," replied James, musingly; "we've got a Professor of Hellenic Greek, a Professor of Comparative Conchology; in fact, Professors of almost everything else; but (with a wink) I don't recall any Professor of Religion among the faculty." The old man holds up his hands, astonished.

"Boy," said a gentleman to the hostler of a hotel on alighting from his phaeton, "extricate that quadruped from the vehicle, stabulate him, donate him an adequate supply of nutritious aliment, and when the aurora or morning shall again illuminate the oriental horizon I will award thee a pecuniary compensation for thine amiable hospitality." The boy ran into the house and told his master that a Dutchman wanted to see him.

Ministers will have their little jokes like other people. "Come over and preach for me to-night," said a Chicago divine to clerical friend whom he met in the street not many days since. "I can't to-night," was the reply, "I am almost down sick with the headache." "Well," drolly observed the other, "I guess you can do it; for if you preach as you usually do, you won't have to use your head any."

Literary young man at a party: "Miss Jones, have you seen Crabbe's Tales?" Young lady, scornfully: "I was not aware that crabs had tails." Literary young man, covered with confusion: "I beg your pardon, ma'am; I should have said, read Crabbe's Tales?" Young lady, angrily-scornful: "And I was not aware that red crabs had tails, either." Exit young man.

"See them stylish cascades!" exclaimed Mrs. Veneering at Watkin's Glen, and straightway she fell over a twenty-foot precipice and shook herself up terribly. She arose, arranged her furbelows, and said: "I ain't got no more enthusiasm for Nature in me, you kin bet!"

"Why don't you wear a 'hush' ma?" asked a little boy. "A hush! What is that, my dear? I never heard of such a thing." "Why, yes you have, ma. I asked Aunt Mary what made her back stick out so, and she said, 'Hush, my dear.' So you know what a hush is."

"Suppose we pass a law, said a severe father to his daughters, "that no girl eighteen years old who can't cook a good meal shall get married till she learns how to do it?" "Why, then, we'd all get married at seventeen," responded the girls in sweet chorus.

Too Curious.—A country paper in an obituary notice of a subscriber's son, says: "He was an uncommon smart boy. He had a little too much curiosity, perhaps, or he wouldn't have peeped into the muzzle of his father's shot gun."

S. M. Pettengill & Co.'s Advertising Agency.

This Agency has a world-wide fame. It has earned and enjoyed this honor for nearly the life-time of a generation. It has secured and long enjoyed the confidence of the newspaper press of the land. Mr. S. M. Pettengill, the head, has long been eminent for tact, talent, urbanity, and high business honor. In advertising he has expended to the benefit of advertisers over twelve millions of dollars, and has largely assisted in making the fortunes of a large number of his customers. He is Agent for more than 7,000 newspapers. Pettengill's Agency, with branches in Boston and Philadelphia, is the largest Advertising Agency in the world, and the oldest in this country. It offers special inducements to business men who wish to advertise. Advertising has become a positive necessity to success. A man out of business for three years, and who comes back, could no more do business in the old style than a last year's chicken could get back into its shell. Judicious advertisers make large fortunes, if they have a good article, and know how to trade. Men who build up a great business, must do it through the press. A business man can go into Pettengill's fine rooms, consult with the influential press of the land, make satisfactory terms with prominent papers, decide the manner in which advertisements shall be printed, close a contract with publishers in all the cities of the Union, from Bangor to San Francisco, from St. Paul to New Orleans, and do it actually cheaper, without leaving the office, than he could if he should visit each of the cities in person. Practical knowledge is needed to advertise successfully. This comes only from long and successful experience. The best and most appropriate mediums must be selected. The matter must be displayed properly. Men must know what amount of money to lay out in advertising, know when to lavish and when to contract. Just here, the valve of the Agency comes in. Men who offer their services to conduct advertising for a house, to be of any use, must possess talent, ability, and probity. Mr. Pettengill is a practical printer. He knows all about newspapers. He has proved himself one of the most successful advertisers of the age. By fair, honorable, and liberal dealings, he has won the confidence of the press everywhere. He is prompt in his payments, perfectly responsible, makes large contracts, and can make better terms with the papers than an individual can do. Publishers know that his check is ready for any amount of space he contracts for. He can select for advertisers the papers best suited to their trade. He can guide in regard to the set-up of the matter, and see that the advertisement has the best location. All his great facilities are placed at the disposal of his customers without charge. Pettengill's Agency is centrally located, being opposite the new U. S. Post Office, 37 Park Row, N. Y.; 10 State Street, Boston; and 701 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia. The business is done on a perfect system. On file are all the leading periodicals —daily, weekly, monthly,—both of the United States and the British provinces, ready for inspection. Advertisers can know at any time whether their contracts are being carried out. Information concerning advertising is cheerfully given. Contracts are made for advertisements in any and all papers in the land. Estimates and costs of insertions are given without charge. Connected with the New York Agency is a fine reading-room, free to all business men. Prudent men do their advertising as they do their other business. They do not deposit in shaky banks. They do not take policies in a life insurance company that cannot pay expenses. Men want sound banks. They carry life policies in a company that has repute and success. If they are in trouble, they call in eminent counsel, who know what to do or how to do it. It is on these principles that Pettengill's Agency has attained its high repute. It has made the fortunes of many of its customers, as well as its own. Its high mercantile honor is its capital. It keeps up with the times. It offers its unsurpassed facilities for advertising to all business men who wish to make their trade known in all the land.—*Boston Watchman and Reflector, July 1st, 1875.*

Health on a Sure Basis.

In order to establish health on a sure basis the enfeebled system must acquire additional vigor. And yet, patent as this fact is, and widely known as it is, too many people neglect this vital point in the self treatment of disease, and physicians are very often equally remiss, resorting to the use of palliatives which affect symptoms only, and fail to accomplish the chief end in view, which is, or should be, *invigoration*. The main reason why Hostetter's Stomach Bitters are so successful in overcoming disease is that they impart vitality where it is deficient, and thus build up a superstructure for exhausted nature to recuperate upon. The Bitters also improve the appetite, [illegible] the over-strained, and are a genial and agreeable medicinal stimulant, with a basis of pure spirits holding in solution botanic elements of the greatest efficacy.

Songs of Beulah—the new Sunday-School Singing-book—price 35 cts.; $30 per hundred. Lee & Walker, 1113 Chestnut St., Philad'a.

Rheumatism Quickly Cured.

Durang's Rheumatic Remedy," the great Internal Medicine, will positively cure any case of rheumatism on the face of the earth. Price $1 a bottle, six bottles, $5. Sold by all Druggists. Send for circular to Helphenstine & Bentley, Druggists, Washington, D. C.

Mothers, Mothers, Mothers.

Don't fail to procure MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for all diseases of teething in children. It relieves the child from pain, cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, and by giving relief and health to the child, gives rest to the mother.

These answering an Advertisement will confer a favor upon the Advertiser and the Publisher by stating that they saw the advertisement in this journal (naming the paper)

VEGETINE.

An Excellent Medicine.

Springfield, O., Feb. 28, 1877.

This is to certify that I have used Vegetine, manufactured by H. R. Stevens, Boston, Mass., for Rheumatism and General Prostration of the Nervous System, with good success. I recommend Vegetine as an *excellent medicine* for such complaints.

Yours very truly,
C. W. VANDEGRIFT.

Mr. Vandegrift, of the firm of Vandegrift & Huffman, is a well-known business man in this place, having one of the largest stores in Springfield, O.

Our Minister's Wife.

Louisville, Ky., Feb. 16, 1877.

Mr. H. R. Stevens.

Dear Sir,—Three years ago I was suffering terribly with Inflammatory Rheumatism. Our minister's wife advised me to take Vegetine. After taking one bottle, I was entirely relieved. This year, feeling a return of the disease, I again commenced taking it, and am being benefited greatly. It also greatly improves my digestion.

Respectfully,
Mrs. A. BALLARD.
1011 West Jefferson Street.

Safe and Sure.

Mr. H. R. Stevens.

In 1872 your Vegetine was recommended to me; and, yielding to the persuasions of a friend, I consented to try it. At the time I was suffering from general debility and nervous prostration, superinduced by overwork and irregular habits. Its wonderful strengthening and curative properties seemed to affect my debilitated system from the first dose; and under its persistent use I rapidly recovered, gaining more than usual health and good feeling. Since then I have not hesitated to give Vegetine my most unqualified indorsement as being a safe, sure, and powerful agent in promoting health and restoring the wasted system to new life and energy. Vegetine is the only medicine I use, and as long as I live I never expect to find a better.

Yours truly, W. H. CLARK,
120 Monterey Street, Alleghany, Penn.

VEGETINE.

The following letter from Rev. G. W. Mansfield, formerly pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Hyde Park, and at present settled in Lowell, must convince every one who reads his letter of the wonderful curative qualities of Vegetine as a thorough cleanser and purifier of the blood.

Hyde Park, Mass., Feb. 15, 1876.

Mr. H. R. Stevens.

Dear Sir,—About ten years ago my health failed through the depleting effects of dyspepsia; nearly a year later I was attacked by typhoid-fever in its worst form. It settled in my back, and took the form of a large deep-seated abscess, which was fifteen months in gathering. I had two surgical operations by the best skill in the State, but received no permanent cure. I suffered great pain at times, and was constantly weakened by a profuse discharge. I also lost small pieces of bone at different times.

Matters ran on thus about seven years, till May, 1874, when a friend recommended me to go to your office, and talk with you of the virtue of Vegetine. I did so, and by your kindness passed through your manufactory, noting the ingredients, &c., by which your remedy is produced.

By what I saw and heard I gained some confidence in Vegetine.

I commenced taking it soon after, but felt worse from its effects; still I persevered, and soon felt it was benefiting me in other respects. Yet I did not see the results I desired till I had taken it faithfully for a little more than a year, when the difficulty in the back was cured; and for nine months I have enjoyed the best of health.

I have in that time gained twenty-five pounds of flesh, being heavier than ever before in my life, and I was never more able to perform labor than now.

During the past few weeks I had a scrofulous swelling as large as my fist gather on another part of my body.

I took Vegetine faithfully, and it removed it level with the surface in a month. I think I should have been cured of my main trouble sooner if I had taken larger doses, after having become accustomed to its effects.

Let your patrons troubled with scrofula or kidney disease understand that it takes time to cure chronic diseases; and, if they will patiently take Vegetine, it will, in my judgment, cure them.

With great obligations I am
Yours very truly,
G. W. MANSFIELD,
Pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

VEGETINE
Prepared by
H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.

Vegetine is Sold by All Druggists.

RUPTURE,

NO ONE IS SAFE WHO HAS A RUPTURE,

no matter how insignificant he may consider it, for every man who has died from it once flattered himself that it was but a trifling ailment, and every man who now suffers from it and the injury of trusses to such an extent that life has no enjoyments once regarded it as unworthy special attention. It is not a standstill affliction. It is steadily progressive, even unto death, and he is wise who takes the necessary steps to be effectually relieved of it before the day of suffering and gloom comes upon him.

Dr. Sherman,

By his application, in his method of cure, avoids the injuries trusses inflict, and restores the parts injured to natural vigor and healthfulness.

The cure is effected by Dr. Sherman's method without an operation, simply by external local applications, both mechanical and medicinal, made daily by the patient, who can perform any kind of labor during the treatment with safety from the dangers of inflamed rupture, and without interfering with the cure. References given to gentlemen in the city who have been cured. A large number of original photographs, exhibiting the condition of patients before and after cure, can be seen at the office. Terms moderate. Consultation free. Those from the country can receive treatment and return for home on the same day. Books, with photographs of bad cases before and after cure, mailed for 10 cents.

DR. SHERMAN MAY BE CONSULTED AT HIS OFFICES, 288 BROADWAY, N. Y.

The Compound Oxygen Treatment

This is no system of medication confined in its action to narrow limits, being **oxygen magnetized**. It is the most wonderful **vitalizer** of the human body ever known. Therefore it should cure a greater variety of ills, and a larger proportion of patients than any other agent. Eight years of large experience fully confirm the expectation. The subscribers unite their forces to make known and available to the sick the **wonderful virtues of the Compound Oxygen**. It is the safest, surest and cheapest remedy in the world. Let all consumptives, dyspeptics, paralytics, (recent), and all, even discouraged invalids, send for our brochure of 140 pages, which contains many wonderful but true statements and best of testimonials. Mailed free. G. R. Starkey, A.M., M.D., STARKEY & PALEN, G. E. Palen, Ph.B., M.D. 1112 Girard St., Phila.

VIRGINIA LANDS.—Send stamp for Descriptive List of Virginia farms for sale. DICKINSON & CHEWNING, Richmond, Va.

PENSIONS. J. L. Penniman, 700 Walnut St., Phila., Pa. Late chief of Div. Pension Office. Send for Circular

A Beautiful Chromo and 50 fine mixed cards 25c. 25 Ext. mixed cards (no chromo) 10c. ROYAL CARD CO., Port Leyden, N. Y.

$10 : $1000 invested in Wall Street Stocks, makes fortunes every month. Book sent free explaining everything. Address BAXTER & CO., Bankers, 17 Wall Street, New York.

18

The Penn Mutual Life Insurance Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
PURELY MUTUAL.

Incorporated in 1847. Assets, $5,940,906.37.
SAMUEL C. HUEY, President.

The PENN is strictly mutual. Its surplus is returned to its members every year, thus giving them insurance at the lowest rates. All its policies non forfeitable for their value.

Endowment Policies issued at Life Rates.
Agents wanted. Apply to
H. S. STEPHENS, Vice President

THE RECORD.

THE INDEPENDENT MORNING NEWSPAPER OF PHILADELPHIA. The cheapest and largest one cent paper published in the United States, contains thirty-two columns.

Associated Press news from all parts of the world, full foreign and domestic market reports, news from our special correspondents, and live editorials on all important topics. Send for a sample copy.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING
(EXCEPT SUNDAY)
BY THE
RECORD PUBLISHING COMPANY,
AT THE RECORD BUILDING,
South-West corner of Third and Chestnut Streets,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

The Record is served by carriers to their subscribers in the city of Philadelphia and in surrounding Cities, Villages and Towns, for

Six Cents per Week,

payable to the carrier.

Prices for Mailing, including Prepaid Postage—One month, *Thirty Cents*; one year, *Three Dollars*—invariably in advance.

W. M. SINGERLY, President.
R. G. OELLERS, Secretary and Treasurer.

PRIME ENJOYMENT FOR A YEAR.
Less than 4 Cents a Week.
Make Home Attractive by introducing
THE SATURDAY EVENING POST,

Which for **More than 56 Years** has been the best **Story, Sketch and Family Paper** in the world. Contains eight large pages, fifty-six columns, clearly printed on good paper, filled with the choicest stories and sketches by the best writers, not sensational trash, but such as a mother is willing to have her children read. The whole tone of the paper is elevating. It also contains Historical and Biographical articles; Scientific; Agricultural and Household Departments; Fashion Article weekly, fresh and unexcelled; Humorous Notes; Literary Reviews; News Notes; Boys' and Girls' Columns; and Strong and Sparkling Editorials; etc., etc. It is just such a paper as everybody loves to read, and the price is only TWO DOLLARS A YEAR, or $1.25 in clubs. Sample copies free. Address, The Saturday Evening Post, 27 S. 7th St., Phila.

"OUT OF WORK."
Song and Chorus, by
ALICE HAWTHORNE,
Author of "Listen to the Mocking Bird," "I'll sail the seas over," "What is Home without a Mother," etc., etc.

"Out of work, without a penny,
Pleading help before thy door.
Without friends among the many—
Look with pity on the poor."

*** One of the most touching and beautiful ballads ever written, will give the author a more extended popularity than anything she has ever written. Price 35 cts.—or, illustrated title page 40 cts.

For sale at all music stores, or will be sent postpaid on receipt of price by the publishers,
J. M. STODDART & CO.,
723 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

DYKES' BEARD ELIXIR [illegible] SMITH & SON, U. S. Agts. Palatine, Ill.

25 ELEGANT Cards, no two alike, with name 10c. postpaid. J. B. HUSTED & CO., Nassau, N. Y.

25 Snowflake cards and elegant case, with name 10c. W. Fellows & Co., North Chatham, N. Y.

BUTTER COLOR. After fair trial and severe tests it was awarded Centennial Prize Medal. WHY IT IS SUPERIOR TO ALL. 1st. It has no taste or smell, and is as harmless as water. 2d. It is liquid, is easy to handle, and is mixed in cream before churning. 3d. It produces a color resembling June Grass Butter. 4th. It is the only article that will color the butter and not the buttermilk. 5th. It gathers the butter materials, increases the weight more than will pay for the color used. It is the best ever known. [illegible] address on postal card for my receipt book, free. It tells how to make butter, pack, preserve, extract rancidity. Mrs. B. Smith, 337 Arch St., P. O. Box 1994, Philadelphia, Pa.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.,
Advertising Agents,
No. 37 Park Row,
NEW YORK,

Desire to call the attention of Business Men, who wish to reach the reading public, to the following

FACTS:

1.—They have been in the Advertising business for nearly thirty years, and given it constant attention and study during that time.

2.—They have had, and continue to have, cordial business relations with all the newspapers and other periodicals in the United States and Canada.

3.—Their record with all these publications is one of fair treatment, honorable dealing, and prompt settlements.

4.—In consequence of this, they can always have advertisements inserted at the publisher's *lowest rates*.

5.—They are so acquainted with the entire press of the country that they can select the *best mediums* for any given purpose.

6.—Having done advertising for all kinds of business, and noted the results to their customers, they can give valuable suggestions as to the *size, style, and position* which will make the most effective advertisement for the object to be attained.

7.—Having frequent orders for a large number of papers, they can, in most cases, get the work done for *less cost* than the advertiser would have to pay if he sent the order direct.

8.—They examine all papers, note all omissions or irregularities, and secure the strict fulfillment of every stipulation of the order.

9.—They give the advertiser the full benefit of their supervision *without charge*, all commissions being paid by the publishers.

10.—They submit estimates for any given list of papers, or for properly covering any given district.

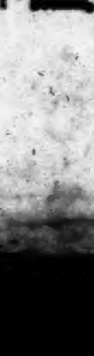
11.—For a systematic working up of any large enterprise, they assist in the preparation of circulars, pamphlets, and general reading matter, in addition to newspaper advertising.

They invite a call from any parties who contemplate advertising in any way or for any amount.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.,
37 Park Row, New York. 701 Chestnut St., Phila.
10 State St., Boston.

—Maize Flour Toilet Soap!—
—Maize Flour Toilet Soap!—
—Maize Flour Toilet Soap!—

A great discovery — A new soap compound! It soothes, softens, and whitens the skin, has wonderful healing and superior washing properties, and is equally suited for the bath, nursery, and general toilet. It is delightfully perfumed, and sold everywhere at a moderate price. Registered in Patent Office, 1876, by the manufacturers.
McKEONE, VAN HAAGEN & CO., Philad'a.



PENSIONS PROCURED [illegible] U. S. Service. [illegible] BOUNTY LAWS [illegible] Address, with stamp, GEO. NATHAN W. FITZGERALD, U. S. Claim Attorney, Washington, D. C.

HEAVEN HELPS THOSE WHO help themselves. The spirit [illegible] to W. E. EDWARDS, [illegible] Street, New York.

Chilton County Courier.

By BROOKS AND MARTIN.

CLANTON, ALA., SEPTEMBER 14 1877

THIS PAPER IS ON FILE WITH

Where Advertising Contracts can be made.

LOCAL.

See that the streets are worked.

The world, the flesh and the ... of this office attended the camp ... one day last week, the Courier is a day behind time this issue.

We were pleased to meet Mr. B. B. Grace, of the Shelby *Guide*, in Clanton on last Saturday evening.

Mr. H. M. Hobby, of the firm of LeGrand & Co., is spending a few days in Clanton. We are sorry to say that he is not in good health. We hope the pure, fresh air of our town will benifit him.

The first bale of new cotton that has been brought to Clanton this year was received by Mr. Sam. Adams to-day.

At Union Springs on the 4th. the son of Mr. W. B. Vaughn was killed by a blow from a base ball bat in the hands of another boy.

The "Clanton Court House Ring" is broken into a thousand fragments. We wonder whether there will ever be another. They are very unpopular.

My eye! if you want to see something that is both pleasing to the sight and agreeable to the taste, just go to Stewart & Co.'s!!

Mr. Jno. H. Aldridge is the possessor of a little sow, which looks as if it had been raised on pine-knots, that has a litter of 16 pigs.

The Office of the Southern *Plantation* was robbed of a large amount of paper and other articles of value, about three weeks since. This is the cause of it's not having been mailed on time for the past several issues.

We take much pleasure in refering our readers to the advertisement of the Southern *Argus* in this issue. It is undoubtedly one of the best papers published in the State. We hope it will recieve a number of subscribers from our county.

Camp meeting began last night, Thursday. The services were opened by Rev. J. T. Roper. There were but few in attendance. A large congregation is expected to-night and during the remainder of the encampment.

A protracted meeting has just been closed at Providence, about seven miles from this place. A number of new members have been received into the church.

The *Chilton County Courier* has been suspended for a time, but has resumed publication in folio form, and which we think will be more acceptable to its patrons.—*Banner.*

The *Banner* suggests that perhaps instead of sulphur, our well contains a dead goat, dog, or cat. We think there is but one living thing that could manage to force itself into our well, as it is a bored one, that is a man in our town who is the same size all the way up—he has not been "found missing."

The misery of the young man who courts a sparkling, fashionable belle and loses her, is only excelled by the misery of the man who courts and wins her.

That's the smallest horse I ever saw, said a countryman on viewing a Shetland pony.

"Indade, now" replied his Irish companion, "but I have seen one as small as two of him."

Mr. Milton Maness, who lived in Bibb county was shot and killed by an unknown party on last Friday night, the 7th., shortly after dark. Mr. Maness was at the house of his father-in-law, Mr. Hicks. He left the house for some purpose, and had gone but a short distance when the gun was fired. Mr. Maness had sold his property and expected to leave Alabama for Texas on Saturday morning, the day after his murder. We could learn none of the circumstances attending the shooting. We do not think there is any one who is suspected of the murder. It is to be hoped that the guilty party will soon be discovered and brought to justice.

We notice that a number of our exchanges are firing into the Macon *Mail* for opposing the late Industrial Convention held at Blount Springs.

The *Mail* certainly butts its defenseless head against the hardest post it could have found, and the best part of the joke is that the post was not even caused to jar; but the *Mail* oh! where was it after the butt? Where the little boy was with whom the billy-goat came in contact.

The Monty. *Advertiser* says Messrs. LeGrand & Co.'s stores are a pretty fair indication of the business now going on. The clerks in the grocery and dry goods departments are busy from early morning until late at night, and the piles of goods they send off are rearly astonishing. In the last few days in the grocery line they have sold over 1,000 barrels of flour. They take the entire make of two of the best and largest mills in Tenn., and they can hardly get it in fast enough to fill the orders they are hourly receiving.

The New York *Sun* recommends Henry Ward Beecher, of the Beecher Tilton scandal notoriety, as the most eminently qualified person to fill the vacancy caused by the death of that remarkable man, Brigham Young.

Changarnier was only afraid of one thing—a draught. During an attack on a detatchment of Arabs posted in a narrow ravine, Changarnier was seen sitting calmly on horseback with his arms crossed in the midst of a hail of bullets. "Look out, Colonel," said an officer; "you should take more precaution. You are exposing yourself." "Oh, thanks," answered Changarnier, mistaking the cause of the other's solicitude. "I'll muffle up" and he turned his coat collar up around his ears.—*Ex*

The following account of a horrible death is taken from the Opelika *Times* of the 14th:

Earnest, aged fourteen years, son of Mr. H. L. Daughtry, of this city, had just left our office (between 10 and 11 o'clock yesterday,) in fine health, had been delivering a dispatch and left, and while walking on the track between Tallapoosa and Chambers streets the engine of the Western rail-road was backing up to get some cars, knocked Ernest down, and the tender passed over him, his head was thrown on the rail, and by the driving wheel severed from his body. His head and body were taken to his father's place of business, where many persons assembled to see poor Earnest, whose spirit had taken its flight so early in the morning of life. Many hearts feel sad at this sore affliction of the bereaved family, and the whole community sympathizes with them. So we are reminded that in the midst of life we are in death. Oh! that the soul of little Earnest may be borne upon wings of angels to his Heavenly home.

We cannot say where the blame lies. The engineer, Mr. Berry, is reputed to be a sober and careful man.

In Paris, when they want to say a woman is charmingly plump, they observe that her corset is well filled.

That expression would mean nothing in this country, unless it meant that her corset strings were drawn too tight, for we know a number of ladies who fill their corsets well who are not so "charmingly plump" as might be supposed.

The life of Brigham Young contains an example which the rising youth of this country would do well to imitate. He was a poor young man and started with only one wife, but as the result of his frugal, and economical habits he leaves at his death no less than nineteen.—*Oshkosh Christian Advocate.*

Stewart & Co. complain that a news agent on the S. & N. R. R. frequently gives the boy they send in the train to purchase the *Montgomery Advertiser* an issue of a day or two before. If this is a mistake on the part of the agent it is a very careless one and he should pay more attention to his business; if it is done intentionally to dispose of his old issues, he should correct "the evil of his way." Such proceedings not only injure his business, but also that of the *Advertiser.*

Two brothers named Mitchel, confined in the [illegible] Bernardino, Cal., jail, recently escaped by presenting a wooden revolver at the jailer's head while he was at supper, and so terrifying him that he gave them the prison keys and suffered himself to be bound hand and foot. The revolver was whittled out of a pine stick, and stained walnut color, sheet zinc was rolled up and fastened on to represent the cylinder and chambers.

Under and by virtue of an execution issued out of the Circuit Court of Montgomery County, in favor of Stewart and Co. against F. C. Randolph, I will proceed to sell at public outcry to the highest and best bidder for cash, in front of the Court House at Clanton, Chilton County, Alabama, on Friday the 28th day of September 1877, the following Personal Property, towit:

3 bed-steads, 2 wash-stands, 6 chairs, 1 small table, 1 lounge, 1 dining table and cover, 2 bureaux, 1 cook stove, fixtures and utensils, 2 mattresses, 2 pillows, levied upon as the property of F. C. Randolph.

W. L. Campbell, Sheriff.

THE SOUTHERN ARGUS.

An Agricultural, Political, News and Literary Paper, a fearless home rule and white rule organ, is devoted to the promotion of Southern interests in general and Alabama interests in particular, and to these ends is independent of rings, cliques, and combinations of all kind, holding men as nothing, but looking only to the general good through honest means and the wisest policy. Bright, live, newsy and fresh, it is the paper for the farm and the fireside, the home and the family circle. It is the journal of the people, not to the politicians—an organ of the toiling masses—a fearless and vigilant critic of the office-holders. It is admittedly one of the best papers in the South, and is [illegible] Single copies in [illegible] $1.50 a year; five copies one year, $6.00; ten copies ordered at one time, sent to the same or different post offices, for $10.00, and an extra copy for the person making the club. Address,

Rob't McKee, SELMA, ALA.

William A. Collier,

ATTORNEY AT LAW

Clanton Alabama.

OFFICE IN THE COURT HOUSE.

Will practice in the various Courts of Chilton and adjacent counties, and in the Supreme court of the State.

ANOTHER RICHMOND In THE FIELD!

AT MEERTIEF'S NEW DOLLAR STORE.

Having bought my entire New Stock for Fall and Winter direct from first hands, I am enabled to give extra inducements to my customers in

DRESS GOODS, BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, AND FANCY GOODS.

In fact, if you don't see what you want, ask for it at

MEERTIEF'S NEW DOLLAR STORE.

Agents for E. Butterwick & Co.'s London and New York Fashions. An Illustrated Catalogue will be mailed to any address on receipt of two cents stamp to pay postage.

S. A. MEERTIEF.
Montgomery, Ala., Sept. 1st. 1877

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

CHILTON COUNTY COURIER

By BROOKS and MARTIN

—PUBLISHED AT—

Clanton, the County Town of Chilton County

Devoted to the Interest of the Masses

The Courier is the Official Organ of the County, and the only paper published on the line of the [illegible] R. R., between Montgomery and Birmingham, and hence offers superior inducements to advertisers.

DEMOCRATIC IN POLITICS

One Dollar Per Annum in Advance.

The Courier bases its claims for support upon mutual interest—the payment of subscription by its patron, and the patron to receive value therefor.

STEWART AND CO.

Dry Goods and Groceries,

CLANTON,

CHILTON COUNTY, ALABAMA.

STEWART AND CO.

MAKES HOME HAPPY.

A Thousand Supply of Good Reading and Beautiful Pictures WEEKLY AND FREE.

THE CINCINNATI

WEEKLY STAR,

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